BUSINESS CONDITIONS DIGEST

NOVEMBER

BCD

This report was prepared in the Statistical Indicators Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Technical staff and their responsibilities for the publication are—

Barry A. Beckman—Technical supervision and review,

Morton Somer—Selection of seasonal adjustment methods,

Betty F. Tunstall—Collection and compilation of basic data. (Telephone 301-763-7106)

The cooperation of various government and private agencies which provide data is gratefully acknowledged. Agencies furnishing data are indicated in the list of series and sources at the back of this report.

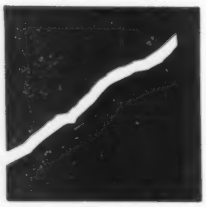
This publication is prepared under the general guidance of a technical committee established by the Office of Management and Budget. The committee consists of the following persons:

Julius Shiskin, *Chairman,* Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor
Joseph W. Duncan, Office of Management and Budget
Sidney L. Jones, Department of the Treasury
Burton G. Malkiel, Council of Economic Advisers, Executive Office of the President
J. Cortland Peret, Federal Reserve Board
Beatrice N. Vaccara, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce

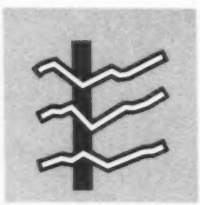
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary
James L. Pate, Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
George Jaszi, Director
Morris R. Goldman, Deputy Director
Beatrice N. Vaccara, Associate Director for National Analysis and Projections
Feliks Tamm, Editor

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT *accounts summarize both receipts and final expenditures for the personal, business, foreign, and government sectors of the economy and provide useful measures of total economic activity. The total of the final expenditures, which equals the total of the receipts, is known as gross national product, the most comprehensive single measure of aggregate economic output. GNP is defined as the total market value of the final output of goods and services produced by the Nation's economy.*



CYCLICAL INDICATORS *are economic time series which have been singled out as leaders, coinciders, or laggers in relation to movements in aggregate economic activity. In this report, the series on the NBER's list of cyclical indicators are classified by economic process and by cyclical timing. These indicators were selected primarily on the basis of their cyclical behavior, but they have also proven useful in forecasting, measuring, and interpreting other short-term fluctuations in aggregate economic activity.*



ANTICIPATIONS AND INTENTIONS *data provide information on the plans of businessmen and consumers regarding their major economic activities in the near future. This information is considered to be a valuable aid to economic forecasting either directly or as an indication of the state of confidence concerning the economic outlook. A number of surveys by various organizations and government agencies have been developed in recent years to ascertain anticipations and intentions. The results of some of these surveys, expressed as time series, are presented in this report.*

This monthly report brings together many of the economic time series found most useful by business analysts and forecasters. Its predecessor, **Business Cycle Developments,** emphasized the cyclical indicators approach to the analysis of business conditions and was based largely on the list of leading, roughly coincident, and lagging indicators maintained by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. Some other approaches commonly used by students of economic conditions include econometric models and anticipations and intentions data. The econometric model concept utilizes historical and mathematical relationships among consumption, private investment, government, and various components of the major aggregates to generate forecasts of gross national product and its composition. Anticipations and intentions data express the expectations of businessmen and the intentions of consumers. Most of the content of **Business Cycle Developments** has been retained in this new report and additional data reflecting the emphasis of other approaches have been added to make it more generally useful to those concerned with an evaluation of current business conditions and prospects.

The use of the National Bureau's list of indicators and business cycle turning dates in the cyclical indicators section of this report, as well as the use of other concepts, is not to be taken as implying endorsement by the Bureau of Economic Analysis or any other government agency of any particular approach to economic analysis. This report is intended only to provide statistical information so arranged as to facilitate the analysis of the course of the Nation's economy.

Almost all of the basic data presented in this report have been published by their source agencies. A series finding guide, as well as a complete list of series titles and data sources, is shown at the back of this report.

Subscription price, including supplements, is $55.25 a year ($13.85 additional for foreign mailing). Single issues are $4.35. Airmail delivery is available at an additional charge. For information about domestic or foreign airmail delivery, write to the Superintendent of Documents (address below), enclosing a copy of your address label. Make checks payable to the Superintendent of Documents. Send to U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

BCD

BUSINESS CONDITIONS DIGEST

NOVEMBER 1975
Data Through October
Series ES1 No. 75-11

New Features and Changes for This Issue iii

METHOD OF PRESENTATION

Seasonal Adjustments 1
MCD Moving Averages 1
Reference Turning Dates 1
Section A. National Income and Product 1
Section B. Cyclical Indicators 2
Section C. Anticipations and Intentions 3
Section D. Other Key Indicators 3
Section E. Analytical Measures 3
Section F. International Comparisons 3
How to Read Charts 4
How to Locate a Series 4
Summary of Recent Data and Current Changes 5

PART I. CHARTS

A NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT
A1 Gross National Product 9
A2 National and Personal Income 10
A3 Personal Consumption Expenditures 11
A4 Gross Private Domestic Investment 12
A5 Foreign Trade 13
A6 Government Purchases of Goods and Services .. 14
A7 Final Sales and Inventories 15
A8 National Income Components 16
A9 Saving 17
A10 Real Gross National Product 18
A11 Shares of GNP and National Income 19

B CYCLICAL INDICATORS
Economic Process and Cyclical Timing
B1 Employment and Unemployment 20
B2 Production, Income, Consumption, and Trade .. 23
B3 Fixed Capital Investment 25
B4 Inventories and Inventory Investment 28
B5 Prices, Costs, and Profits 30
B6 Money and Credit 33
Selected Indicators by Timing
B7 Composite Indexes 37
B8 NBER Short List 39

C ANTICIPATIONS AND INTENTIONS
C1 Aggregate Series 44
C2 Diffusion Indexes 46

D OTHER KEY INDICATORS
D1 Foreign Trade 48
D2 Balance of Payments and Major Components ... 49
D3 Federal Government Activities 54
D4 Price Movements 56
D5 Wages and Productivity 58
D6 Civilian Labor Force and Major Components ... 60

E ANALYTICAL MEASURES
E1 Actual and Potential Gross National Product ... 61
E2 Analytical Ratios 62
E3 Diffusion Indexes 63
E5 Rates of Change 65

F INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS
F1 Consumer Prices 66
F2 Industrial Production 67
F3 Stock Prices 68

The Secretary of Commerce has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business required by law of this Department. Use of funds for printing this periodical has been approved by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget through September 1, 1980.

PART II. TABLES

A	**NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT**	
A1	Gross National Product	69
A2	National and Personal Income	69
A3	Personal Consumption Expenditures	70
A4	Gross Private Domestic Investment	70
A5	Foreign Trade	71
A6	Government Purchases of Goods and Services	71
A7	Final Sales and Inventories	71
A8	National Income Components	71
A9	Saving	72
A10	Real Gross National Product	72
A11	Shares of GNP and National Income	73
B	**CYCLICAL INDICATORS**	
	Economic Process and Cyclical Timing	
B1	Employment and Unemployment	74
B2	Production, Income, Consumption, and Trade	76
B3	Fixed Capital Investment	77
B4	Inventories and Inventory Investment	78
B5	Prices, Costs, and Profits	79
B6	Money and Credit	81
	Selected Indicators by Timing	
B7	Composite Indexes	83
C	**ANTICIPATIONS AND INTENTIONS**	
C1	Aggregate Series	84
C2	Diffusion Indexes	84
D	**OTHER KEY INDICATORS**	
D1	Foreign Trade	86
D2	Balance of Payments and Major Components	87
D3	Federal Government Activities	89
D4	Price Movements	90
D5	Wages and Productivity	92
D6	Civilian Labor Force and Major Components	94
E	**ANALYTICAL MEASURES**	
E1	Actual and Potential GNP	95
E2	Analytical Ratios	96
E3	Diffusion Indexes	97
E4	Selected Diffusion Index Components	99
F	**INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS**	
F1	Consumer Prices	103
F2	Industrial Production	103
F3	Stock Prices	104

PART III. APPENDIXES

A. MCD and Related Measures of Variability *(See December 1974 issue)*
QCD and Related Measures of Variability *(See September 1975 issue)*
B. Current Adjustment Factors *(See October 1975 issue)*
C. Historical Data for Selected Series *(See "Alphabetical Index–Series Finding Guide" in October 1975 issue)*
D. Descriptions and Sources of Series *(See "Alphabetical Index–Series Finding Guide" in October 1975 issue)*
E. Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions in the United States: 1854 to 1970 105
F. Specific Trough and Peak Dates for Selected Business Indicators *(See April 1975 issue)*
G. Experimental Data and Analyses 106
Alphabetical Index–Series Finding Guide *(See October 1975 issue)*
Titles and Sources of Series *(See October 1975 issue)*

Readers are invited to submit comments and suggestions concerning this publication. Address them to Feliks Tamm, Statistical Indicators Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20233

NEW FEATURES AND CHANGES FOR THIS ISSUE

A limited number of changes are made from time to time to incorporate recent findings of economic research, newly available time series, and revisions made by source agencies in concept, composition, comparability, coverage, seasonal adjustment methods, benchmark data, etc. Changes may result in revisions of data, additions or deletions of series, changes in placement of series in relation to other series, changes in composition of indexes, etc.

Changes in this issue are as follows:

1. New composite indexes of coincident and lagging indicators are introduced in this issue. These indexes mark the completion of the second phase of a comprehensive review of cyclical indicators begun in September 1972. (See page iii of the May 1975 BCD in which the results of the first phase were published.) The last phase, which is scheduled for completion early in 1976, consists of a review of those cyclical indicators which are not included in the composite indexes, and it probably will result in the addition of some new indicators and the deletion of some current ones.

The new coincident index is composed of four indicators: Series 41--Number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls; series 47--Index of industrial production; series X234--Personal income less transfer payments, deflated; and series 56D--Manufacturing and trade sales, deflated.

The new 6-series lagging index includes two of the original index components: Series 62--Labor cost per unit of output, and series 72--Commercial and industrial loans outstanding. A third component of the original index, series 71--Manufacturing and trade inventories, is included in the new index in deflated form (series 71D). Of the three remaining components, two (series X1--Average duration of unemployment and X251--Ratio of consumer installment debt to personal income) are new to BCD, and the third (series 109--Average prime rate charged by banks) was included in the report but not in the index.

Background information on the composition of the new indexes is given in the article "New Composite Indexes of Coincident and Lagging Indicators" (see page v) by Professor Victor Zarnowitz of the Graduate School of Business, University of Chicago, and Dr. Charlotte Boschan of the National Bureau of Economic Research. Appendixes to this article contain descriptions for the components of the new indexes and historical data for the indexes and their new components.

(Continued on page iv.)

The December issue of BUSINESS CONDITIONS DIGEST is scheduled for release on December 31.

The new composite indexes (leading, coincident, and lagging) are charted on page 37 of BCD, and current data for these indexes are shown on page 83.

2. The new reverse trend adjusted composite index of leading indicators has been revised from 1948 to date to incorporate the trend of the new coincident index. Since its introduction in May, this version of the leading index had contained the trend of series 825--Composite index of five coincident indicators, deflated. This index is charted on page 37, and current data are shown on page 83.

3. New NBER business cycle turning dates, introduced in the May 1975 BCD, have now been incorporated throughout the report. These dates are listed in appendix E.

4. Appendix G contains charts and current data for components of the new composite index of leading indicators (formerly shown on pages vi and vii). The old leading indexes (series 810 and 811) are also shown in this appendix.

NEW COMPOSITE INDEXES OF COINCIDENT AND LAGGING INDICATORS

by Victor Zarnowitz and Charlotte Boschan

As part of the comprehensive review of cyclical indicators conducted by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), new composite indexes of leading, roughly coincident, and lagging indicators have been constructed in an effort to improve these tools of current business analysis and forecasting.[1] Major changes in the economy and new and revised statistical data and analytical techniques require, from time to time, reappraisals of this as well as other systems of economic intelligence. An article published in this report a few months ago described the historical background, objectives, and methods of the study and provided information on the composition, construction, and record of the leading indexes.[2] This paper extends the analysis to the coincident and lagging indexes and their components.

Many economists engaged in the task of interpreting current and predicting near-future business conditions find it useful to know which time series have relatively pronounced and consistent cyclical characteristics, what these characteristics are according to historical measures, and, in particular, what the timing sequences among these series tend to be. Studies of indicators show that the principal leading, coincident, and lagging series represent variables that are important within the economic system, particularly for the business-cycle processes, and that the relationships among them are consistent with general economic reasoning as well as empirical evidence. The preferred indicators are series that are judged to be of high economic significance and that are also well qualified according to other criteria: statistical adequacy, consistency of cyclical timing, conformity to general business expansions and contractions, smoothness, and currency. Various measures are used to quantify these characteristics and the results are combined into component and total scores according to a formal, detailed weighting scheme.[3] This method provides a systematic and mostly objective and replicable way to evaluate the usefulness of time series as leading or confirming indicators and to estimate their prognostic or diagnostic significance.

As a result of this scoring and screening, we find many indicators whose past movements tend to show certain recurrent patterns and relationships. These observed regularities are consistent with not one but several plausible and not mutually exclusive hypotheses about why business cycles occur and how they develop. Indeed, there is ample empirical support for the view that each cycle has some causes and aspects that are unique to it, along with many that it shares with other cycles. How individual indicators perform on a particular occasion, therefore, depends not only on the persistent tendencies within the system but also on the then prevailing distinct conditions and events. No single indicator can be depended on all the time; indeed, the need to monitor a large variety of indicators is widely recognized by business analysts and forecasters. Combining selected indicators into composite indexes can help in this task, but the main reason for using such indexes is that they are likely to produce more true and fewer false signals than any of their individual components. This is so not only because business cycles have multiple cases and symptoms, but also because much of the independent measurement errors and other "noise" in the included series are smoothed out in the index as a whole.

PRINCIPAL COINCIDENT INDICATORS

Business cycles have been defined as recurrent sequences of cumulative expansions and contractions in various economic processes which are both sufficiently diffused and sufficiently synchronized to show up as major fluctuations in comprehensive measures of employment, production, income, and sales.[4] Accordingly, turning points in these series have served as the primary observations for estimating the reference dates of business cycle peaks and troughs. It is obvious that the series so used are, as a group, necessarily roughly coincident, although occasional deviations from coincident timing do occur for the individual components of the group.

Although we did not decide from the outset that only those indicators which are measures of aggregate economic activity[5] should be included in the coincident index, all series actually selected do represent such measures. With the adopted strict requirements of proper cyclical timing at both peaks and troughs and other attributes, it turned out that, of the many indicators examined, only the comprehensive series on production, employment, real income, and real sales qualified as components of the overall coincident index.

Nominal aggregates, such as national income and product, which played a large role in historical business-cycle analysis,[6] were excluded from the new composite index. These indicators are, of course, still important and in need of being continually observed. However, it would not be helpful to include current-dollar series in the new index of coincident indicators. Their failure to conform to the recent recessions was widespread, reflecting the intensity and persistence of contemporaneous inflation. And, unfortunately, the possibility that such recessions-cum-inflation might recur cannot be ruled out.

Specifically, nominal GNP did not contract at all in the 1970 recession and had only one short decline during the 1974-75 recession (in the first quarter of 1975). Final sales (GNP minus change in business inventories) also dipped but once, in 1958,

---

[1] Major parts of the project were carried out by members of the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), and substantial contributions were made by the staff of the Statistical Indicators Division of BEA. This staff is under the immediate direction of Feliks Tamm, Chief of the Division, and is under the general supervision of Beatrice N. Vaccara, Associate Director for National Analysis and Projections. The study benefitted from the advice, suggestions, and guidance of the **BCD** Technical Committee under the chairmanship of Edgar R. Fiedler, U.S. Department of the Treasury. The authors also gratefully acknowledge the helpful advice of Geoffrey H. Moore of NBER and Julius Shiskin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] V. Zarnowitz and C. Boschan, "Cyclical Indicators: An Evaluation and New Leading Indexes," **Business Conditions Digest (BCD)**, May 1975.

[3] Zarnowitz and Boschan, op. cit., pp. vi-viii.

[4] Business cycles of historical experience vary greatly in duration, but as a rule several years are required for the cumulative movements to complete a round from peak to peak or trough to trough. For more detail and references to literature, see V. Zarnowitz, "The Business Cycle Today: An Introduction," in Zarnowitz, ed., **The Business Cycle Today**, New York: NBER, 1972, p. 2 ff.

[5] Aggregate economic activity, like so many general concepts in economic analysis, is difficult to define precisely. It is an open concept and can be established only by approximations in empirical research. There is no single time series that measures it adequately, only a variety of statistical data representing some of its different aspects. On the interpretation and uses of that notion in defining and dating business cycles, see Arthur F. Burns and Wesley C. Mitchell, **Measuring Business Cycles**, New York: NBER, 1947, pp. 3-8, 71-76.

[6] In fact, they were often cast in the star roles. Thus, Burns and Mitchell, op. cit., pp. 72-73, note that GNP at current prices or, better, the part of GNP that "passes through the market" (i.e., excluding imputations) would be an acceptable measure of aggregate economic activity if a satisfactory monthly or quarterly series of this type were available for a sufficiently long time period.

and not since. Similarly, personal income had its last, mild contraction in 1957-58. Its continued rise thereafter, through the recessions of 1960, 1970, and 1974-75, reflects to a large extent structural changes in the economy and the labor force as well as the workings of automatic stabilizers. Manufacturing and trade sales declined slightly or flattened during the 1970 recession and fell more decisively but briefly late in 1974. Only the manufacturing components of that series conformed well to the cyclical movements in the economy after 1960; retail store sales trended sharply upward throughout. In sum, the current-dollar aggregates of income and sales have recently been so dominated by upward trends reflecting the general price and wage increases and structural and institutional changes (growth of the cyclically more stable sectors of the economy and massive transfer payments) that they have become much less sensitive to slowdowns and declines in aggregate production and employment. As a result, these series do not rate well on the record of their recent cyclical performance, and even their overall scores, which refer to the sample period 1947-70, are reduced, in some cases seriously.

Four aggregates in real terms definitely qualify as components of the coincident index: Number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls, establishment survey; index of industrial production; personal income, excluding transfer payments, in 1967 dollars; and manufacturing and trade sales in 1967 dollars. These are, in retrospect and prospect, the best coincident indicators in the following economic-process groups: I. Employment and Unemployment; II. Production and Income; and III. Consumption and Distribution. Our analysis and scoring disclose no other appropriate choices for the index of indicators with coincident timing at both peaks and troughs of business cycles, in either these or other groups. This may seem surprising in view of the high degree of simultaneity in the system of economic relationships, the pervasiveness of cyclical movements, and the large number of alternatives considered in our selection procedure. The explanation lies in the strictness of the requirements to be met by the component series (nearly coincident timing and high scores for a variety of characteristics) and by the index as a whole (comprehensive coverage with a minimum of duplication), plus the fact that the dispersion of cyclical timing in monthly data is quite pronounced, despite the strong tendency for many series to move together.

Each of the four aggregates has some highly cyclical components (e.g., employees in manufacturing; production of durable goods; wages and salaries in the goods-producing sector, i.e., mining, manufacturing, construction; manufacturers' shipments) and other components that are much less cyclical and would not, by themselves, qualify for inclusion in the index. Using the more cyclical components alone would unduly restrict the coverage and reduce the representativeness of the index (with manufacturing being overemphasized, and increasingly so over time); also, the components of the index would then resemble each other rather too closely. On the other hand, using the more cyclical series along with the corresponding aggregates would make for too much duplication.

Further discussion of the selected series and some of those that were screened out will explain our decisions on the makeup of the index in more detail. Table 1, which shows the average timing and scores for the new and old indexes of coincident indicators and their components, sums up an important part of the underlying evidence and explains, in the notes, some of the underlying procedures. Chart 1 illustrates the behavior of the components of the indexes since 1947.

Employment and Unemployment

The employment component in the old coincident indexes, employees on nonagricultural payrolls (BCD series 41), is without doubt the best indicator in this group and is retained for the new index. The aggregate from the labor force survey, persons engaged in nonagricultural activities (BCD series 42), has substantially lower scores on conformity and smoothness as well as timing (which lacks consistency because leads are mixed with rough coincidences at peaks). Similarly, man-hours in nonagricultural establishments (BCD 48) shows too many leads at peaks (presumably reflecting the early timing of the average hours of work per week) to score well as a coincider. In addition, we have analyzed 12 series on the numbers of employees or production workers in the sectors of the economy that are particularly sensitive cyclically (manufacturing, mining, construction, transportation, public utilities, and various combinations of these industries) and found that none of these performs better than BCD 41, which, of course, also has the advantage of broader coverage.[7]

The total unemployment rate (BCD 43), a component of the old coincident indexes, is not included in the new index. This series is certainly one of the principal and most widely used measures of the economy's performance.[8] However, the overall unemployment rate, like most of the component rates for individual sex, age, and race categories, tends clearly to lead at peaks and lag at troughs of business cycles, and its timing classification is L, Lg, U (undefined for both types of turn combined). This is so because employment typically rises slowly in both the initial and the late stages of a business expansion, whereas the labor force grows at a fairly steady pace.[9]

Production and Income

The index of industrial production (BCD 47) reflects largely changes in manufacturing output, which on the whole remains highly sensitive to cyclical fluctuations in demand. However, the relative importance of this sector has for some time now been declining, whereas the cyclically more stable service industries have been gaining. Today, a downturn of industrial production will not pull the rest of the economy promptly into a recession given the rising trend in the large services sector. Thus, structural change in the industrial composition of GNP probably explains the shift from the closely coincident timing of the production index at peaks in the pre-World War II period to the short leads in the 1948-69 period. At troughs, on the other hand, no change in timing would be expected, and none has occurred.[10] Overall, the cyclical timing of the index remains approximately coincident, as would be expected.

Personal income qualifies for inclusion in the composite index if and only if it is expressed in constant dollars, as already

---

[7] Employment in manufacturing and other goods-producing industries has led at business cycle peaks of the period 1948-69 and, consequently, so has (by much shorter intervals) total nonagricultural employment through the 1950's. More recently, however, and particularly in 1974, nonagricultural employment as a whole lagged at peaks, apparently mainly because of labor-hoarding in the service industries. (The long lag in 1974 was perhaps induced by the special events and uncertainties of the time—energy crisis, supply constraints, etc. Employment in goods-producing industries started moving down gently at the beginning of 1974, total employment according to the establishment survey rose, if slowly, through October 1974.)

[8] Unemployment statistics, of course, measure economic inactivity rather than activity, hence their conformity to business cycles is inverse.

[9] The reasons why employment recovers relatively slowly lie in the initial uncertainties about the prospects for an enduring expansion and the concurrent rises in the average workweek and labor productivity. The reasons why employment grows less in late than in mid-expansion stages lie in either demand slowdowns or supply constraints, or both.

[10] In 1920-37, industrial production had roughly coincident timing at all but one of the five business cycle peaks (median, 0); in 1948-69, it had three rough coincidences and two longer leads (median, -3 months). At troughs, roughly coincident timing was the rule in both 1921-38 and 1949-70 (with only one exception, in the earlier period).

TABLE 1. AVERAGE TIMING AND SCORES, NEW AND OLD INDEXES OF COINCIDENT INDICATORS AND THEIR COMPONENTS, 1947-1970

Line	Number and title of series[1]	Median leads (-) or lags (+) (in months)			Scores[2]						
		Peaks	Troughs	All turns	Economic significance	Statistical adequacy	Timing[3]	Conformity	Smoothness	Currency	Total[4]
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Components of New Index										
1	*41. Number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls..	-2	0	0	100	78	89	80	100	80	88
2	*47. Index of industrial production.....	-3	0	-1/2	90	72	90	85	100	80	86
3	X234. Personal income, less transfers, deflated by PCE.	0	-1	-1/2	90	70	74	64	100	80	78
4	56d. Manufacturing and trade sales, deflated.....	-3	0	-1/2	90	65	90	75	80	53	78
	Components of BCD Indexes (BCD 820 and 825)										
5	*43. Unemployment rate, total (inverted).....	-7	+3	-1/2	90	78	[5]7	80	80	80	[5]62
6	*52. Personal income.....	0	-2	-1	90	70	[6]11	30	100	80	[6]56
7	52d. Personal income, deflated by PCE.....	0	-1	-1/2	90	70	76	48	100	80	76
8	*56. Manufacturing and trade sales.....	-3	0	-1	90	65	92	75	80	53	79
9	Average, 4 series, new index (lines 1-4)[7].....	-2 1/2	0	-1/2	92	71	86	76	95	73	83
10	Average, 5 series, BCD 820 (lines 1, 2, 5, 6, 8)[8].....	-3	0	-1/2	92	73	58	70	92	75	74
11	Average, 5 series, BCD 825 (lines 1, 2, 4, 5, 7)[9].....	-3	0	-1/2	92	73	70	74	92	75	78
12	New index[10].....	-1	0	0	92	71	92	88	100	73	87
13	BCD 820[11].....	-1	0	0	92	73	91	88	100	75	87
14	BCD 825[12].....	-2	0	-1/2	92	73	92	88	100	75	88

[1]Numbers preceded by asterisks (*) refer to series included in the original index (BCD 820). The underlined numbers refer to series included in the deflated index (BCD 825).

[2]All scores are listed on the 0-to-100 scale.

[3]These are scores for all turns; the separate peak and trough scores are not given. All series are scored on the assumption of roughly coincident timing at peaks and troughs.

[4]Weighted averages of scores in columns 4-9. The weights are economic significance, statistical adequacy, and conformity--16.7 percent each; timing, 26.7 percent; smoothness, 13.3 percent; currency, 10 percent. See BCD, May 1975, pp. vi-viii, for further detail.

[5]When the unemployment rate is treated as leading at peaks and lagging at troughs (L, Lg), instead of roughly coincident (C) at all turns, its timing score is 75 and its total score is 80.

[6]Personal income scores better--34 for timing, 62 overall--when treated as roughly coincident at peaks and leading at troughs (C, L, U--timing for both types of turn combined is undefined).

[7]Columns 1-3, medians; columns 4-10, means.

[8]Columns 1-3, medians; columns 4-10, means. Crediting series 43 and 52 for noncoincident timing (see footnotes 5 and 6) would raise the timing score (col. 6) to 76 and the total score (col. 10) to 79.

[9]Columns 1-3, medians; columns 4-10, means. Crediting series 43 for noncoincident timing (see footnote 5) would raise the timing score (col. 6) to 84 and the total score (col. 10) to 82.

[10]Entries in columns 4, 5, and 9 are the same as the corresponding entries in line 9.

[11]Entries in columns 4, 5, and 9 are the same as the corresponding entries in line 10.

[12]Entries in columns 4, 5, and 9 are the same as the corresponding entries in line 11.

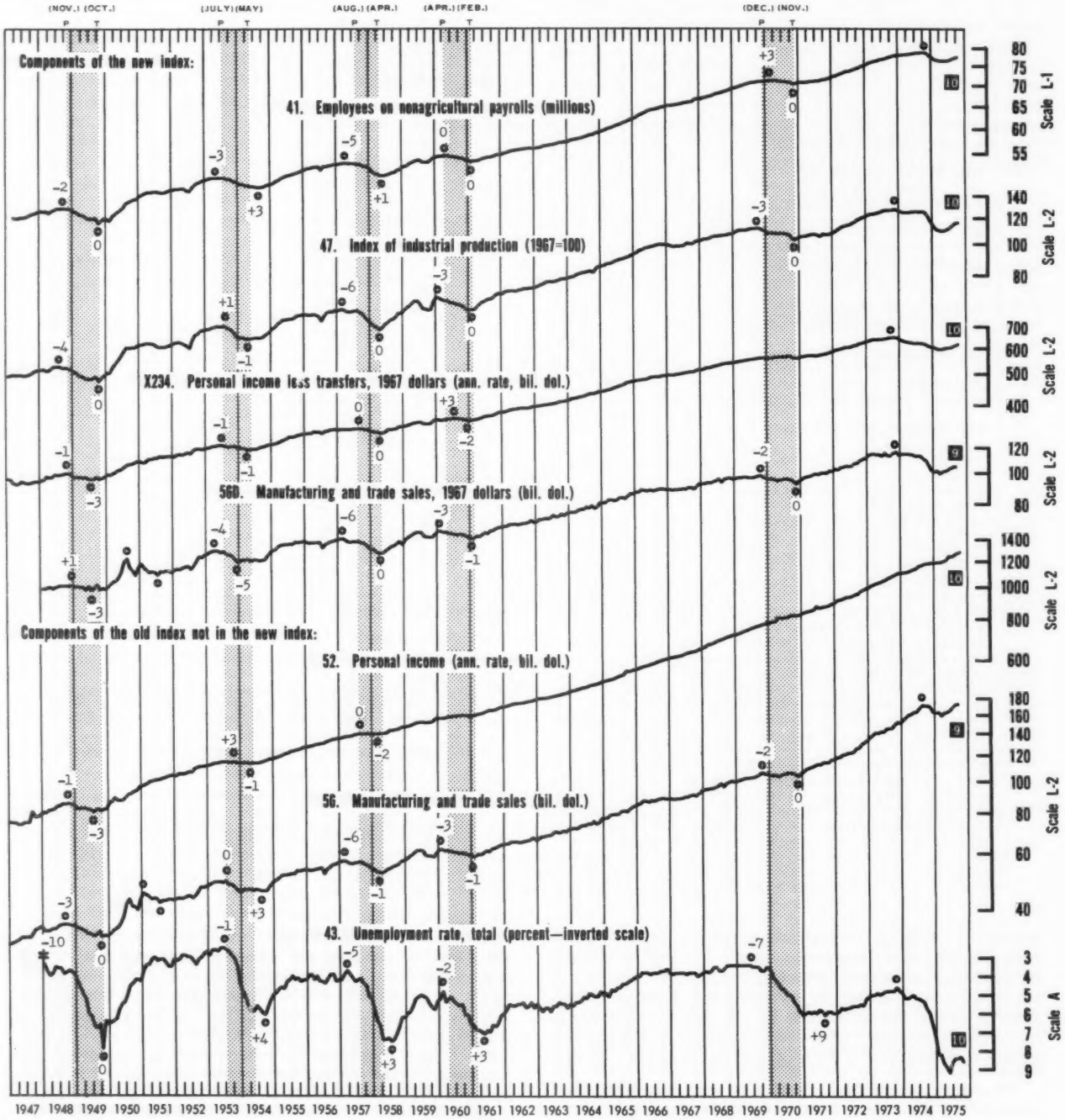
noted.[11] In addition, improved results are obtained by eliminating transfer payments, which contain large countercyclical elements such as unemployment compensation. Exclusion of transfer payments (a) adds to the amplitudes of declines in real personal income during business contractions, which increases the cyclical conformity of the series, and (b) makes the data appreciably smoother.[12] The effects of the deduction of transfers on cyclical timing are slight (limited to the single episode of the 1969-70 recession and somewhat uncertain). It can be argued that one should judge the series excluding transfer payments to be of somewhat lower economic significance, since such payments constitute an important source of income to, and an important factor affecting the behavior of, many households. Even if we allowed for this, however, we would still find it advisable to use real personal income excluding transfer payments (series X234) as the component of the coincident index.

The question of whether real GNP should be included in the index was carefully examined. GNP in 1958 dollars is the most comprehensive of the widely used measures of aggregate economic activity, and it scores well as a coincident indicator at both peaks and troughs. On the other hand, it is only available quarterly and is subject to considerable revisions. An analysis of experimental indexes that alternatively do and do not include real GNP shows that inclusion of that series would cause frequent revisions in the index, which, though small, are nevertheless apt to be troublesome. Moreover, the alternative indexes (with and without real GNP) are remarkably similar. It

[11]Specifically, the adjustment for price changes is done here by means of the deflator for personal consumption expenditures. We tested the possibility that using the consumer price index would lead to improvements. Whether CPI or the PCE deflator is used matters very little empirically (the only noticeable difference is that the use of CPI results in a slightly better conforming behavior of real personal income during the 1970 recession), but on conceptual grounds the latter is preferable, for this purpose, in terms of weights and coverage.

[12]This shows up in a reduction of the ratio $\bar{I}/\bar{C}$, where $\bar{I}$ is the average month-to-month percentage change, without regard to sign, in the irregular component and $\bar{C}$ is the same for the cyclical component. $\bar{I}/\bar{C}$ is .85 for real personal income including transfer payments; it is .74 for real personal income excluding transfer payments.

CHART 1. COMPONENTS OF THE COINCIDENT COMPOSITE INDEXES


(NOV.) (OCT.)
(JULY) (MAY)
(AUG.) (APR.)
(APR.) (FEB.)
(DEC.) (NOV.)
P T
Components of the new index:
41. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls (millions)
47. Index of industrial production (1967=100)
X234. Personal income less transfers, 1967 dollars (ann. rate, bil. dol.)
56D. Manufacturing and trade sales, 1967 dollars (bil. dol.)
Components of the old index not in the new index:
52. Personal income (ann. rate, bil. dol.)
56. Manufacturing and trade sales (bil. dol.)
43. Unemployment rate, total (percent—inverted scale)
Scale L-1
Scale L-2
Scale A
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975

NOTE: Circles entered on the chart indicate specific turning points; numbers indicate length of leads (–) and lags (+) in months from reference turning dates.

*This is not necessarily the peak but is the high for the available data.

was therefore concluded that the advantage of keeping the coincident index more current and less affected by data revisions outweighed the advantage of including a component indicator that covered all sectors of the economy.

Consumption and Distribution

The record of manufacturers' sales (shipments) as a cyclical indicator is considerably better than that of trade sales, but it is nevertheless advisable to combine the two since this adds to the breadth and diversity of coverage of the index and the resulting aggregate still has acceptable timing and overall scores.[13] Manufacturing and trade sales in current dollars (**BCD** 56) scores slightly better than the constant-dollar series (56d) in the period 1948-70, due mainly to the superior performance of the former in the 1949 recession when prices fell. However, in the 1970 recession, with prices rising, it was definitely the deflated aggregate that had the better record of cyclical timing, conformity, and amplitude, so the more recent and presumably more relevant experience suggested the use of sales in constant rather than current dollars. Developments in 1973-74 confirm *a fortiori* the lesson of 1970.

COMPOSITE INDEXES OF COINCIDENT INDICATORS

While all components of the new coincident index have the proper timing characteristics at both peaks and troughs, two series from the old indexes—unemployment rate and personal income—fail to so qualify. (See pp. vi and vii and table I, notes 5 and 6.) Consequently, the components of the new index score, on the average, better than the components of either **BCD** 820 or **BCD** 825 (table 1, lines 9-11).

Chart 2 compares the new coincident index with the two old ones (**BCD** 820 and **BCD** 825). It shows that the indexes, while generally coincident at troughs, often led by short intervals at business cycle peaks. In fact, **BCD** 825 had leads at each of the five peaks of the 1948-69 period. However, some of these departures from coincident timing, though they must be accepted for technical reasons and procedural consistency, involve very small differences between values of the series in adjacent months and probably have little significance.[14]

During the last recession, **BCD** 820, reflecting in large measure inflation, declined only for the 6 months between September 1974 and March 1975, whereas the new index and **BCD** 825, neither of which includes any current-dollar series, had contractions beginning in November 1973. Data on real GNP, industrial production, employment in the goods-producing sector, unemployment, etc., indicate that the economy reached its last cyclical peak late in 1973, not almost a year later; so the evidence from the post-sample period (1971-75) is unfavorable to **BCD** 820 as a coincident index.[15]

To sum up, the new index is preferred in the light of (1) the evaluation of the individual series included in table 1, and (2) the events of the years that followed the period to which the listed timing measures and scores refer. The new index also has a more nearly coincident timing, with less dispersion around the means, than either of the old indexes, but these differences are small and have very little effect on the scores of the composites.[16]

PRINCIPAL LAGGING INDICATORS

Indicators that lag consistently at business downturns as well as upturns are in short supply, since lags were much less frequent at peaks of the recent business cycles than at troughs (whereas leads were much more frequent at peaks than at troughs). Also, lags tended to be shorter (and leads, longer) at the upper than at the lower turning points. These asymmetries which are specific to the post-World War II era—the cyclical timing distributions in earlier periods were more symmetrical—are well documented and are not attributable in any significant measure to errors in the accepted business cycle chronology. Rather, they are related to major changes in the economy that have altered the course of U.S. business cycles.[17]

Since the index to be constructed is one that would provide consistent confirmations of both downturns and upturns in general business activity, all of its components must lag at both peaks and troughs and score well on that basis. This limitation is a serious one,[18] since it causes the exclusion of some important series which lagged systematically at either business downturns or upturns but not at both.

The section that follows explains the selection of the components of the new lagging index and gives the reasons why some series in the old index and others were not included. The series surveyed are again grouped by economic process. Table 2 provides supporting summary measures for the lagging indexes and their components. Chart 3 shows how the individual series behaved during the expansions and contractions of the period 1947-75.

Employment and Unemployment

The best lagging indicators in this group are the long-term unemployment rate (**BCD** 44) and average duration of unemployment (series X1), both used in inverted form. Of the two, the latter is on the whole preferable because it is more comprehensive (referring to all unemployment and not only the long-duration unemployment), has a somewhat more consistent timing, and is not affected by rounding in the way the former series is.[19] The long-term unemployment rate (persons unemployed 15 weeks and over), a component of the old lagging index, is therefore replaced in the new index by the average duration of unemployment.

Several other indicators in this group were analyzed, such as the number of those unemployed 15 weeks and over, the number of those unemployed 27 weeks and over, and the rate

---

[13] The cyclical behavior of manufacturers' sales in constant dollars resembles closely that of manufacturing production and hence rather well, too, that of the total industrial production index. Inclusion in the composite index of both the broad aggregate for real sales and industrial production in effect gives a large weight to manufacturing, and the question arises whether this weight is not in some sense excessive. We have therefore examined the alternative of excluding manufacturers' sales and using total wholesale and retail sales (in 1967 dollars) only. However, the two deflated trade sales series (wholesale and retail) do not score well enough as coincident indicators, separately or jointly, to qualify as components of the index.

[14] Note, in particular, the minuscule decline in the index before the business peak in August 1957, which causes the index to show a lead of 5 months.

[15] For a survey of the evidence, see Geoffrey H. Moore, "Slowdowns, Recessions, and Inflation: Some Issues and Answers," **Explorations in Economic Research**, vol. 2, No. 2, spring, 1975.

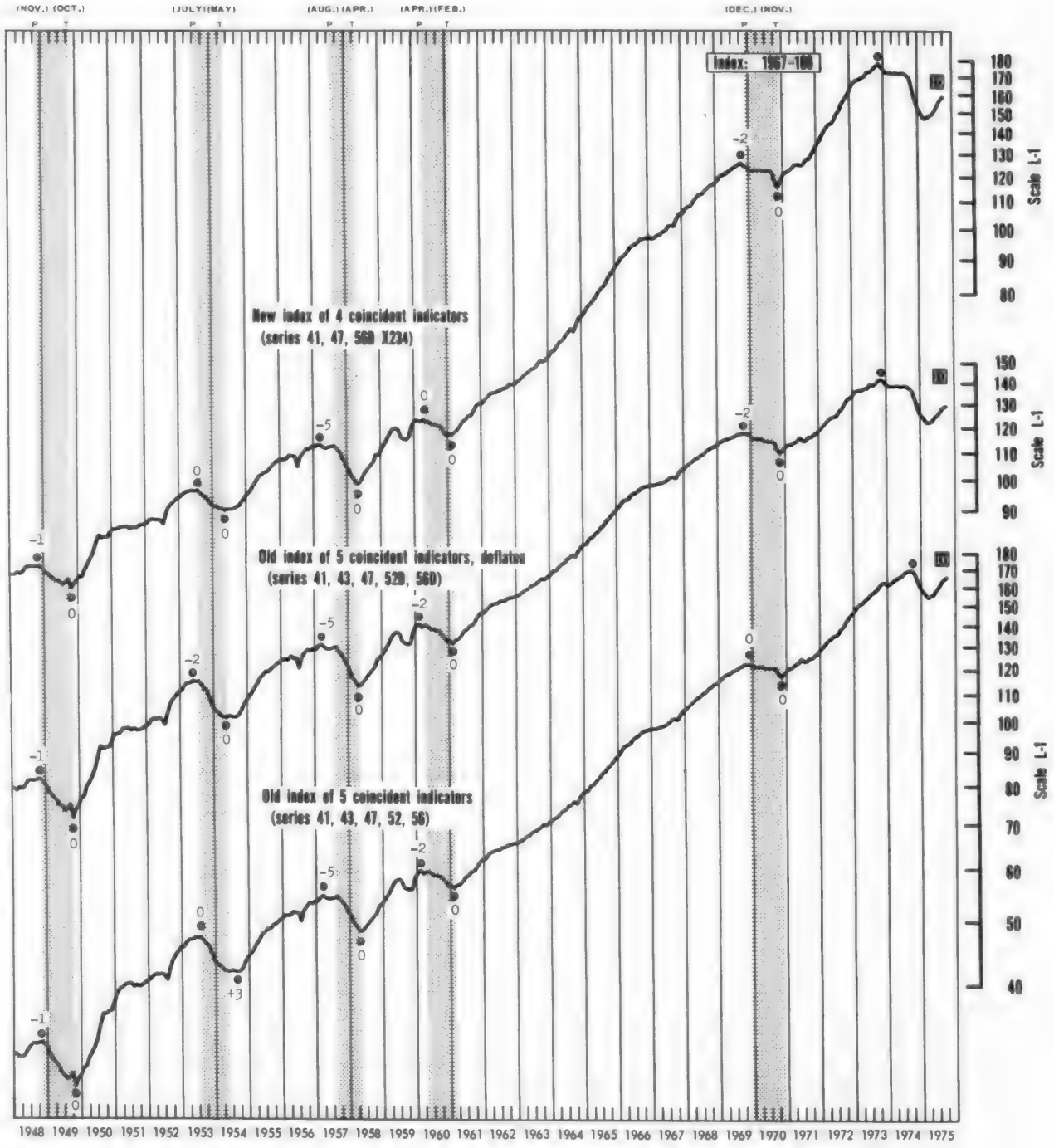
[16] In fact, the direct scores for the performance of each of the three indexes in the sample period are almost identical and would not permit a meaningful discrimination between these constructs (table 1, lines 12-14).

[17] On the relative frequencies of leads, rough coincidences, and lags in the period 1948-70, see Zarnowitz and Boschan in **BCD**, May 1975, p. viii. A complete account of the evidence will be given in a separate report.

[18] As is the corresponding restriction for the index of leading indicators; see Zarnowitz and Boschan, op. cit., note 23 and app. A.

[19] The series on unemployment rates often move in steps (appearing to have periods of unchanged values separated by large discrete changes), but this is merely the effect of rounding, the figures being carried only to the first decimal. Because of the adopted convention of locating the specific turning points at the end of the high and low steps, the measured timing of the unemployment rate series is more lagging than that of the corresponding series on the numbers of the unemployed (which, like the unemployment-duration data, have no steps). But this, of course, is merely a statistical artifact (as is the apparent greater smoothness of the rates).

CHART 2. COMPOSITE INDEXES OF COINCIDENT INDICATORS


(NOV.) (OCT.)
(JULY)(MAY)
(AUG.) (APR.)
(APR.)(FEB.)
(DEC.) (NOV.)
P T
Index: 1967=100
New index of 4 coincident indicators
(series 41, 47, 56B X234)
Old index of 5 coincident indicators, deflated
(series 41, 43, 47, 52B, 56D)
Old index of 5 coincident indicators
(series 41, 43, 47, 52, 56)
Scale L-I
1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975

NOTE: Circles entered on the chart indicate specific turning points; numbers indicate length of leads (–) and lags (+) in months from reference turning dates.

TABLE 2. AVERAGE TIMING AND SCORES, NEW AND OLD INDEXES OF LAGGING INDICATORS AND THEIR COMPONENTS, 1947-1970

Line	Number and title of series[1]	Median leads (-) or lags (+) (in months)			Scores[2]						
		Peaks	Troughs	All turns	Economic significance	Statistical adequacy	Timing[3]	Conformity	Smoothness	Currency	Total[4]
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Components of New Index										
1	X1. Average duration of unemployment.....	+1	+8	+3 1/2	[illegible]	78	89	95	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	71d. Manufacturing and trade inventories, 1967 dollars...	+2 1/2	+3	+3	90	70	[illegible]	64	100	53	[illegible]
3	*62. Labor cost per unit of output, mfg.....	+8 1/2	+11	+10	[illegible]	55	87	51	[illegible]	[illegible]	73
4	*72. Commercial and industrial loans outstanding, weekly reporting large commercial banks.....	+1 1/2	+5	+3 1/2	[illegible]	[illegible]	86	81	100	100	[illegible]
5	X251. Ratio, consumer installment debt to personal income...	+6 1/2	+7	+7	80	70	87	[illegible]	100	53	74
6	109. Average prime rate charged by banks.....	+3 1/2	+14	+4	[illegible]	95	85	62	100	100	87
	Components of BCD Index (BCD 830)										
7	*44. Unemployment rate, persons unemployed 15 weeks and over.....	+1	+5	+2 1/2	[illegible]	78	[illegible]	100	80	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	*61. Business expenditures, new plant and equipment.....	+1/2	+2 1/2	+1	[illegible]	80	[5]75	[illegible]	80	53	[5]75
9	*71. Book value, manufacturing and trade inventories.....	+3	+4 1/2	+3 1/2	[illegible]	65	[illegible]	61	100	53	79
10	*67. Bank rates on short-term business loans.....	+3	+9	+4	[illegible]	65	86	75	[illegible]	53	77
11	Average, 6 series, new index (lines 1-6)[6].....	+3	+7 1/2	+4	[illegible]	71	87	66	93	78	80
12	Average, 6 series, BCD 830 (lines 3, 4, 7-10)[7].....	+2	+5	+3 1/2	[illegible]	67	85	72	87	70	78
13	New index[8].....	+3	+5	+4	[illegible]	71	92	[illegible]	100	78	[illegible]
14	BCD 830[9].....	+1	+5	+3	85	67	[illegible]	89	100	70	[illegible]

[1]Numbers preceded by asterisks (*) refer to series included in the current lagging index (BCD 830).
[2]All scores are listed on the 0-to-100 scale.
[3]These are scores for all turns; the separate peak and trough scores are not given. All series are scored on the assumption of lagging timing at peaks and at troughs.
[4]Weighted averages of scores in columns 4-9. (For weights, see footnote 4 to table 1.)
[5]When series 61 is treated as roughly coincident at peaks and lagging at troughs (C, Lg), instead of lagging at all turns, its timing score is 82, and its total score is 77.
[6]Columns 1-3, medians; columns 4-10, means.
[7]Columns 1-3, medians; columns 4-10, means. Crediting series 61 for nonlagging behavior (see footnote 5) would raise the timing score (col. 6) to 86 and the total score (col. 10) to 79.
[8]Entries in columns 4, 5, and 9 are the same as the corresponding entries in line 11.
[9]Entries in columns 4, 5, and 9 are the same as the corresponding entries in line 12.

of unemployment 27 weeks and over. None of these series qualify for inclusion in the index, mainly because their timing at peaks is not well defined. (They all lag consistently at troughs.)

Fixed Capital Investment

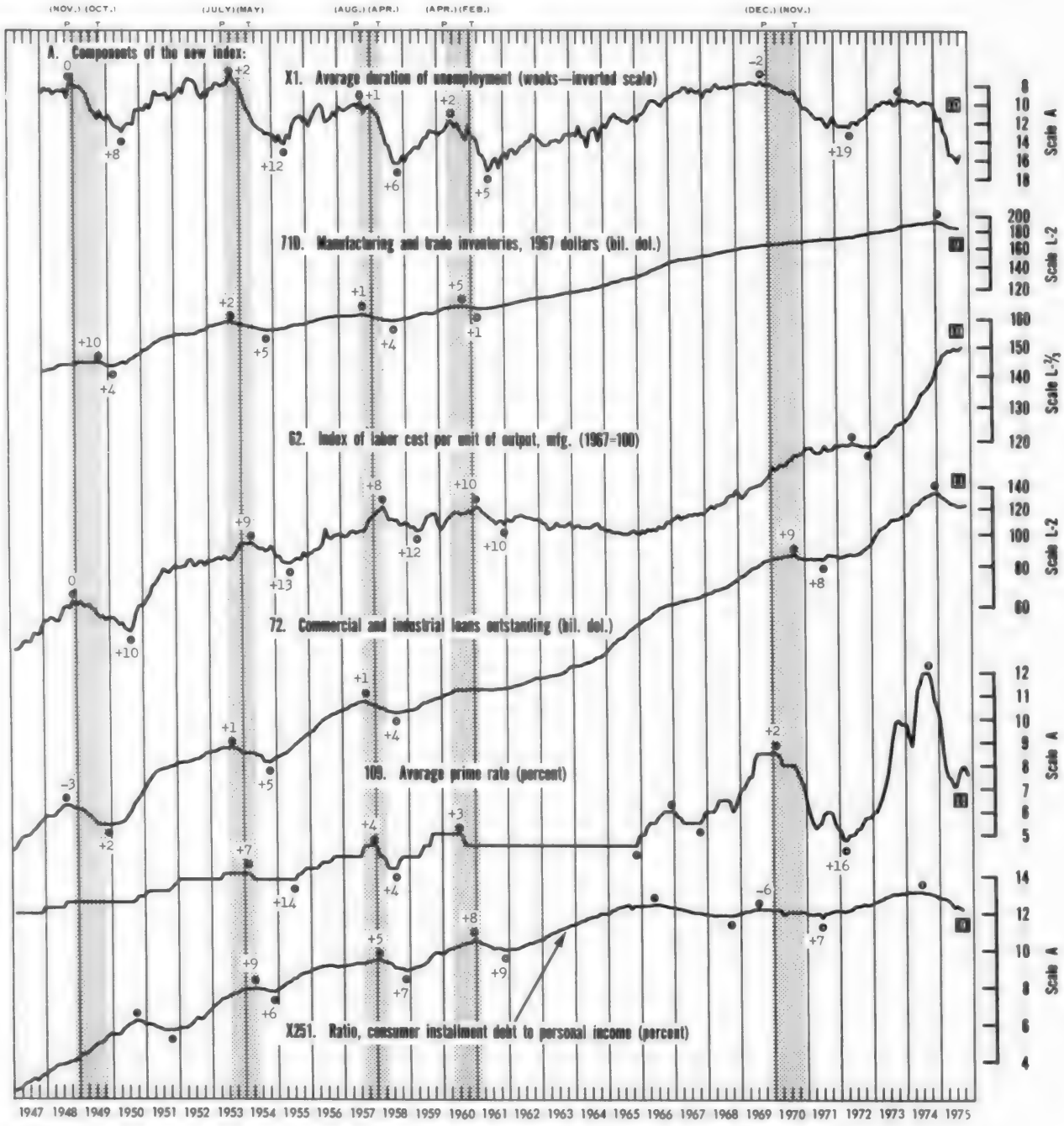
Business expenditures for new plant and equipment (BCD 61) is a component of the old index not included in the new one. The principal reason is that its timing at business cycle peaks has been coincident rather than lagging. Also, the cyclical conformity of this quarterly series in current dollars has been better in the earlier part of the period covered than in the recent years of strong inflation. BCD 61 had no specific contraction during the 1970 recession, its upward trend having been interrupted for one quarter only, and it rose during the last recession until the last quarter of 1974 when it started a very mild decline.

Deflation strongly reduces the upward trend in these data but has only weak effects upon their cyclical movements, except after 1966. Business fixed investment outlays in constant dollars (61d) declined mildly in 1967, very irregularly in 1970, and decisively after mid-1974. But the timing of series 61d, like that of series 61, must be classified as roughly coincident at peaks and lagging at troughs; it cannot be unambiguously defined for all turns. Several related series have also been found lacking the required consistency of cyclical timing.[20]

The expectation that business expenditures on plant and equipment should be a lagging indicator rests mainly on the presumption that they follow, often with long distributed lags, the corresponding new investment commitments: new capital

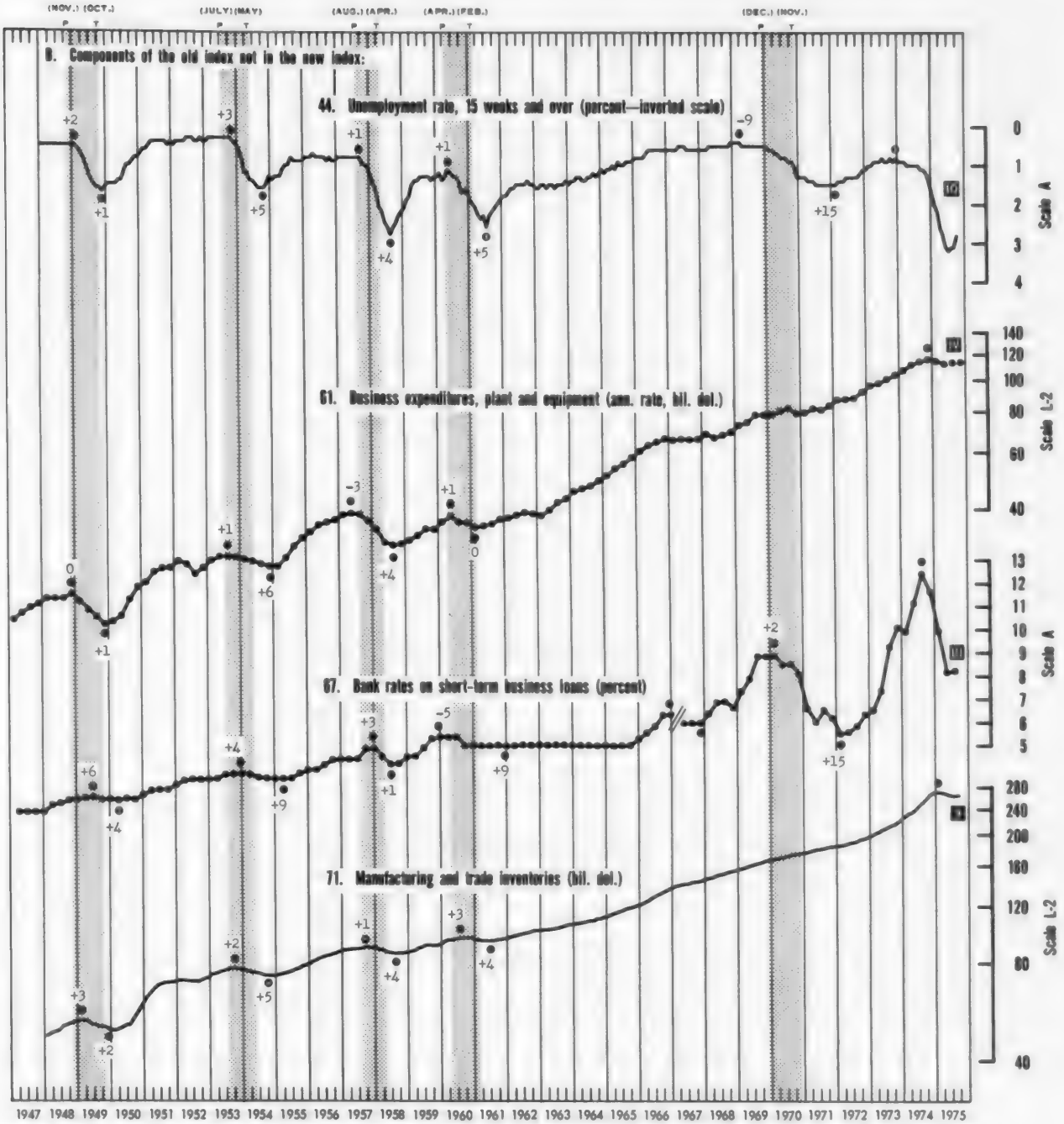
[20]These include (1) the monthly series on machinery and equipment sales and business construction expenditures (industrial and commercial construction put in place), separately and combined (BCD 69); (2) the quarterly series for nonresidential fixed investment and its components, producers' durable equipment and nonresidential structures (from GNP accounts, in current and constant dollars); and (3) the monthly data corresponding to (2) now being developed by BEA and available for several recent years, which will provide important additions to the set of principal indicators.

CHART 3. COMPONENTS OF THE LAGGING COMPOSITE INDEXES


(NOV.) (OCT.)
(JULY) (MAY)
(AUG.) (APR.)
(APR.) (FEB.)
(DEC.) (NOV.)
P T
A. Components of the new index:
X1. Average duration of unemployment (weeks—inverted scale)
710. Manufacturing and trade inventories, 1967 dollars (bil. dol.)
62. Index of labor cost per unit of output, mfg. (1967=100)
72. Commercial and industrial loans outstanding (bil. dol.)
109. Average prime rate (percent)
X251. Ratio, consumer installment debt to personal income (percent)
Scale A
Scale L-2
Scale L-⅔
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975

NOTE: Circles entered on the chart indicate specific turning points; numbers indicate length of leads (–) and lags (+) in months from reference turning dates.

CHART 3. COMPONENTS OF THE LAGGING COMPOSITE INDEXES—Continued


(NOV.) (OCT.)
(JULY) (MAY)
(AUG.) (APR.)
(APR.) (FEB.)
(DEC.) (NOV.)
P T
B. Components of the old index not in the new index:
44. Unemployment rate, 15 weeks and over (percent—inverted scale)
61. Business expenditures, plant and equipment (ann. rate, bil. dol.)
67. Bank rates on short-term business loans (percent)
71. Manufacturing and trade inventories (bil. dol.)
Scale A
Scale L-2
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975

NOTE: Circles entered on the chart indicate specific turning points; numbers indicate length of leads (–) and lags (+) in months from reference turning dates.

appropriations, contracts and orders. This they certainly do,[21] but investment commitments reach their peaks so early relative to business cycle peaks that the outlays that trail behind them often decline along with, and sometimes ahead of, the economy at large. At business cycle troughs, investment commitments have typically much shorter leads and expenditures tend to lag but these lags are mostly short because, in times of low capacity utilization, orders and contracts for new capital goods are executed more promptly.

Inventories and Inventory Investment

Total manufacturing and trade inventories (on hand) tend to lag at both peaks and troughs.[22] This applies to the book-value series (**BCD 71**) as well as to the corresponding aggregate in constant dollars (71d). During the 1948-70 period, deflation had very little effect on these data. As illustrated by the scores, both series conformed well to the business cycles covered, except that neither declined during the 1970 recession. However, the sharp acceleration of inventory growth in 1973-74 was apparently due chiefly to rising prices; the increases in the constant-dollar series remained fairly steady. Although adjustments of inventories for the effects of inflation are, of course, known to be difficult and of uncertain quality, the new price deflators now available from the Commerce Department are substantially improved and considered adequate. They allow for the appropriate lag patterns and the characteristic LIFO-FIFO proportions in the different industries. The new deflated series 71d is therefore regarded as the proper replacement for the book-value aggregate (**BCD 71**) used in the old lagging index.

Taking ratios of manufacturing and trade inventories to the corresponding sales figures is a different way in which to express inventories in real terms. The series of simple inventory-to-sales ratios (**BCD 851**) has much longer lags than deflated inventories but scores about as well on timing; however, BCD 851 is definitely inferior to 71d with regard to smoothness and conformity. Since inventories and sales should be somewhat differently deflated to take account of lags in the pricing process, we have also experimentally constructed and examined a series of ratios of inventories in constant dollars to sales in constant dollars, but the results were not significantly different from those obtained with the simple ratios.

Prices, Costs, and Profits

Unit labor cost is one of the central variables in a major hypothesis about the causes of business cycles; it has received much attention in research, which established its historical tendency to lag at business cycle turns and related that tendency to the cyclical behavior of wage rates and productivity of labor.[23] The monthly series included in the old index (**BCD 62**) scores reasonably well on the strength of long and regular lags at the three business peaks and four troughs of the period 1949-61. In 1961-65, series 62 drifted downward; since 1966, it has risen strongly, except for a slowdown followed by a brief and shallow decline in 1971-72. Thus, unit labor costs turned down during the first two recessions covered (in 1948-49 and 1953-54), but rose during each of the four following recessions; they declined in each of the four recoveries of the 1950's and 1960's, but merely flattened in the recovery of 1971-72. Finally, **BCD 62** increased sharply in 1973-75, particularly during the recession, and gave the first tentative indication of a decline only in August 1975. The two related quarterly series (unit labor cost for the total private economy, **BCD 63**, and labor cost per unit of real corporate product, **BCD 68**) behave similarly.[24]

Clearly, the historical pattern of cyclical behavior of unit labor costs has recently been distorted by the effects of persistent and rapid inflation, with strong pressures for higher money wage rates continuing even while the productivity of labor (output per man-hour) diminished markedly as in 1973-74. Labor as well as property incomes typically share in the inflationary increases in the value of output, so that major inflations, whatever their causes, will most of the time see money wages rising faster than productivity, which implies rising nominal unit labor costs.

What happens to real labor cost per unit of output depends on relative changes in prices, wages, and productivity of labor, and on how these changes are perceived by, and influence the decisions of, the employers and employees. The cyclical behavior of this variable is not very regular, though a broad tendency to lag would be expected.[25]

Unit labor costs, then, have definitely become less sensitive cyclically in recent years as inflation grew stronger and persisted through periods of deteriorating and poor, as well as improving and good, business conditions. But this important cost factor retains its basic character and function as a lagging indicator, although its reactions to cyclical developments in the 1970's have been considerably more muted and delayed than before. Series 62 still qualifies as a component of the lagging index, and its inclusion broadens the coverage and improves the performance of the index.

Money and Credit

We retain unchanged from the old index the aggregate of commercial and industrial loans outstanding (weekly reporting large commercial banks—**BCD 72**). This series represents the most cyclical component of total bank loans, reflects in large measure the financing of business inventories (itself a lagging indicator), and is available frequently and promptly. It flattened rather than declined with a lag in response to the 1960-61 recession; at other times, it lagged consistently at troughs and also, with one exception (in 1948), at peaks. Its record as

---

[21] For detailed historical evidence, see Zarnowitz, **Orders, Production, and Investment**. New York: NBER, 1973, pt. III.

[22] The record of manufacturers' unfilled orders indicates that inventories on order, i.e., stocks of goods ordered for further processing or resale but not yet received, have earlier timing, leading at peaks and lagging or, less often, coinciding at troughs. This would be expected, since the on-order part of inventories can be adjusted more promptly to desired target levels than the on-hand part. The new composite index of leading indicators includes a series on net change in inventories on hand and on order, in deflated and smoothed form. See Zarnowitx and Boschan, op. cit., p. ix.

[23] Wesley C. Mitchell, **Business Cycles**, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1913 (part 3, reprinted in 1959 as **Business Cycles and Their Causes**). For a recent application and appraisal of Mitchell's theory, see Geoffrey H. Moore, "Productivity, Costs, and Prices: New Light From an Old Hypothesis," **Explorations in Economic Research**, vol. 2, No. 1, winter 1975. It is of interest to add that the analysis of cyclical aspects of unit labor costs has been largely disregarded in the more recent writings on inflation, although the treatment of the role of wages and productivity changes in that literature is extensive. (See Martin Bronfenbrenner and F. D. Holzman, "Survey of Inflation Theory," **American Economic Review**, September 1963.)

[24] It may be noted, however, that they show smaller and shorter declines in the early 1960's and also more continuous rises in 1971-72. In 1975, **BCD 68** was the first one to turn down (in the second quarter).

[25] A general formula for nominal unit labor costs is NULC = Wh/y, where W = average hourly money compensation of employees, h = total number of hours worked, and y = real output produced. Deflation with the wage rate (division by W) produces one type of real unit labor costs, $RULC_1 = h/y$, which is the reciprocal of output per man-hour. Deflation with the price level P produces another type, $RULC_2 = Wh/Py$, which is a labor share series (as approximated by the quarterly estimates of compensation as percent of national income, **BCD 280A**, or as percent of GNP). $RULC_1$ has a strong downward trend, $RULC_2$ is relatively stable in the long run; both lag by very long and variable intervals.

a lagging indicator is good, and it is not bettered by attempts to deflate the loans.[26]

The other important series in the credit group—consumer installment debt (**BCD** 66)—can be viewed as a cumulation of the net credit changes which equal the differences between credit extensions and repayments. Consumer credit extensions tend to have roughly coincident timing, while repayments show lagging responses (often only retardations) to business recessions.[27] Total installment credit outstanding had a strong upward trend, particularly in the early post-World War II years including the 1948-49 recession, and reacted to the later business contractions sluggishly with very mild declines (in 1970 merely with a slowdown). However, much better results are obtained with the ratio of consumer installment debt to personal income (series X251), which shows definite declines with lagged timing in connection with each of the business recessions since 1953.[28] Using this ratio represents the most satisfactory method we could find of allowing for the trend (reflecting, among other factors, inflation) and bringing out the cyclical element in consumer credit. The inclusion of the ratio of consumer installment debt to personal income in the composite index of lagging indicators significantly improves both the coverage and performance of the index.

The quarterly series of bank rates on short-term business loans (**BCD** 67), a component of the old index of laggers, is now replaced by the monthly series of the average prime rate charged by banks (**BCD** 109). The two indicators behave very similarly, but **BCD** 109 has the maximum score for currency and **BCD** 67, being quarterly, rates poorly on this criterion. In the past (before 1966 and notably in the early 1960's), the average prime rate remained unchanged for long periods of time, which accounts for some of its lags that were especially long at troughs; but the bank rates were also approximately constant in the same periods.

Since the late 1940's, interest rates generally have become much more sensitive to cyclical influences, as evidenced by large increases in the amplitudes of their cyclical movements and a gradual reduction in their lags at peaks and troughs in business activity.[29] Interest rates may also be growing increasingly sensitive to price-level changes, reflecting the intensification and greater variability of inflation. It is therefore possible that the tendency of certain interest rates to lag at business cycle turns will significantly diminish in the future.[30]

COMPOSITE INDEXES OF LAGGING INDICATORS

Table 2 shows that the components of the new lagging index have, on the average, higher scores than the components of the old lagging index (**BCD** 830) with respect to statistical adequacy, timing, smoothness, and currency, and hence overall (lines 11 and 12). In addition to these assessments of the individual series, the evaluation of the 1948-70 record of the composite indexes themselves (lines 13 and 14) also supports the decisions made in the process of deriving the new lagging index.

The cyclical movements of the component lagging indicators can be examined in chart 3 which identifies their turning dates. Chart 4 does the same for the new and old lagging indexes. It shows that the new index lagged at all business cycle turns covered, while **BCD** 830 had one deviation from the lagging pattern (coincidence at the 1948 peak). Also, the timing observations at both peaks and troughs are less dispersed for the new than for the old index.

THE SYSTEM OF LEADING, COINCIDING AND LAGGING INDICATORS

The previous discussion of the revised index of leading indicators[31] and the present discussion of coinciding and lagging indicators permit us now to examine the revised system as a whole.

Let us briefly review the rationale for the selection of the indicators. The timing characteristics of the leading indicators and their forecasting function are easily understood. These indicators represent anticipations and early links in the sequences of business decisions, early stages of the investment and production processes, and measures of flows contributing to changes in the levels of economic stocks. The tendency of these series and their composites to lead makes them obvious warning signals and tools for the forecasting of changes in general business conditions. Their main shortcomings for this purpose are their hypersensitivity and the considerable variation in length of their leads, particularly before business cycle peaks. Also, to the extent that the warning signs are heeded by policymakers, the forecasting effectiveness becomes impaired as countercyclical policies are implemented.

The roughly coincident indicators are broad comprehensive measures which tend to summarize the state of actual business activity from the input and the output side. They not only confirm or invalidate expectations based on the behavior of the leading indicators, but also give some precision to the timing of the broad swings in economic activity. It is the behavior of the coinciders which should firm up policy decisions that the leaders could only suggest.

The first function of the lagging (Lg) indicators is to confirm or refute the inferences derived from the behavior of the coincident (C) indicators. Perhaps more important for forecasting purposes, however, is the characteristic lead of the laggers relative to the opposite turns of the leaders (L). Many lagging indicators, such as the interest rates charged by banks, unit labor costs, inventories carried in manufacturing and trade, and business loans outstanding, measure or reflect the cost of doing business; it is mainly for this reason that these series, when inverted, lead most of the other important indicators (not only the coinciders but often also the leaders). For example, declines in inventories and interest rates during a business contraction pave the way for an upturn in new orders and then in the output of materials, etc., by making business operations less expensive and, hence, potentially more profitable, and also by depleting stocks relative to the current production and sales requirements.

Chart 5 and table 3 show the sequences of turning points of the three new composite indexes and the intervals between them. It is clear that, on the whole, the system worked well: no single turning point occurred out of sequence, i.e., the laggers never turned before the coinciders, nor the coinciders before the leaders, nor the leaders before the laggers of the previous episode. The cycle-to-cycle dispersion of the time intervals between the successive turns in the leading-coincident-lagging sequence was relatively moderate, except for the intervals from

[26] Moreover, it is not clear how to deflate this series in a meaningful way, i.e., what prices to use, with what timing, etc. Nor is there a monthly business income series to which the loans could be related (as we relate consumer debt to personal income).

[27] See Paul W. McCracken, James C. T. Mao, and Cedric Fricke, **Consumer Installment Credit and Public Policy,** Michigan Business Studies, vol. XVII, No. 1, 1965, and Philip A. Klein, **The Cyclical Timing of Consumer Credit, 1920-67,** Occasional Paper 113, New York: NBER, 1971.

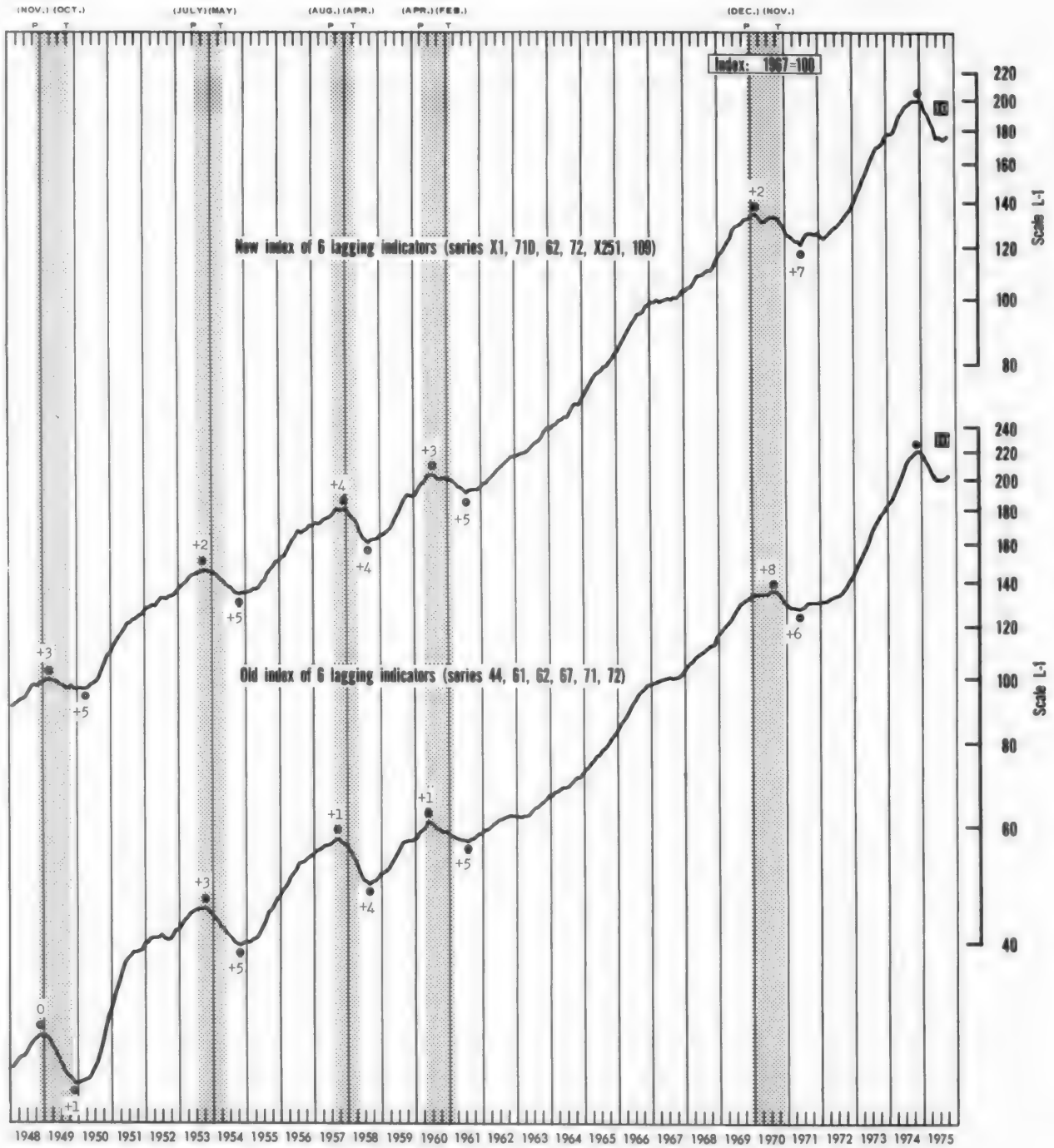
[28] The ratio series, like **BCD** 66, failed to decline in 1948-49. The rapid increase in consumer debt during the late 1940's and early 1950's was probably due mainly to the huge backlog of unsatisfied demand for automobiles and other durable consumer goods that originated in the wartime shortages.

[29] The lags have decreased much more for long-term than for short-term interest rates, and for the latter primarily at peaks rather than at troughs. See Phillip Cagan, **Changes in the Cyclical Behavior of Interest Rates,** Occasional Paper 100, New York: NBER, 1966.

[30] However, bank loan rates usually turn later than the active open-market rates (such as the Treasury bill and bond rates) which tend to have roughly coincident timing at peaks and lag at troughs. These sequences, in which the rates of negotiated markets turn last, would be expected to persist. See Cagan, op. cit.

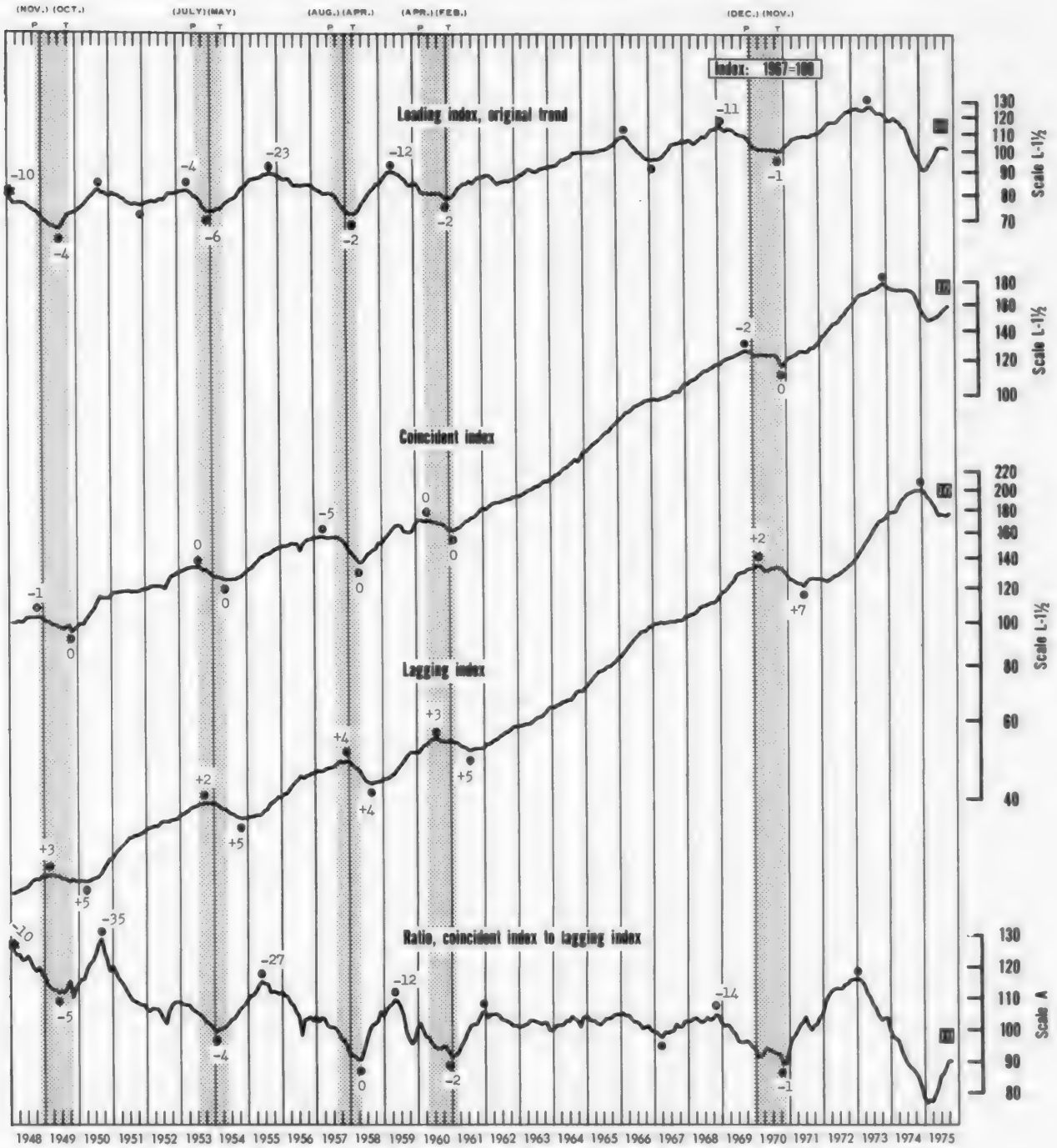
[31] Zarnowitz and Boschan, op. cit.

CHART 4. COMPOSITE INDEXES OF LAGGING INDICATORS



NOTE: Circles entered on the chart indicate specific turning points; numbers indicate length of leads (–) and lags (+) in months from reference turning dates.

CHART 5. NEW COMPOSITE INDEXES OF LEADING, COINCIDENT, AND LAGGING INDICATORS


(NOV.) (OCT.)
(JULY) (MAY)
(AUG.) (APR.)
(APR.) (FEB.)
(DEC.) (NOV.)
P T
Index: 1967=100
Leading index, original trend
Coincident index
Lagging index
Ratio, coincident index to lagging index
Scale L-1½
Scale A
1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975

NOTE: Circles entered on the chart indicate specific turning points; numbers indicate length of leads (–) and lags (+) in months from reference turning dates.

*This is not necessarily the peak but is the high for the available data.

TABLE 3. SEQUENCES OF TURNING POINTS IN THE COMPOSITE INDEXES OF LEADING (L), ROUGHLY COINCIDENT (C), AND LAGGING (Lg) INDICATORS, 1948-75

Line	Dates of business cycle turns (peak-trough-peak)	Dates of associated turning points in indexes L, C, and Lg						
		Peak of L (1)	Peak of C (2)	Peak of Lg (3)	Trough of L (4)	Trough of C (5)	Trough of Lg (6)	Peak of L (7)
1	11/48-10/49-7/53.....	[1]1/48	10/48	2/49	6/49	10/49	3/50	3/53
2	7/53-5/54-8/57.....	3/53	7/53	9/53	11/53	5/54	10/54	9/55
3	8/57-4/58-4/60.....	9/55	3/57	12/57	2/58	4/58	8/58	4/59
4	4/60-2/61-12/69.....	4/59	4/60	7/60	12/60	2/61	7/61	1/69
5	12/69-11/70-11/73[2].....	1/69	10/69	2/70	10/70	11/70	6/71	6/73
6	11/73[2]-3/75[2].....	6/73	11/73	12/74	[3]2/75	[3]3/75	[3]6/75	
		Time intervals between the successive turning points (in months)						
		L to C (peaks)	C to Lg (peaks)	Lg (peaks) to L(troughs)	L to C (troughs)	C to Lg (troughs)	Lg (troughs) to L(peaks)	Duration of sequence[4]
7	11/48-10/49-7/53.....	9	4	4	4	5	[5]36	62(56)
8	7/53-5/54-8/57.....	4	2	2	6	5	11	30(49)
9	8/57-4/58-4/60.....	10	8	2	2	4	8	43(32)
10	4/60-2/61-12/69.....	12	8	5	8	5	[6]90	117(116)
11	12/69-11/70-11/73[2].....	9	4	8	1	7	24	53(47)
12	11/73[2]-3/75[2].....	5	13	2	1	3		
13	Mean.....	9.5	5.8	3.8	2.7	4.8	33.8	61(60)
14	Median.....	9	4	3	2	5	24	53(49)
15	Standard deviation.....	4.6	3.9	2.2	1.8	1.2	29.8	30.0(29.1)

[1]This is not necessarily the peak but is the high for the available data (which began in 1948).

[2]Official business cycle peak and trough dates for the current cycle have not yet been designated. The tentative dates of November 1973 (peak) and March 1975 (trough) used in this table are based on the turning points in the composite index of coincident indicators.

[3]Tentative, subject to revisions in recent data.

[4]The first figure represents the sum of the corresponding entries in columns 1-6. The second figure (in parentheses) represents the duration of the corresponding business cycle measured from peak to peak.

[5]Disregards the extra decline in the leading index from August 1950 through November 1951.

[6]Disregards the extra decline in the leading index from March 1966 through January 1967.

the troughs of the lagging index (Lg) to the peaks of the leading index (L), whose great variability in length reflect the variability in length of business expansions (table 3, col. 6). Thus, it is apparent that the lagging index functions well as a confirmer of the coinciders at both peaks and troughs, but its value as a forecaster of the opposite turn of the leaders is essentially confined to its peaks.

A measure likely to produce more stable and predictively useful relationships than the inverted lagging index is the ratio of the index of roughly coincident indicators to the index of lagging indicators (C/Lg), suggested by Geoffrey Moore.[32] The turning points in the C/Lg ratio will lead those of the coincident index if the movement of the latter decelerates before its turning point while the lagging index continues to move at a faster rate. In addition, there are some economic reasons for expecting the C/Lg ratio to have early cyclical timing. For example, a downturn in the ratio of sales (C) to inventories (Lg) should have an adverse effect on, and may anticipate the downturn in, new orders (L). Similarly, a slowdown in the rise of output (C) combined with a continuing strong rise in unit labor cost and other costs (such as those associated with growing inventories and business indebtedness, which all lag) will depress profits and new investment commitments (L).

The advantage of the derived C/Lg index as a forecasting tool is twofold. First, it provides an additional comprehensive leading series, based on series which are entirely different from those included in the composite index of leaders. Second, if its turning points do indeed precede those in the composite leading index, the ratio has considerable supplementary forecasting value. Chart 5 shows that the cyclical turns in the C/Lg ratio preceded the turns in general business activity on all but one occasion. The leads of the C/Lg ratio at business cycle peaks were long, varying from 12 to 35 months; the leads at troughs were much shorter, varying from 0 to 5 months. Thus, the C/Lg index can be useful as an independent leading indicator. However, the C/Lg ratio does not give reliable early signals anticipating the movements of the leading index (L): in 1948-70, C/Lg led the leading index at only four turns and lagged at two. Also, the scores of the C/Lg ratio are significantly lower than those of the leading index, although they are on the whole about as high as the average scores of the individual components of leading index.[33]

In summary, it should be pointed out again that, for the period 1948-70, the turning points of the revised indexes are very similar in timing to those of the old indexes. The decisive advantage of the revised indexes is that they do not lose their indicator characterisitcs during periods of pronounced inflation and that their behavior is somewhat improved by the exclusion of indicators with mixed timing, i.e., indicators which have different timing characteristics at peaks and at troughs of business cycles.

We hope and expect that continuous research as well as careful and perceptive monitoring of the indicator system will lead to further improvements in the behavioral characteristics and the forecasting usefulness of that system.

[32]See his "Generating Leading Indicators From Lagging Indicators," Western Economic Journal, vol. VII, No. 2, June 1969, pp. 135-144.

[33]The scores being compared are tabulated below. The scores for economic significance, statistical adequacy, and currency are based in each case on the mean scores of the individual series used in the computation of the particular index (C/Lg or L).

	Economic significance	Statistical adequacy	Timing	Conformity	Smoothness	Currency	Total
C/Lg.....	88	71	79	29	100	76	73
L.....	81	73	84	78	100	76	82
Average, 12 leading series .	81	73	82	58	70	76	74

APPENDIXES

A. Titles, Sources, and Descriptions of Component Series

41. **Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, Establishment Survey**—Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Data for this series are collected from a sample of establishments in all nonagricultural activities, including government. The data relate to the payroll period which includes the 12th of the month and include full-time, part-time, temporary, and permanent workers. Also included are workers who are on paid leave (sick, holiday, vacation, etc.) and persons who worked only a part of the specified pay period. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment are counted each time they are reported. Excluded from the statistics are persons in a nonpay status for the entire period due to layoff, strike, leave without pay, etc.; proprietors; self-employed and unpaid family workers; domestic household workers; and noncivilian government workers.

An establishment is defined as an economic unit which produces goods or services—such as a factory, mine, or store. It is generally at a single physical location and is engaged predominantly in one type of economic activity. Where a single physical location encompasses two or more distinct and separate activities, these activities are treated as separate establishments provided that separate payroll records are available.

The data are seasonally adjusted.

47. **Index of Industrial Production**—Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

This series measures changes in the physical volume or quantity of output of manufacturers, mineral industries, and electric and gas utilities. It reflects output changes at all stages within manufacturing and mining industries (including intermediate and final products). The production of farms, the construction industry, transportation, and various trade and service industries are excluded. The index includes production at government-owned and -operated plants and shipyards and atomic energy manufacturing activity. The data are seasonally adjusted.

56D. **Manufacturing and Trade Sales, 1967 Dollars**—Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census.

This series measures the monthly volume, in 1967 dollars, of sales of manufacturing, merchant wholesalers', and retail trade establishments. It differs from final sales in that no allowance is made for the fact that the same items are sold successively by manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers.

Manufacturers' sales (shipments) include receipts, billings, or the value (less discounts, returns, and allowances) of products shipped; shipments for export, for domestic use, and to foreign subsidiaries of domestic firms; and shipments from one establishment to another in the same company. Shipments of foreign subsidiaries are excluded.

Sales of merchant wholesalers include: (1) Sales of merchandise and receipts from repairs or other services to customers after deducting returns, allowances, and discounts; (2) sales of merchandise for others on a commission basis; and (3) local and State sales taxes and Federal excise taxes. These data are collected from the same sample of merchant wholesale establishments and in the same survey as are data on merchant wholesalers' inventories. (See description for manufacturing and trade inventories, series 71d.)

Retail sales include total receipts from customers after deductions of refunds and allowances for merchandise returned by customers. Receipts from repairs and from other services to customers, sales for resale, and sales taxes and excise taxes are also included.

Data for all sectors are adjusted for trading days, length of calendar month, and seasonal variation.

The deflation of manufacturing and trade sales is performed by the National Income and Wealth Division of BEA. The individual 3- and 4-digit components of manufacturers' shipments are deflated separately using appropriate wholesale price indexes combined with 1972 product class shipment weights. Wholesale sales are deflated by kind of business using appropriate wholesale price indexes combined with 1967 Census sales weights. Retail sales by kind of business are deflated separately using a combination of wholesale price indexes, consumer price indexes, and prices paid by farmers. The selection of price data and the weights for the component price indexes are based on sales by product line from the 1967 Census.

X234. **Personal Income Less Transfer Payments, 1967 Dollars**—Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

This series measures personal income (in 1967 dollars) received by individuals, unincorporated businesses, and nonprofit institutions, excluding transfer payments.

Personal income represents the sum of labor income, proprietors' income, rental income of persons, dividends, personal interest, and transfer payments, minus contributions to social insurance. Capital gains and losses are excluded. Most of the income is in monetary form, but there are important exceptions—chiefly the net rental value of owner-occupied homes, the value of food produced and consumed on farms, and the value of financial services received by individuals and nonprofit institutions without explicit payment.

Transfer payments consist of income received by persons, generally in monetary form, for which no services are rendered currently. It includes government transfer payments and business transfer payments. Government transfer payments consist of payments under social security (including Medicare), State unemployment insurance, railroad retirement and unemployment insurance, government retirement programs, veterans' benefits (including veterans' life insurance proceeds), direct relief, food stamps, payments to nonprofit institutions other than for work done under research and development contracts, and a few other minor items. Business transfer payments comprise corporate gifts to nonprofit institutions, consumer bad debts, and a few other minor payments.

This series is computed from seasonally adjusted components and is deflated by the National Income and Wealth Division of BEA using the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures (PCE). The deflator is available monthly (unpublished) from 1968 to date. Prior to 1968, the monthly values are obtained by interpolating the quarterly implicit PCE deflator by the movements in the consumer price index.

X1. **Average (Mean) Duration of Unemployment in Weeks**—Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This series measures the average length of time, in weeks during which persons classified as unemployed had been continuously looking for work or, in the case of persons on layoff,

since the termination of the most recent employment. A period of 2 or more weeks during which a person was employed or ceased looking for work is considered to break the continuity of the present period of seeking work. Average duration of unemployment is an arithmetic mean computed from a distribution by single weeks of unemployment. The data are seasonally adjusted by the source agency.

62. **Index of Labor Cost Per Unit of Output, Total Manufacturing** (Ratio of index of compensation of employees in manufacturing to index of industrial production, manufacturing)—Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; and Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

This series measures the relationship between the volume of production of manufactured goods and the cost of the labor involved in that production.

The compensation of employees, manufacturing, component (labor cost) measures the income received by persons in an employee status as remuneration for their work, including (1) **wage and salary disbursements**—the compensation of employees commonly regarded as wages and salaries, including compensation of executives, commissions, payment in kind, bonuses, and tips; and (2) **supplements to wages and salaries**—or fringe benefits, including supplements such as employers' contributions to social insurance; private pension, health, and welfare funds; compensation for injuries; military reserve pay; etc.

Industrial production index, manufacturing, is a measure of the changes in physical output of manufacturing in the United States. It includes 11 major groups of durable goods and 10 major groups of nondurable goods. It also includes measures of the manufacturing activity of the Department of Defense (durable goods) and the Atomic Energy Commission (nondurable goods).

In computing labor cost per unit of output, seasonally adjusted data on compensation of employees (wage and salary disbursements plus supplements to wages and salaries) are converted to an index (1967=100) and divided by the index of manufacturing production (1967=100) to yield the index of labor cost per unit of output. This index is seasonally adjusted by the X-11 version of the Census seasonal adjustment program.

71D. **Manufacturing and Trade Inventories, 1967 Dollars**—Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census.

This series measures the end-of-month value, in 1967 dollars, of stocks on hand in manufacturing, retail, and merchant wholesalers' establishments. For the manufacturing sector, inventories are reported as valued by the manufacturers. All manufacturing-associated inventories, regardless of stage of fabrication, are included. The inventories of retailers and merchant wholesalers are valued at cost. Goods held on a consignment basis by wholesalers are excluded.

For the period since January 1958, each of the components of manufacturing and trade inventories is deflated separately. Manufacturers' inventories are deflated at the 2-digit SIC level, and wholesalers' inventories of durable and nondurable goods are deflated separately, as are durable and nondurable goods inventories of retailers. The deflators are based on combinations of wholesale price indexes with appropriate lag structures developed from information on stock/sales ratios and on inventory accounting practices. The deflation is done by the National Income and Wealth Division of BEA. (Prior to 1958, deflation was performed at the aggregate level using a lagged 4-month moving average of the wholesale price index for industrial commodities.) The components are seasonally adjusted prior to the application of their individual deflators.

72. **Commercial and Industrial Loans Outstanding, Weekly Reporting Large Commercial Banks**—Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

This series measures the average weekly (Wednesdays) dollar amount of business loans outstanding each month. Included are data on all loans for commercial and industrial purposes except those secured by real estate. Loans to financial institutions and loans for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities are excluded.

The data are based on reports to the Federal Reserve System by approximately 330 banks. Included in the reports are data on the amount of commercial and industrial loans outstanding as of Wednesday of each week and the amount of loans sold outright during each week to their own subsidiaries, foreign branches, holding companies, other affiliates, and to other institutions except banks.

For **BCD,** a weekly series is derived by summing the amount of commercial and industrial loans and the amount of loans sold outright as reported to the Federal Reserve System. The monthly series is the arithmetic mean of weekly data. The data beginning with November 1968 are seasonally adjusted by means of the Census X-11 seasonal adjustment program. Prior to that date, the National Bureau of Economic Research seasonally adjusted the data.

109. **Average Prime Rate Charged by Banks**—Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

This series indicates the interest rate that banks charge their most credit-worthy business customers on short-term loans. The prime rate is the base from which rates charged on loans to other business customers are scaled upward. The prime rate is not a sensitive rate that fluctuates daily in response to short-term changes in supply and demand as measured by a national market. Rather, its movements tend to be infrequent and to lag appreciably behind changes in the general business situation and in open market money rates.

The data for this series are monthly averages computed by multiplying each prime rate in effect during a month by the number of days it was in effect, summing these products, and dividing by the total number of days. If two prime rates are reported for a single day, the rate indicating initial movement is disregarded due to the usually small number of banks participating. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

X251. **Ratio, Consumer Installment Debt to Personal Income**—Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; and Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

This series measures the dollar volume of consumer installment credit outstanding at the end of each month per dollar (and/or dollar value) of monthly personal income.

Consumer installment credit measures all short- and intermediate-term credit used to finance the purchase of commodities and services for personal consumption or to refinance debts originally incurred for such purposes. Included is all consumer credit (including revolving credit and budget and coupon accounts) held by financial institutions and retail outlets that is scheduled to be repaid in two or more installments. Credit extended to governmental agencies and nonprofit or charitable organizations, as well as credit extended to businesses or individuals exclusively for business purposes, is excluded.

The term "credit" refers to an advance of purchasing power that could be used to obtain goods and services, or an advance of goods and services in exchange for a promise to pay later. Consumption refers to the process of using up goods and services as an end in itself rather than as a stage in production.

Basic data for this component are compiled by the Federal Reserve System and seasonally adjusted by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Personal income measures the income received by individuals, unincorporated businesses, and nonprofit institutions (including pension, health, welfare, and trust funds). This income represents the sum of labor income, proprietors' income, rental income of persons, dividends, personal interest, and transfer payments, minus personal contributions to social insurance. Capital gains and losses are excluded. Most personal income is in monetary form; however, there are important exceptions—chiefly the net rental value of owner-occupied homes, the value of food produced and consumed on farms, and the value of financial services received by individuals and nonprofit institutions without explicit payment.

The components of personal income are seasonally adjusted separately (except where seasonal patterns do not exist or are not well defined) and when aggregated yield a seasonally adjusted total.

B. Data for New Series and Indexes

Year	Monthly												Quarterly				Annual
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	I Q	II Q	III Q	IV Q	
560. MANUFACTURING AND TRADE SALES, 1967 DOLLARS (MILLION DOLLARS)													**TOTAL FOR PERIOD**				
1945...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1946...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1947...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1948...	43,591	43,611	43,997	44,132	43,579	44,131	44,515	44,608	44,579	44,626	44,439	44,789	131,199	131,842	133,702	133,854	530,597
1949...	44,318	44,275	44,140	43,969	43,309	44,447	43,159	44,081	44,944	43,301	43,871	43,888	132,733	131,725	132,184	130,662	527,304
1950...	44,328	45,249	45,849	46,388	47,515	49,464	53,159	53,913	50,586	49,524	47,993	50,693	135,426	143,367	157,658	148,210	584,661
1951...	52,133	50,766	49,869	49,006	49,435	49,072	48,101	49,313	49,283	49,629	49,503	49,005	152,768	147,513	146,697	148,137	595,115
1952...	49,799	50,347	50,043	50,677	51,248	51,359	50,263	51,297	53,040	54,767	54,562	55,563	150,189	153,284	154,600	164,892	622,965
1953...	55,875	56,650	57,258	57,249	56,996	56,324	57,089	55,936	55,458	55,200	53,853	52,937	169,783	170,569	168,483	161,990	670,825
1954...	53,205	53,832	53,540	53,977	53,068	53,766	53,581	53,254	53,531	53,734	55,336	56,633	160,577	160,811	160,366	165,703	647,457
1955...	57,456	57,939	59,089	59,720	59,973	59,965	60,189	59,952	60,936	60,694	61,183	61,259	174,484	179,658	181,077	183,136	718,355
1956...	60,917	60,437	60,694	60,836	60,662	60,932	58,324	60,221	60,769	61,264	61,568	62,156	182,048	182,430	179,314	184,988	728,780
1957...	62,340	62,573	62,132	61,181	60,963	61,333	61,085	61,497	60,685	60,394	59,507	58,285	187,045	183,477	183,267	178,276	732,065
1958...	58,177	57,326	56,535	56,327	56,528	57,470	58,126	59,092	59,469	60,331	61,281	59,943	172,038	170,325	176,687	181,555	700,605
1959...	62,026	63,038	63,761	64,715	65,410	65,502	65,323	63,361	65,130	63,763	63,096	64,801	188,825	195,627	191,814	191,360	767,426
1960...	66,092	65,899	65,364	65,723	64,788	64,757	64,518	64,140	64,759	64,477	63,675	63,610	197,355	195,248	193,417	191,762	777,782
1961...	62,495	62,645	64,713	63,305	64,258	65,362	64,696	66,146	66,473	67,285	67,948	68,171	188,853	192,925	197,415	203,414	782,507
1962...	68,426	68,383	69,341	69,486	69,442	69,123	69,474	69,956	69,870	70,532	71,460	70,307	206,150	208,051	209,300	212,299	835,800
1963...	70,743	71,822	71,846	72,501	72,143	72,851	73,957	73,137	73,624	74,607	73,681	75,120	214,411	217,495	220,718	223,408	876,032
1964...	75,630	75,679	75,350	76,640	77,575	77,330	78,392	77,986	79,267	77,685	78,641	81,114	226,659	231,545	235,645	237,440	931,289
1965...	80,913	81,223	82,695	82,831	82,221	82,550	84,083	84,227	83,339	85,081	86,256	86,453	244,831	247,602	251,649	257,790	1,001,872
1966...	87,389	87,582	88,916	88,360	87,952	89,074	88,155	88,704	89,322	89,557	89,110	89,044	263,887	265,386	266,181	267,711	1,063,165
1967...	89,093	88,588	88,982	89,150	89,193	89,640	89,297	90,297	90,534	89,373	91,242	92,771	266,663	267,983	270,128	273,386	1,078,160
1968...	92,807	93,146	93,684	93,526	94,368	94,896	96,275	93,904	95,997	96,970	96,925	96,054	279,637	282,790	286,176	289,949	1,138,552
1969...	96,565	97,168	96,999	97,431	97,060	96,997	97,017	97,631	98,263	98,973	97,283	96,717	290,732	291,488	292,911	292,973	1,168,104
1970...	96,003	96,383	95,501	94,603	95,624	95,852	96,205	96,045	95,666	93,978	92,549	95,082	287,887	286,079	287,916	281,609	1,143,491
1971...	95,802	97,105	97,886	98,269	99,249	99,810	99,022	100,395	100,478	100,178	101,953	101,473	290,793	297,328	299,895	303,604	1,191,620
1972...	103,022	102,622	104,262	104,729	105,613	105,225	105,403	107,690	107,814	109,798	110,825	111,633	309,906	315,567	320,907	332,256	1,278,636
1973...	113,828	114,801	115,040	114,052	114,412	113,255	115,622	113,469	113,511	115,632	116,827	114,146	343,669	341,717	342,602	346,625	1,374,613
1974...	115,120	114,463	115,054	114,528	114,370	113,228	113,542	113,097	110,918	108,379	105,651	101,699	345,037	342,126	337,557	316,729	1,341,449
1975...	101,286	102,174	99,870	101,382	101,917	102,805	103,877	105,079	105,039				303,330	306,104	313,995		
X234. PERSONAL INCOME LESS TRANSFER PAYMENTS, 1967 DOLLARS (ANN. RATE, BILLION DOLLARS)													**AVERAGE FOR PERIOD**				
1945...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1946...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1947...	235.6	234.6	228.6	226.7	228.0	231.5	229.7	229.1	229.2	231.4	232.4	231.5	232.9	228.7	229.3	231.8	230.7
1948...	234.0	234.9	240.4	238.8	239.2	244.0	242.6	244.6	245.1	246.7	246.0	243.4	236.4	240.7	244.1	245.4	241.6
1949...	239.5	239.2	239.9	238.8	239.2	236.9	236.0	237.4	240.0	236.4	238.4	240.6	239.5	238.3	237.8	238.5	238.5
1950...	245.1	242.9	246.7	249.5	252.9	254.1	257.7	262.2	263.1	264.8	267.0	269.7	244.9	252.2	261.0	267.2	256.3
1951...	267.5	266.0	268.7	273.1	273.2	275.9	275.4	278.6	276.6	278.7	278.9	279.2	267.4	274.1	276.9	278.9	274.3
1952...	276.6	281.6	283.0	281.2	284.4	285.7	283.4	290.1	293.7	293.7	292.4	293.5	280.4	283.8	289.1	293.2	286.6
1953...	295.2	296.6	299.5	299.8	301.3	301.5	301.0	299.0	298.0	299.5	299.6	297.7	297.1	300.9	299.3	298.9	299.1
1954...	295.3	294.9	293.4	292.1	293.3	293.5	293.7	296.5	298.5	299.6	302.2	303.7	294.5	293.0	296.2	301.8	296.4
1955...	304.3	305.2	307.9	311.0	314.1	315.9	319.5	319.8	321.2	323.7	325.7	327.4	305.8	313.7	320.2	325.6	316.3
1956...	327.0	328.0	327.8	331.4	330.3	331.4	327.9	332.3	334.4	337.2	337.0	337.7	327.6	331.0	331.5	337.3	331.9
1957...	335.9	337.2	337.6	337.6	337.3	338.9	339.5	340.0	339.0	338.5	336.7	334.4	336.9	337.9	339.5	336.5	337.7
1958...	331.5	331.6	330.8	328.5	329.4	331.6	337.7	336.9	338.9	339.6	344.0	345.1	331.3	329.8	337.8	342.9	335.5
1959...	345.0	347.7	350.1	352.6	354.8	355.7	354.9	351.4	350.4	350.9	354.6	360.0	347.6	354.4	352.2	355.2	352.3
1960...	361.3	360.7	360.3	362.6	364.0	364.0	364.4	363.6	363.2	362.7	361.0	357.7	360.8	363.5	363.7	360.5	362.1
1961...	360.6	361.0	362.2	364.3	366.9	369.3	370.5	372.0	372.2	375.8	380.1	382.1	361.3	366.5	371.6	379.3	369.7
1962...	381.2	383.2	385.7	388.5	389.6	390.4	392.0	392.5	392.6	392.1	395.3	397.9	383.4	389.5	392.4	395.1	390.1
1963...	397.6	399.0	400.1	400.9	402.5	403.6	405.6	406.7	409.9	411.9	411.9	413.2	398.9	402.3	407.4	412.3	405.2
1964...	414.5	419.8	421.7	423.0	425.5	427.3	430.1	433.9	436.4	436.5	438.5	442.9	418.7	425.3	433.5	439.3	429.2
1965...	442.6	445.2	447.2	449.5	453.8	456.1	458.7	462.7	465.0	471.0	473.7	476.3	445.0	453.1	462.1	473.7	458.5
1966...	477.3	479.1	481.0	481.3	483.4	486.7	490.0	490.4	490.2	492.4	494.9	495.9	479.1	483.8	490.2	494.4	486.9
1967...	497.4	496.7	497.6	500.2	500.5	504.1	505.9	507.7	508.6	508.8	513.1	516.6	497.2	501.6	507.4	517.8	504.8
1968...	515.9	521.2	523.4	523.8	527.3	530.4	533.6	536.6	539.1	539.9	541.5	543.5	520.2	527.2	536.4	541.6	531.4
1969...	544.2	546.7	549.2	550.3	552.6	554.0	555.6	558.1	559.8	561.6	561.7	562.1	546.7	552.2	557.8	561.8	554.6
1970...	560.3	560.5	563.1	566.0	565.8	564.5	565.8	568.1	568.5	561.8	559.6	561.0	561.3	565.4	567.5	560.8	563.8
1971...	567.0	568.0	570.0	570.8	570.6	569.8	570.5	574.2	576.6	577.6	581.6	586.0	568.3	570.4	573.8	581.7	573.6
1972...	591.9	596.2	597.6	601.2	604.9	603.6	608.2	613.1	614.7	621.4	624.6	628.9	595.2	603.2	612.0	625.0	608.9
1973...	632.2	637.1	639.7	639.3	639.8	640.0	643.5	644.2	644.5	644.1	644.3	645.2	636.3	639.7	644.7	647.9	642.4
1974...	636.1	631.8	628.2	625.0	624.2	621.7	623.9	622.6	620.2	617.1	608.7	606.6	632.0	623.6	622.2	611.1	622.3
1975...	602.7	598.7	596.6	597.1	602.0	603.3	604.4	610.7	615.6	620.1			599.3	600.8	610.2		
NEW COMPOSITE INDEX OF 4 COINCIDENT INDICATORS (1967=100)													**AVERAGE FOR PERIOD**				
1945...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1946...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1947...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1948...	30.1	30.1	30.4	30.2	30.4	30.9	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.1	31.0	30.8	30.2	30.5	31.0	31.0	30.7
1949...	30.3	30.2	29.9	29.7	29.5	29.4	29.1	29.4	29.7	28.7	29.2	29.6	30.1	29.5	29.4	29.2	29.6
1950...	30.0	29.9	30.7	31.3	31.9	32.6	33.7	34.6	34.3	34.4	34.3	35.0	30.2	31.9	34.2	34.6	32.7
1951...	35.3	35.3	35.5	35.6	35.6	35.7	35.4	35.6	35.5	35.7	35.9	35.9	35.4	35.6	35.5	35.8	35.6
1952...	36.1	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.4	36.0	37.3	38.3	38.7	39.0	39.4	36.4	36.5	37.2	39.0	37.3
1953...	39.6	39.9	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.3	40.4	40.1	39.7	39.6	39.1	38.6	39.9	40.3	40.1	39.1	39.8
1954...	38.2	38.3	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.9	37.9	37.9	38.2	38.4	39.0	39.5	38.2	37.9	38.0	39.0	38.2
1955...	40.0	40.3	41.1	41.7	42.4	42.7	43.1	43.2	43.7	44.2	44.6	44.9	40.5	42.3	43.3	44.6	42.7
1956...	45.1	45.1	45.2	45.7	45.6	45.6	43.9	45.6	46.2	46.7	46.7	47.2	45.1	45.6	45.2	46.9	45.7
1957...	47.0	47.4	47.4	47.0	46.9	47.1	47.2	47.3	46.8	46.3	45.4	44.4	47.3	47.0	47.1	45.4	46.7
1958...	43.7	42.7	42.0	41.4	41.5	42.2	43.1	43.6	44.2	44.6	45.9	45.8	42.8	41.7	43.6	45.4	43.4
1959...	46.8	47.6	48.4	49.4	50.1	50.3	50.0	48.6	48.4	48.3	48.9	50.8	47.6	49.9	49.0	49.3	49.0
1960...	51.7	51.6	51.3	51.7	51.4	51.2	51.0	50.8	50.7	50.5	49.9	49.1	51.5	51.4	50.8	49.8	50.9
1961...	49.1	49.3	49.5	49.9	50.6	51.4	51.7	52.4	52.5	53.4	54.4	54.9	49.2	50.6	52.2	54.2	51.6
1962...	54.7	55.4	56.0	56.6	56.8	56.8	57.2	57.5	57.7	57.9	58.5	58.4	55.4	56.7	57.5	58.3	57.0
1963...	58.6	59.2	59.6	60.3	60.7	61.1	61.7	61.8	62.6	63.4	63.2	63.8	59.1	60.7	62.0	63.5	61.3
1964...	64.3	65.5	65.7	66.8	67.7	68.1	69.1	69.9	71.0	70.1	71.9	73.8	65.2	67.5	70.0	71.9	68.7
1965...	74.1	75.1	76.5	77.2	78.2	79.3	80.7	81.8	82.3	84.1	85.4	86.7	75.2	78.2	81.6	85.4	80.1
1966...	87.9	89.0	90.7	91.2	92.1	93.7	94.4	94.9	95.6	96.6	96.8	97.2	89.2	92.3	95.0	96.9	93.3
1967...	97.7	96.9	97.2	98.0	98.2	99.2	99.6	101.2	101.3	101.1	101.8	105.7	97.3	98.5	100.7	103.5	100.0
1968...	105.4	107.3	108.1	108.5	110.2	111.5	112.8	112.8	114.4	115.2	116.5	116.8	106.9	110.1	113.3	116.2	111.6
1969...	117.8	119.5	120.5	121.0	121.6	122.6	123.5	124.3	125.2	126.0	124.4	124.2	119.3	121.7	124.3	124.9	122.6
1970...	122.3	122.9	123.0	122.7	122.6	122.4	122.8	122.7	121.9	117.5	115.6	119.0	122.7	122.6	122.5	117.4	121.3
1971...	121.0	121.8	122.7	123.8	125.1	125.3	124.7	125.3	127.6	127.5	129.9	131.6	121.8	124.7	125.9	129.7	125.5
1972...	134.8	136.5	139.4	141.8	144.0	144.5	146.0	149.5	151.2	155.2	157.5	159.9	136.9	143.4	148.9	157.5	146.7
1973...	163.4	166.5	168.0	168.2	169.6	170.3	173.0	172.7	174.4	176.4	178.2	175.6	166.0	169.4	173.4	176.7	171.4
1974...	173.7	172.6	172.2	171.8	172.5	171.6	172.4	171.9	173.0	169.0	162.8	156.4	172.8	172.0	171.8	162.7	169.8
1975...	152.5	149.7	147.0	147.6	148.8	149.5	151.5	154.6	156.9	158.8			149.7	148.6	154.3		

B. Data for New Series and Indexes—Continued

X1. AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (WEEKS)

Year	Monthly												Quarterly				Annual
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	I Q	II Q	III Q	IV Q	
													AVERAGE FOR PERIOD				
1945...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1946...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1947...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1948...	8.9	8.4	8.7	8.5	9.1	8.8	8.0	8.8	8.5	9.5	7.8	8.1	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.6
1949...	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.8	9.1	10.0	10.8	11.0	11.7	10.9	11.6	11.8	8.3	9.3	11.2	11.4	10.0
1950...	11.3	11.8	12.4	12.6	12.7	13.1	12.5	12.2	12.2	12.3	10.7	10.7	11.8	12.8	12.3	11.2	12.0
1951...	10.6	10.8	10.1	10.6	9.9	8.7	9.2	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.7	9.3	10.5	9.7	9.1	9.3	9.7
1952...	9.3	8.8	8.4	9.0	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.6	8.1	9.1	9.5	8.8	8.8	8.0	7.7	9.1	8.4
1953...	9.3	8.4	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.2	7.9	8.0	7.1	7.2	7.9	8.0	8.7	8.0	7.7	7.7	8.0
1954...	8.7	9.5	10.6	10.9	11.6	12.3	12.5	12.8	12.9	13.3	13.2	13.4	9.6	11.6	12.7	13.3	11.8
1955...	13.4	14.2	13.4	14.3	14.4	13.4	13.8	12.3	11.7	11.5	11.3	12.0	13.7	14.0	12.6	11.6	13.0
1956...	11.7	12.5	11.6	11.0	10.4	10.1	10.5	12.0	11.8	11.6	10.9	11.4	11.9	10.5	11.4	11.3	11.3
1957...	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.5	9.8	11.1	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.6	10.4
1958...	10.5	11.0	11.2	12.1	13.1	14.4	14.6	15.7	16.5	16.5	16.4	15.7	10.9	13.2	15.6	16.2	14.0
1959...	16.3	15.5	15.3	14.9	14.7	14.9	14.3	13.7	13.7	12.9	13.1	13.1	15.7	14.8	13.9	13.0	14.4
1960...	13.5	13.1	13.0	12.6	11.9	11.9	12.6	12.2	12.9	13.5	13.9	12.4	13.2	12.1	12.6	13.3	12.8
1961...	13.7	13.6	14.1	15.5	15.6	16.2	17.3	17.0	16.1	15.9	17.0	15.8	13.8	15.8	16.8	16.2	15.6
1962...	15.3	16.0	15.0	14.0	15.5	15.1	14.6	14.5	14.1	14.1	13.3	13.6	15.4	15.2	14.4	13.7	14.7
1963...	13.8	14.1	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.0	14.0	13.9	14.2	13.9	13.3	13.3	14.1	14.3	14.0	13.5	14.0
1964...	13.5	13.2	13.5	12.4	13.6	13.6	14.7	13.0	12.7	12.6	14.0	12.7	13.4	13.2	13.5	13.1	13.3
1965...	12.2	12.6	12.0	11.4	11.1	11.6	11.6	11.9	11.9	12.1	11.7	11.4	12.3	11.4	11.8	11.7	11.8
1966...	11.9	11.2	11.1	10.8	10.2	9.7	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.3	9.7	9.5	11.4	10.2	9.9	9.8	10.5
1967...	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.9	8.4	8.7	8.9	8.6	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.8
1968...	9.4	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.9	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.4
1969...	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.6	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9
1970...	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.6	9.4	9.8	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.3	8.7
1971...	10.5	10.4	10.6	10.9	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.5	12.0	12.5	12.0	11.4	10.5	11.3	11.7	12.0	11.4
1972...	12.1	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.5	11.9	11.9	12.2	11.6	11.5	11.2	12.3	12.4	12.0	11.4	12.0
1973...	11.0	10.5	10.6	10.0	10.1	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.5	10.1	10.0	9.3	10.7	9.9	9.7	9.8	10.0
1974...	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.8	9.6	9.8	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.0	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.8
1975...	10.7	11.7	11.4	12.9	13.4	15.4	15.4	15.7	16.2	15.4			11.3	13.9	15.8		

710. MANUFACTURING AND TRADE INVENTORIES, 1967 DOLLARS (BILLION DOLLARS)

													END OF PERIOD				
1945...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1946...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1947...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1948...	66.29	66.49	67.10	67.34	67.57	68.41	69.57	69.48	69.55	69.65	69.65	69.44	67.10	68.41	69.55	69.44	69.44
1949...	70.54	70.79	70.81	70.50	70.47	70.50	70.62	70.64	70.90	70.46	69.78	68.91	70.81	70.50	70.90	68.91	68.91
1950...	69.07	68.91	69.41	69.71	70.47	71.05	70.15	71.76	72.58	73.40	74.64	75.06	69.41	71.05	72.58	75.06	75.06
1951...	76.67	77.28	78.17	79.33	80.74	81.84	82.63	83.56	83.91	84.51	85.02	85.39	78.17	81.84	83.91	85.39	85.39
1952...	86.07	86.01	86.09	86.10	85.89	86.44	86.42	86.40	87.46	88.34	88.46	89.24	86.09	86.44	87.46	89.24	89.24
1953...	91.28	91.48	91.89	92.73	93.02	93.41	94.10	94.05	94.10	93.48	92.85	92.56	91.89	93.41	94.10	92.56	92.56
1954...	92.11	91.82	91.46	91.02	90.66	90.19	89.77	89.24	89.18	88.77	89.09	88.95	91.46	90.19	89.38	88.95	88.95
1955...	89.23	89.29	89.90	89.80	90.35	91.18	91.68	92.22	92.10	92.56	92.66	92.92	89.90	91.18	92.10	92.92	92.92
1956...	93.44	94.35	94.52	95.43	95.96	96.39	96.85	97.18	97.67	97.74	98.19	98.14	94.52	96.39	97.67	98.14	98.14
1957...	98.34	98.18	98.15	98.39	98.38	98.51	98.71	99.23	99.58	98.66	98.43	98.48	98.15	98.51	99.58	98.48	98.48
1958...	97.11	96.67	96.39	95.94	95.52	95.34	95.21	94.96	95.56	95.77	95.97	96.58	96.39	95.34	95.56	96.58	96.58
1959...	96.80	97.13	97.49	98.62	99.00	99.79	100.35	100.31	99.83	100.00	100.00	101.31	97.49	99.79	99.83	101.31	101.31
1960...	102.18	103.37	104.00	104.07	104.57	104.90	105.27	105.04	105.36	105.22	105.35	104.46	104.00	104.90	105.36	104.46	104.46
1961...	104.12	103.93	103.41	103.53	103.75	103.62	103.82	104.31	104.69	104.81	105.51	105.57	103.41	103.62	104.69	105.57	105.57
1962...	106.19	106.85	107.47	107.60	108.42	108.98	109.38	109.89	110.44	110.94	111.02	111.21	107.47	108.98	110.44	111.21	111.21
1963...	111.47	111.93	112.33	112.44	112.76	113.28	113.62	114.15	114.78	115.45	115.69	115.91	112.33	113.28	114.78	115.91	115.91
1964...	116.28	116.54	117.00	117.49	118.00	118.54	118.64	119.07	120.20	120.03	120.92	121.70	117.00	118.54	120.20	121.70	121.70
1965...	122.52	122.94	124.22	124.79	125.23	125.90	126.91	127.74	128.04	128.41	128.96	129.49	124.22	125.90	128.04	129.49	129.49
1966...	130.04	131.32	132.30	133.11	134.47	136.02	137.17	138.23	139.27	140.73	142.08	143.40	132.30	136.02	139.27	143.40	143.40
1967...	144.72	145.49	146.04	146.68	147.04	146.95	147.55	148.39	148.50	148.55	149.56	150.46	146.04	146.95	148.50	150.46	150.46
1968...	150.71	151.05	151.06	152.04	153.05	153.57	154.08	155.05	155.62	156.51	156.69	157.10	151.06	153.57	155.62	157.10	157.10
1969...	157.73	158.99	159.97	160.00	160.37	160.50	161.17	161.62	162.16	162.77	162.68	163.12	159.97	160.50	162.16	163.12	163.12
1970...	162.74	163.55	163.52	164.25	164.03	164.61	165.28	165.92	166.13	165.83	166.32	166.41	163.52	164.61	166.13	166.41	166.41
1971...	166.82	167.22	167.84	168.23	168.82	168.76	169.15	169.53	169.64	169.74	169.62	170.40	167.84	168.76	169.64	170.40	170.40
1972...	170.72	170.98	171.29	171.85	172.46	172.58	172.75	174.02	174.71	175.19	175.81	176.67	171.29	172.58	174.71	176.67	176.67
1973...	177.59	178.19	178.55	178.56	179.21	180.15	181.06	181.24	181.56	182.45	183.63	185.92	178.55	180.15	181.56	185.92	185.92
1974...	186.96	187.93	188.07	188.06	188.83	189.91	190.37	189.84	190.25	191.71	191.73	192.78	188.07	189.91	190.25	192.78	192.78
1975...	193.26	191.53	190.12	189.61	187.60	185.87	185.32	185.73	185.15				190.12	185.87	185.15		

X251. RATIO, CONSUMER INSTALLMENT DEBT TO PERSONAL INCOME (PERCENT)

													AVERAGE FOR PERIOD				
1945...	1.22	1.20	1.21	1.21	1.20	1.20	1.21	1.25	1.31	1.32	1.35	1.41	1.21	1.20	1.26	1.36	1.26
1946...	1.45	1.51	1.53	1.60	1.66	1.71	1.75	1.83	1.94	1.99	2.08	2.14	1.50	1.66	1.84	2.07	1.77
1947...	2.27	2.37	2.47	2.62	2.74	2.81	2.91	2.99	2.85	3.06	3.18	3.23	2.37	2.72	2.92	3.16	2.79
1948...	3.36	3.46	3.56	3.69	3.75	3.73	3.80	3.83	3.92	3.93	4.02	4.15	3.46	3.72	3.80	4.03	3.77
1949...	4.25	4.32	4.37	4.51	4.64	4.76	4.88	4.96	5.00	5.23	5.33	5.44	4.31	4.64	4.95	5.33	4.81
1950...	5.34	5.38	5.39	5.62	5.75	5.88	5.98	6.04	6.14	6.11	6.05	5.92	5.37	5.80	6.05	6.03	5.80
1951...	5.94	5.91	5.87	5.78	5.73	5.65	5.60	5.61	5.64	5.60	5.65	5.68	5.91	5.72	5.62	5.64	5.72
1952...	5.76	5.74	5.75	5.85	5.96	6.14	6.30	6.20	6.24	6.42	6.59	6.74	5.80	5.98	6.25	6.58	6.14
1953...	6.91	7.02	7.14	7.29	7.36	7.40	7.52	7.59	7.63	7.65	7.78	7.82	7.02	7.40	7.58	7.80	7.43
1954...	7.85	7.86	7.85	7.91	7.84	7.83	7.83	7.78	7.73	7.72	7.71	7.77	7.85	7.86	7.78	7.73	7.81
1955...	7.88	7.98	8.10	8.19	8.28	8.42	8.43	8.58	8.68	8.73	8.76	8.81	7.99	8.30	8.56	8.77	8.40
1956...	8.90	8.96	9.03	9.04	9.09	9.09	9.16	9.10	9.07	9.03	9.10	9.09	8.96	9.07	9.11	9.07	9.05
1957...	9.15	9.14	9.17	9.21	9.24	9.23	9.26	9.26	9.33	9.37	9.39	9.43	9.15	9.23	9.28	9.40	9.26
1958...	9.44	9.41	9.32	9.31	9.25	9.18	9.01	9.01	8.95	8.94	8.84	8.87	9.39	9.25	8.99	8.88	9.13
1959...	8.97	9.02	9.07	9.11	9.17	9.26	9.38	9.61	9.75	9.86	9.84	9.75	9.02	9.18	9.58	9.82	9.40
1960...	9.82	9.95	10.05	10.09	10.12	10.20	10.25	10.30	10.36	10.37	10.43	10.53	9.94	10.14	10.30	10.44	10.21
1961...	10.44	10.40	10.31	10.27	10.21	10.14	10.05	10.10	10.09	10.02	9.98	9.99	10.38	10.21	10.08	10.00	10.17
1962...	10.05	10.04	10.04	10.09	10.17	10.25	10.30	10.37	10.37	10.45	10.50	10.56	10.04	10.17	10.35	10.50	10.27
1963...	10.56	10.72	10.79	10.90	10.94	10.99	11.09	11.16	11.21	11.28	11.35	11.36	10.69	10.94	11.15	11.33	11.03
1964...	11.42	11.50	11.58	11.61	11.69	11.76	11.80	11.81	11.88	11.98	11.95	11.94	11.50	11.69	11.83	11.96	11.74
1965...	12.01	12.13	12.17	12.28	12.32	12.34	12.39	12.44	12.20	12.38	12.37	12.35	12.10	12.31	12.34	12.37	12.28
1966...	12.41	12.38	12.40	12.42	12.46	12.43	12.44	12.41	12.37	12.32	12.29	12.30	12.40	12.44	12.41	12.30	12.39
1967...	12.25	12.22	12.19	12.15	12.13	12.08	12.02	12.00	12.00	12.00	11.95	11.91	12.22	12.12	12.01	11.95	12.07
1968...	11.91	11.89	11.84	11.89	11.88	11.87	11.87	11.87	11.85	11.90	11.93	11.97	11.88	11.88	11.86	11.93	11.89
1969...	12.03	12.09	12.07	12.13	12.19	12.22	12.20	12.19	12.19	12.20	12.21	12.16	12.06	12.18	12.19	12.19	12.16
1970...	12.21	12.20	12.14	11.89	12.00	12.07	12.08	12.05	12.02	12.11	12.07	12.03	12.18	11.99	12.00	12.07	12.07
1971...	11.93	11.93	11.92	11.97	11.97	11.76	11.99	11.99	12.08	12.13	12.16	12.13	11.93	11.90	12.02	12.14	12.00
1972...	12.13	12.07	12.15	12.18	12.24	12.38	12.38	12.43	12.49	12.42	12.46	12.51	12.12	12.27	12.43	12.46	12.32
1973...	12.61	12.66	12.73	12.78	12.88	12.93	13.01	13.05	13.02	13.05	13.10	13.05	12.67	12.86	13.03	13.07	12.91
1974...	13.14	13.12	13.13	13.14	13.14	13.14	13.07	13.11	13.05	13.01	12.98	12.84	13.13	13.14	13.08	12.94	13.07
1975...	12.81	12.80	12.76	12.64	12.51	12.25	12.37	12.24	12.18				12.78	12.47	12.26		

B. Data for New Series and Indexes—Continued

Year	Monthly												Quarterly				Annual
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	I Q	II Q	III Q	IV Q	
NEW COMPOSITE INDEX OF 6 LAGGING INDICATORS (1967=100)													AVERAGE FOR PERIOD				
1945...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1946...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1947...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1948...	24.2	24.4	24.6	24.8	24.9	25.1	25.6	26.0	26.2	26.0	26.4	26.4	24.4	24.9	25.9	26.3	25.4
1949...	26.6	26.7	26.6	26.5	26.5	26.2	26.1	25.9	25.8	26.1	25.8	25.8	26.6	26.4	25.9	25.9	26.2
1950...	25.9	25.8	25.8	25.9	26.2	26.3	26.5	26.0	27.6	28.3	29.0	29.2	25.8	26.1	27.0	28.8	27.0
1951...	29.9	30.4	30.9	31.3	31.8	32.4	32.5	32.8	32.9	33.2	33.4	33.8	30.4	31.8	32.7	33.5	32.1
1952...	34.2	34.3	34.5	34.4	35.0	35.4	35.4	35.3	35.6	35.7	35.9	36.4	34.3	34.9	35.4	36.0	35.2
1953...	36.8	37.1	37.4	38.0	38.3	38.4	38.7	38.7	39.0	38.9	38.8	38.8	37.1	38.2	38.8	38.8	38.2
1954...	38.5	38.3	37.8	37.6	37.2	36.8	36.7	36.2	36.0	35.9	36.1	36.1	38.2	37.2	36.3	36.0	36.9
1955...	36.2	36.3	36.6	36.5	36.8	37.4	37.7	38.7	39.1	39.6	40.2	40.2	36.4	36.9	38.5	40.0	37.9
1956...	40.8	41.0	41.8	42.0	43.4	43.9	44.8	44.3	44.8	45.0	45.5	45.5	41.2	43.3	44.6	45.3	43.6
1957...	46.0	45.8	46.0	46.5	46.7	46.9	47.2	47.9	48.4	47.9	48.2	48.4	45.9	46.7	47.8	48.2	47.2
1958...	47.6	46.8	46.5	45.9	44.5	43.7	43.3	43.0	43.4	43.5	43.5	44.0	47.0	44.7	43.2	43.7	44.6
1959...	44.1	44.4	44.8	45.2	46.1	47.1	47.9	49.0	50.0	50.7	50.6	50.5	44.4	46.1	49.0	50.6	47.5
1960...	50.7	51.8	52.6	53.0	53.8	54.3	54.3	54.1	53.6	53.4	53.7	53.8	51.7	53.7	54.0	53.6	53.3
1961...	53.4	53.3	52.8	52.2	52.0	51.6	51.1	51.5	51.7	51.7	51.7	52.0	53.2	51.9	51.4	51.8	52.1
1962...	52.8	52.9	53.5	54.0	54.5	55.2	55.7	56.2	56.7	57.3	57.9	58.0	53.1	54.6	56.2	57.7	55.4
1963...	58.1	58.4	58.6	58.7	59.1	59.8	60.5	60.9	61.3	62.2	63.5	64.1	58.4	59.2	60.9	63.3	60.4
1964...	63.8	64.6	64.9	65.7	65.9	66.5	66.4	67.8	69.2	69.7	69.3	70.8	64.4	66.0	67.8	69.9	67.0
1965...	71.9	73.2	74.5	75.9	77.1	77.5	78.1	79.2	79.3	80.5	81.5	83.0	73.2	76.8	78.9	81.7	77.6
1966...	83.6	85.4	86.9	88.5	90.0	91.7	93.0	94.7	94.9	95.5	97.3	97.9	85.3	90.1	94.2	96.4	91.6
1967...	98.8	98.8	99.7	98.8	99.4	99.8	100.1	99.6	100.6	100.3	101.2	102.9	99.1	99.3	100.1	101.5	100.0
1968...	102.8	103.9	104.3	105.6	107.9	108.6	108.7	109.6	110.5	110.2	111.8	114.6	103.7	107.4	109.6	112.2	108.2
1969...	116.6	117.7	119.5	122.0	123.5	127.4	128.8	129.3	129.9	131.7	131.9	132.3	117.9	124.3	129.3	132.0	125.9
1970...	134.0	134.1	132.9	130.4	130.8	131.6	132.5	133.0	132.8	132.0	129.7	127.6	133.7	130.9	132.8	129.8	131.8
1971...	124.7	124.3	123.3	122.0	122.3	120.5	123.5	125.4	125.8	125.3	125.0	125.8	124.1	121.6	124.9	125.4	124.0
1972...	124.4	123.4	124.5	125.8	127.2	128.0	129.1	130.7	132.1	134.0	135.7	137.6	124.1	127.0	130.6	135.8	129.4
1973...	140.8	144.4	147.5	151.3	154.2	158.1	162.4	166.1	169.3	170.3	171.7	175.8	144.2	154.5	165.9	172.6	159.3
1974...	177.7	177.6	178.7	184.0	189.4	192.3	195.5	196.7	198.3	199.5	198.9	199.5	178.0	188.6	196.8	199.3	190.7
1975...	198.9	192.4	190.3	185.5	181.7	174.9	175.6	174.8	174.0	176.2			193.9	180.7	174.8		
RATIO, NEW COINCIDENT INDEX TO NEW LAGGING INDEX (1967=100)													AVERAGE FOR PERIOD				
1945...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1946...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1947...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1948...	124.4	123.4	123.6	121.8	122.1	123.1	121.1	119.2	118.3	119.6	117.4	116.7	123.8	122.3	119.5	117.9	120.9
1949...	113.9	113.1	112.4	112.1	111.3	112.2	111.5	113.5	115.1	110.0	113.2	114.7	113.1	111.9	113.4	112.6	112.8
1950...	115.8	115.9	119.0	120.8	121.8	124.0	127.2	128.6	124.3	121.6	118.3	119.9	116.9	122.2	126.7	119.9	121.4
1951...	118.1	116.1	114.9	113.7	111.9	110.2	108.9	108.5	107.9	107.5	107.5	106.2	116.4	111.9	108.4	107.1	111.0
1952...	105.6	106.4	106.1	106.1	104.6	102.8	101.7	105.7	107.6	108.4	108.6	108.2	106.0	104.5	105.0	108.4	106.0
1953...	107.6	107.5	107.5	106.1	105.5	104.9	104.4	103.6	101.8	101.8	100.8	99.5	107.5	105.5	103.3	100.7	104.2
1954...	99.2	100.0	100.5	100.8	101.6	103.0	103.3	104.7	106.1	107.0	108.0	109.4	99.9	101.8	104.7	108.1	103.6
1955...	110.5	111.0	112.3	114.2	115.2	114.2	114.3	111.6	111.8	111.6	110.9	111.7	111.3	114.5	112.6	111.4	112.4
1956...	110.5	110.0	108.1	107.3	105.1	103.9	98.0	102.9	103.1	103.8	102.6	103.7	109.5	105.4	101.3	103.4	104.9
1957...	102.2	103.5	103.0	101.1	100.4	100.4	100.0	98.7	96.7	96.7	94.2	91.7	102.9	100.6	98.5	94.2	99.0
1958...	91.8	91.2	90.3	90.2	93.3	96.6	99.5	101.4	101.8	102.5	105.5	104.1	91.1	93.4	100.9	104.0	97.4
1959...	106.1	107.2	108.0	109.3	108.7	106.8	104.4	99.2	96.8	95.3	96.6	100.6	107.1	108.3	100.1	97.5	103.2
1960...	102.0	99.6	97.5	97.5	95.5	94.3	93.9	93.9	94.6	94.6	97.9	91.3	99.7	95.8	94.1	92.9	95.6
1961...	91.9	91.9	93.8	95.6	97.3	99.6	101.2	101.7	101.5	103.3	105.2	105.6	92.5	97.5	101.5	104.7	99.0
1962...	103.6	104.7	104.7	104.8	104.2	102.9	102.7	102.3	101.8	101.0	101.0	100.7	104.3	104.0	102.3	100.7	102.9
1963...	100.9	101.4	101.7	102.7	102.7	102.2	102.0	101.5	102.1	101.9	99.5	99.5	101.3	102.5	101.9	100.3	101.5
1964...	100.8	101.4	101.2	101.7	102.7	102.4	104.1	103.1	102.6	100.6	103.8	104.2	101.1	102.3	103.3	102.9	102.4
1965...	103.1	102.6	102.5	101.7	101.4	102.3	103.3	103.3	103.8	104.5	104.8	104.5	102.7	101.8	103.5	104.6	103.2
1966...	105.1	104.2	104.4	103.1	102.3	102.2	101.5	100.2	100.7	101.2	99.5	99.3	104.6	102.5	100.8	100.0	102.0
1967...	98.9	98.1	97.5	99.2	98.8	99.4	99.5	101.6	100.7	100.8	102.6	102.7	98.2	99.1	100.6	102.0	100.0
1968...	102.5	103.3	103.6	102.7	102.1	102.7	103.2	102.9	103.5	104.5	104.2	101.9	103.1	102.5	103.4	103.5	103.1
1969...	101.0	101.5	100.8	99.2	98.5	96.2	95.9	96.1	96.4	95.7	94.3	93.9	101.1	98.0	96.1	94.6	97.5
1970...	91.3	91.6	92.6	94.3	93.7	93.0	92.7	92.3	91.8	89.0	89.1	93.3	91.8	93.6	92.3	90.5	92.0
1971...	97.0	98.0	99.5	101.5	102.3	104.0	101.0	99.0	101.4	101.8	103.9	104.6	98.2	102.6	100.8	103.4	101.2
1972...	108.4	110.6	112.0	112.7	113.2	112.9	113.1	114.4	114.5	115.8	116.1	116.2	110.3	112.9	114.0	116.0	113.3
1973...	116.1	115.3	113.9	111.2	110.0	107.7	106.5	104.0	103.0	103.6	103.8	99.9	115.1	109.6	104.5	102.4	107.9
1974...	97.7	97.2	96.4	93.4	91.1	89.2	88.2	87.4	86.2	84.7	83.9	78.4	97.1	91.2	87.3	81.7	89.3
1975...	76.7	77.8	77.2	79.6	81.9	85.5	86.2	88.4	90.2	90.1			77.2	82.3	88.3		

METHOD OF PRESENTATION

THIS REPORT is organized into six major subject sections, as follows:

A. National Income and Product
B. Cyclical Indicators
C. Anticipations and Intentions
D. Other Key Indicators
E. Analytical Measures
F. International Comparisons

Each of these sections is described briefly in this introduction. Data for each of the above sections are shown both in Part I (charts) and in Part II (tables) of the report. Most charts begin with 1953 (except in section C where they begin with 1957); the tables contain data for only the last few years. Except for section F, the charts contain shading which indicates periods of recession in general business activity.

In addition to the charts and tables described above, each issue contains a summary table which shows the current behavior of many of the series, and several appendixes which present historical data, series descriptions, seasonal adjustment factors, and measures of variability. An index appears at the back of each issue. It should be noted that the series numbers used are for identification purposes only and do not reflect relationships or order.

Seasonal Adjustments

Adjustments for average seasonal fluctuations are often necessary to bring out the underlying trends of time series. Such adjustments allow for the effects of repetitive intrayear variations resulting primarily from normal differences in weather conditions and from various institutional arrangements. Variations attributable to holidays are usually accounted for by the seasonal adjustment process; however, a separate holiday adjustment is occasionally required for holidays with variable dates, such as Easter. An additional adjustment is sometimes necessary for series which contain considerable variation due to the number of working or trading days in each month. As used in this report, the term "seasonal adjustment" includes trading-day and holiday adjustments where they have been made.

Most of the series in this report are presented in seasonally adjusted form and, in most cases, these are the official figures released by the source agencies. However, for the special purposes of this report, a number of series not ordinarily published in seasonally adjusted form are shown here on a seasonally adjusted basis.

MCD Moving Averages

Month-to-month changes in a series are often dominated by erratic movements. MCD (months for cyclical dominance) is an estimate of the appropriate span over which to observe cyclical movements in a monthly series. (See appendix A.) It is the smallest span of months for which the average change in the cyclical factor is greater than that in the irregular factor. The more erratic a series is, the larger the MCD will be; thus, MCD is 1 for the smoothest series and 6 for the most erratic. MCD moving averages (that is, moving averages of the period equal to MCD) tend to have about the same degree of smoothness for all series. Thus, a 5-term moving average of a series with an MCD of 5 will show its cyclical movements about as clearly as the seasonally adjusted data for a series with an MCD of 1.

The charts for sections B and D include centered MCD moving averages for all series with an MCD greater than 4. The seasonally adjusted data are also plotted to indicate their variation about the moving averages and to provide observations for the most recent months.

Reference Turning Dates

The historical business cycle turning dates used in this report are those designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. (NBER). They mark the approximate dates when, according to the NBER, aggregate economic activity reached its cyclical high or low levels. As a matter of general practice, neither new reference turning dates nor the shading for recessions will be entered on the charts until after both the new reference peak and the new reference trough bounding the shaded area have been designated. This policy is followed because of the conceptual and empirical difficulties of designating a current recession and the practical difficulties of terminating the shading of a current recession without including part of a new expansion.

SECTION A

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

The national income and product accounts, compiled by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), summarize both receipts and final expenditures for the personal, business, foreign, and government sectors of the economy and provide useful measures of total economic activity. The total of the final expenditures (including additions to business inventories), which equals the total of the receipts (mainly incomes), is known as gross national product (GNP). GNP is defined as the total market value of the final output of goods and services produced by the Nation's economy. It is the most comprehensive single measure of aggregate economic output.

Gross national product consists of four major components: (1) Personal consumption expenditures, (2) gross private domestic investment, (3) net exports of goods and services, and (4) government purchases of goods and services.

Personal consumption expenditures is the market value of goods (durable and nondurable) and services purchased by individuals and nonprofit institutions and the value of food, clothing, housing, and financial services received by them as income in kind. The total purchase cost is covered, including sales taxes. Home purchases are excluded, but the estimated rental value of owner-occupied homes is included.

Gross private domestic investment combines gross fixed investment and net changes in business inventories. Fixed investment consists of producers' durable equipment and private (as opposed to government) structures, including owner-occupied residential units. The estimates are gross in the sense that there is no deduction for capital consumption. The inventory component measures the change in the physical volume of inventories valued at current replacement cost.

Net exports of goods and services measures the excess of exports over imports. Exports include receipts from domestic output sold abroad, transportation, travel, other services, fees and royalties and income on investments in foreign areas. Imports include purchases of foreign goods, payments for transportation, travel and other services, military expenditures as well as payments of income on foreign investments in the United States. More detail on U.S. balance of payments is provided in section D.

Government purchases of goods and services includes general government expenditures for compensation of employees, net purchases from business and from abroad, payments to private nonprofit institutions for research and development, and the gross fixed investment of government enterprises. Not included are current outlays of government enterprises, acquisitions of land, transfer payments, subsidies, loans, and interest payments to domestic creditors.

A breakdown of the goods portion of GNP, covering durable and nondurable goods and both final sales and changes in business inventories, is also included in section A. Other major aggregates taken from the national income and product accounts are described below.

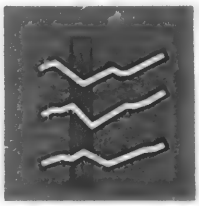
National income is the total earnings arising from the current production of goods and services and accruing to the labor and property employed in production. The components of national income are compensation of employees, proprietors' income, rental income of persons, corporate profits and the inventory valuation adjustment, and net interest.

Personal income measures the current income of individuals, owners of unincorporated businesses, nonprofit institutions, private trust funds, and private health and welfare funds. It consists of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietors' income, rental income of persons, dividends, personal interest income, and transfer payments to persons, less personal contributions for social insurance.

Disposable personal income is the personal income available for spending or saving. It consists of personal income less personal taxes and other nontax payments to general government.

Gross saving represents the difference between income and spending during an accounting period. It is the total of personal saving, undistributed corporate profits, corporate inventory valuation adjustment, the excess of wage accruals over disbursements (usually negligible), government surplus or deficit, and capital consumption allowances.

Most of the series in this section are on a current-dollar basis, but some are shown on a constant (1958) dollar basis so that the effects of price changes are eliminated. The implicit price deflator (computed by dividing the current-dollar data by the constant-dollar data) for total GNP is also shown.



SECTION B

CYCLICAL INDICATORS

The business cycle is generally described as consisting of alternating periods of expansion and contraction in aggregate economic activity; that is, the complex of activities represented by such concepts as total production, employment, income, consumption, trade, and the flow of funds. Although a recurrent pattern has been characteristic of American economic history, many economists do not consider it inevitable.

One of the techniques developed in business cycle research is widely used as a tool for analyzing current economic conditions and prospects. This is the cyclical indicators concept, which singles out certain economic time series as being leaders, coinciders, or laggers in relation to movements in aggregate economic activity. The NBER has, since 1938, maintained a list of such indicators and has periodically subjected the list to extensive review. Their most recent (1966) list of 73 cyclical indicators is the basis for this section of BCD. These indicators were selected primarily for their cyclical behavior, but they have also proven useful in forecasting, measuring, and interpreting other short-term fluctuations in aggregate economic activity.

The NBER employs a dual classification scheme which groups the indicators by cyclical timing and by economic process, and this report uses the same classification groupings. The diagram below summarizes the cross-classification system used in this section. The 79 cyclical indicators are presented with economic process as the principal basis of classification and cyclical timing as the secondary basis. The major processes are divided into minor processes which exhibit rather distinct differences in cyclical timing. The timing classification takes into account a series' historical record of timing at business cycle peaks and troughs. Leading indicators are those which usually reach peaks or troughs before the corresponding turns in aggregate economic activity; roughly coincident indicators are direct measures of aggregate economic activity or move roughly together with it; lagging indicators usually reach their turning points after the turns in aggregate economic activity.

The NBER has also specified a "short list" of indicators. This more selective and substantially unduplicated group of principal indicators is drawn from the full list and provides a convenient summary of the current situation. The short list consists of 26 series: 12 leading, eight roughly coincident, and six lagging. Only five of these are quarterly series; the rest are monthly. The short list is classified only by timing and is shown separately in chart B8.

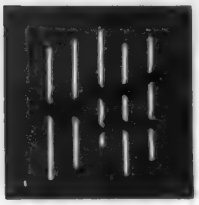
Included in this section are a number of composite indexes which provide simple summary measures of the average behavior of selected groups of indicators. Each component of an index is weighted according to its value in forecasting or identifying short-term movements in aggregate economic activity. The components are standardized so that each has, aside from its weight, an equal opportunity to influence the index. Each index is standardized so that its average month-to-month percent change is 1 (without regard to sign).

The composite indexes presented in this report are based on groups of indicators selected by timing. Thus, there is an index of leading indicators, another of coincident indicators, and a third of lagging indicators. In addition, there are five indexes based on leading indicators which have been grouped by economic process. These indexes indicate the underlying cyclical trends of each group of indicators and the relative magnitude of their short-term changes. The index of 12 leading indicators has been "reverse trend adjusted" so that its long-run trend parallels that of the coincident index. This facilitates comparisons among the leading, coincident,

Cross-Classification of Cyclical Indicators by Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

Cyclical Timing \ Economic Process	I. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT (13 series)	II. PRODUCTION, INCOME, CONSUMPTION, AND TRADE (9 series)	III. FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT (14 series)	IV. INVENTORIES AND INVENTORY INVESTMENT (9 series)	V. PRICES, COSTS, AND PROFITS (14 series)	VI. MONEY AND CREDIT (20 series)
LEADING INDICATORS (40 series)	Marginal employment adjustments (5 series)		Formation of business enterprises (2 series) New investment commitments (8 series)	Inventory investment and purchasing (7 series)	Sensitive commodity prices (1 series) Stock prices (1 series) Profits and profit margins (5 series) Cash flows (2 series)	Flows of money and credit (7 series) Credit difficulties (2 series)
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS (26 series)	Job vacancies (1 series) Comprehensive employment (3 series) Comprehensive unemployment (3 series)	Comprehensive production (3 series) Comprehensive income (2 series) Comprehensive consumption and trade (4 series)	Backlog of investment commitments (2 series)		Comprehensive wholesale prices (2 series)	Bank reserves (1 series) Interest rates (5 series)
LAGGING INDICATORS (13 series)	Long-duration unemployment (1 series)		Investment expenditures (2 series)	Inventories (2 series)	Unit labor costs (3 series)	Outstanding debt (2 series) Interest rates (3 series)

and lagging indexes and tends to shorten the leads of the leading index at business cycle peaks while lengthening them at troughs; it also reduces the variability of the leads and lags.

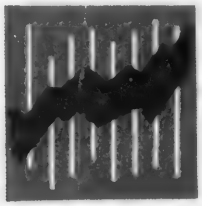


SECTION C

ANTICIPATIONS AND INTENTIONS

Most businessmen and many individual consumers have some type of plans as to their major economic activities in the near future. Information on these plans is regarded as a valuable aid to economic forecasting either directly or as an indication of the state of confidence concerning the economic outlook. In recent years, much progress has been made in compiling such information, and a number of surveys by various organizations and government agencies ascertain anticipations and intentions of businessmen and consumers. The results of some of these surveys, expressed as time series, are presented in this section of the report.

The business analyst who uses these series should be aware of their limitations. These data reflect only the respondents' anticipations (what they expect others to do) or intentions (what they plan to do), not firm commitments. Among both businessmen and consumers, some responses may not be very reliable; that is, the plans may be conjectural or the respondent may make little effort to reply accurately to the survey questions. Also, many plans are subject to modification or even complete abandonment due to unforeseen and uncontrollable developments. In some cases, the anticipations (or intentions) may have a systematic bias; for example, the anticipations (or intentions) data may tend to be lower than the subsequent actual data under certain economic conditions and higher under other conditions. Sometimes they merely project what has already occurred and hence appear to lag behind actual changes. Actual data are included in this section to indicate their historical relationship to the anticipations and intentions. Some of the series are diffusion indexes, a concept explained in the description for section E.



SECTION D

OTHER KEY INDICATORS

Many economic series are available which, although not included in the three main sections of the report, are nevertheless important for an overall view of the economy. This section presents a number of such series, though by no means a comprehensive selection. In general, these series reflect processes which are not direct measures of economic activity but which do have a significant bearing on business conditions.

The foreign trade and payments series include data on imports and exports and their balance, export orders, and the balance of payments. Many of the components of the balance-of-payments accounts are shown. Some are charted in a manner which emphasizes the balance between receipts and expenditures for each component; for example, comparisons of exports of goods and services with imports of goods and services, and income on U.S. investments abroad with payments on foreign investments in the United States. In addition, balances are shown for U.S. Government grants and capital transactions and for capital transactions of the private sector (banks and U.S. residents other than banks). Finally, cumulative changes are shown for other components; for example, U.S. liquid liabilities to all foreigners and U.S. official reserve assets.

The Federal Government activities series include Federal receipts and expenditures, and their balance, and selected defense activities. The receipts and expenditures data are from the national income and product accounts. The defense series are only a few of the many available. For a more comprehensive picture of defense activities, see *Defense Indicators*, a monthly Bureau of Economic Analysis publication.

Three other groups of series are included in this section. The price movements series consist of consumer and wholesale price indexes and their major components. The series on wages and productivity include measures of hourly earnings and output per man-hour and also rates of change for most of these measures. The final group of series measures the civilian labor force and its major components, including unemployment rates for selected segments of the labor force.

SECTION E

ANALYTICAL MEASURES

This section begins by comparing gross national product in constant dollars with a measure of potential GNP. In effect, these two series reflect the relationship between the economy's productive capacity and total demand, the excess of potential over actual GNP indicating the degree to which potentially productive resources are not fully utilized. The measure of potential GNP, developed by the Council of Economic Advisers in the early 1960's, takes into account increases in both available man-hours and output per man-hour.

The NBER list of cyclical indicators includes some series which measure the relationship between different economic variables (for example, the series on labor cost per unit of output). There are, however, additional analytical ratios which have proven useful in evaluating business conditions and prospects. A number of such ratios are shown in the second part of this section.

The third part presents a selection of diffusion indexes. Many series in this report are aggregates compiled from a number of components. A diffusion index is a summary measure expressing, for a particular aggregate, the percentage of components rising over a given timespan (half of the unchanged components are considered rising). Cyclical changes in diffusion indexes tend to lead those of the corresponding aggregates. Since diffusion indexes are highly erratic, long-term (6- or 9-month span) indexes are used to indicate underlying trends and short-term (1-month span) indexes are used to show recent developments. Most of the indexes are constructed from components of series shown in section B, and these indexes have the same identification numbers as the corresponding aggregates. The diffusion indexes are classified by the cyclical timing of the aggregates to which they relate. Recent data and directions of change for many of the components are shown in table E4.

The final part (E5) presents, in chart form, rates of change for a selected group of economic series. Percent changes are shown for 1- and 3-month spans or for 1-quarter spans.

SECTION F

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Because this report is designed as an aid to the analysis of U.S. business conditions, all previous sections are based on data which relate directly to that purpose. But many business analysts examine economic developments in other important countries with a view to their impact on the United States. This section is provided to facilitate a quick review of basic economic conditions in six of the nations with which we have important trade relationships.

Data on consumer prices, industrial production, and stock prices are shown for Canada, the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Japan, and Italy and are compared with the corresponding U.S. series. Also included is an industrial production index for the European countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The industrial production series provide a comprehensive measure of output and the consumer price indexes measure an important sector of prices, while stock prices tend to be important as leading indicators. In this section, the U.S. business cycle shading has been omitted from the charts.

HOW TO READ CHARTS

Peak (P) of cycle indicates end of expansion and beginning of Recession (shaded areas) as designated by NBER.

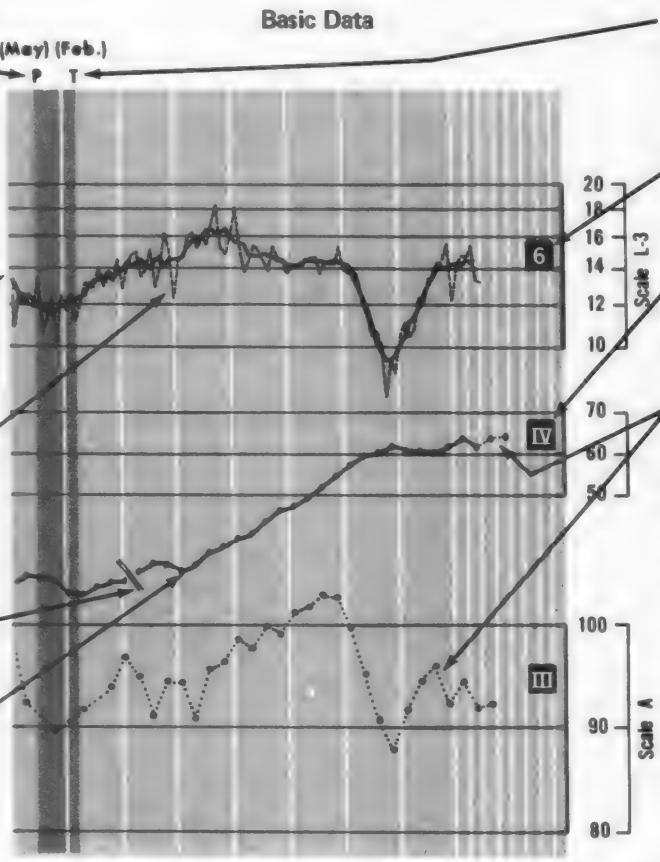
Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order.

Solid line indicates monthly data. (Data may be actual monthly figures or MCD moving averages.*)

Broken line indicates actual monthly data for series where an MCD moving average* is plotted.

Parallel lines indicate a break in continuity (data not available, changes in series definitions, extreme values, etc.).

Solid line with plotting points indicates quarterly data.



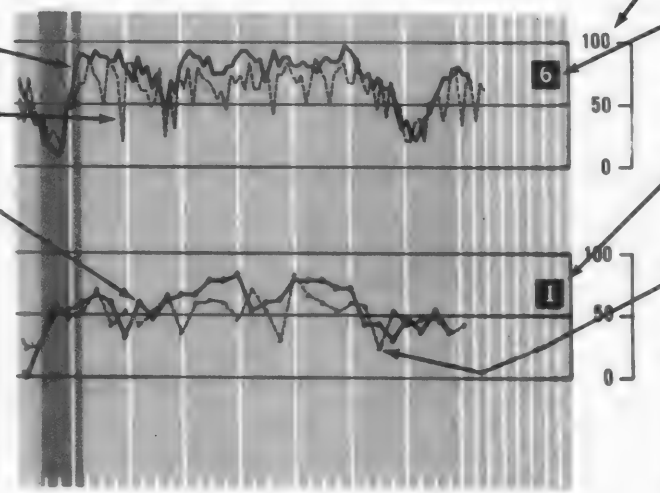
Trough (T) of cycle indicates end of recession and beginning of Expansion as designated by NBER.

Arabic number indicates latest month for which data are plotted. ("6" = June)

Roman number indicates latest quarter for which data are plotted. ("IV" = fourth quarter)

Dotted line indicates anticipated data.

Various scales are used to highlight the patterns of the individual series. "Scale A" is an arithmetic scale, "scale L–1" is a logarithmic scale with 1 cycle in a given distance, "scale L–2" is a logarithmic scale with 2 cycles in that distance, etc. The scales should be carefully noted because they show whether the plotted lines for various series are directly comparable.



Solid line indicates monthly data over 6- or 9-month spans.

Broken line indicates monthly data over 1-month spans.

Solid line with plotting points indicates quarterly data over various spans.

*Many of the more irregular series are shown in terms of their MCD moving averages as well as their actual monthly data. In such cases, the 4-, 5-, or 6-term moving averages are plotted 1½, 2, or 2½ months, respectively, behind the actual data. See appendix A for a description of MCD moving averages.

Scale shows percent of components rising.

Arabic number indicates latest month for which data are used in computing the indexes. ("6" = June)

Roman number indicates latest quarter for which data are used in computing the indexes. ("I" = first quarter)

Broken line with plotting points indicates quarterly data over various spans.

NOTE: Some of the charts of anticipations and intentions data (section C) and balance of payments data (section D) do not conform to the above method of presentation. Deviations are adequately explained as they occur.

HOW TO LOCATE A SERIES

1. See ALPHABETICAL INDEX–SERIES FINDING GUIDE in the back of the report where series are arranged alphabetically according to subject matter and key words and phrases of the series titles, or
2. See TITLES AND SOURCES OF SERIES where series are listed in numerical order according to series numbers within each of the Digest's six sections.

Table 1. Summary of Recent Data and Current Changes for Principal Indicators

Series title	Unit of measure	Basic data[1]								Percent change			Series number
		Average			2d Q 1974	3d Q 1974	4th Q 1974	1st Q 1975	2d Q 1975	3d Q 1975	4th Q to 1st Q 1975	1st Q to 2d Q 1975	2d Q to 3d Q 1975	
		1972	1973	1974										
A. NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT														
A1. Gross National Product														
200. GNP in current dollars	Ann.rate, bil.dol.	1158.0	1294.9	1397.4	1383.8	1416.3	1430.9	1416.6	1440.9	1503.6	-1.0	1.7	4.4	200
205. GNP in 1958 dollars	do	792.5	839.2	821.2	827.1	823.1	804.0	780.0	783.6	808.3	-3.0	0.5	3.2	205
210. Implicit price deflator	1958=100	146.1	154.3	170.2	167.3	172.1	178.0	181.6	183.9	186.0	2.0	1.3	1.1	210
215. Per capita GNP in current dollars	Ann. rate, dol.	5,544	6,154	6,592	6,537	6,677	6,731	6,652	6,753	7,030	-1.2	1.5	4.1	215
217. Per capita GNP in 1958 dollars	do	3,794	3,988	3,874	3,907	3,880	3,782	3,663	3,673	3,779	-3.1	0.3	2.9	217
A2. National and Personal Income														
220. National income, current dollars	Ann.rate, bil.dol.	946.5	1065.6	1142.5	1130.2	1155.5	1168.4	1150.7	1175.4	1227.0	-1.3	2.1	4.4	220
222. Personal income, current dollars	do	944.9	1055.0	1150.5	1134.6	1168.2	1186.9	1193.4	1220.5	1255.2	0.5	2.3	2.8	222
224. Disposable personal income, current dollars	do	802.5	903.7	979.7	966.5	993.1	1008.8	1015.5	1078.5	1079.6	0.7	6.2	0.1	224
225. Disposable personal income, 1958 dollars	do	580.5	619.6	602.8	603.5	602.9	594.8	591.0	620.2	611.4	-0.6	4.9	-1.4	225
226. Per capita disposable personal income, current dollars	Ann. rate, dol.	3,843	4,295	4,623	4,565	4,681	4,745	4,768	5,055	5,047	0.5	6.0	-0.2	226
227. Per capita disposable pers. income, 1958 dol.	do	2,779	2,948	2,845	2,850	2,842	2,798	2,775	2,907	2,858	-0.8	4.8	-1.7	227
A3. Personal Consumption Expenditures														
230. Total, current dollars	Ann.rate, bil.dol.	729.0	805.2	876.7	869.1	901.3	895.8	913.2	938.6	968.8	1.9	2.8	3.2	230
231. Total, 1958 dollars	do	527.3	552.1	539.5	542.7	547.2	528.2	531.5	539.7	548.6	0.6	1.5	1.6	231
232. Durable goods, current dollars	do	118.4	130.3	127.5	129.5	136.1	120.7	124.9	130.6	138.6	3.5	4.6	6.1	232
233. Durable goods, exc. autos, current dollars	do	78.8	86.9	90.0	91.5	92.5	88.1	89.6	93.5	96.3	1.7	4.4	3.0	233
234. Automobiles, current dollars	do	39.7	43.4	37.5	38.0	43.6	32.6	35.3	37.1	42.3	8.3	5.1	14.0	234
236. Nondurable goods, current dollars	do	299.7	338.0	380.2	375.8	389.0	391.7	398.8	410.1	422.7	1.8	2.8	3.1	236
237. Services, current dollars	do	310.9	336.9	369.0	363.8	376.2	383.5	389.5	397.9	407.5	1.6	2.2	2.4	237
A4. Gross Private Domestic Investment														
240. Gross private domestic investment, total	Ann.rate, bil.dol.	179.3	209.4	209.4	211.8	205.8	209.4	163.1	148.1	179.1	-22.1	-9.2	20.9	240
241. Fixed investment, total nonresidential	do	116.8	136.8	149.2	149.4	150.9	151.2	146.9	142.7	143.6	-2.8	-2.9	0.6	241
242. Fixed investment, nonresidential structures	do	41.1	47.0	52.0	52.2	51.0	53.7	52.8	49.1	49.6	-1.7	-7.0	1.0	242
243. Fixed investment, producers' durable equip.	do	75.7	89.8	97.1	97.2	99.9	97.5	94.2	93.6	94.0	-3.4	-0.6	0.4	243
244. Fixed investment, residential structures	do	54.0	57.2	46.0	48.8	46.2	40.4	35.3	36.4	41.0	-12.6	3.1	12.6	244
245. Change in business inventories, total[2]	do	8.5	15.4	14.2	13.5	8.7	17.8	-19.2	-31.0	-5.5	-37.0	-11.8	25.5	245
A5. Foreign Trade														
250. Net exports of goods and services[2]	Ann.rate, bil.dol.	-6.0	3.9	2.1	-1.5	-3.1	1.9	8.8	16.2	12.2	6.9	7.4	-4.0	250
252. Exports	do	72.4	100.4	140.2	138.5	143.6	147.5	142.2	136.0	142.0	-3.6	-4.4	4.4	252
253. Imports	do	78.4	96.4	138.1	140.0	146.7	145.7	133.4	119.8	129.8	-8.4	-10.2	8.3	253
A6. Government Purchases of Goods and Services														
260. Total	Ann.rate, bil.dol.	255.7	276.4	309.2	304.4	312.3	323.8	331.6	338.1	343.5	2.4	2.0	1.6	260
262. Federal	do	104.9	106.6	116.9	114.3	117.2	124.5	126.5	128.4	130.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	262
264. National defense	do	74.8	74.4	78.7	76.6	78.4	84.0	84.7	84.8	86.1	0.8	0.1	1.5	264
266. State and local	do	150.8	169.8	192.3	190.1	195.1	199.3	205.1	209.7	213.0	2.9	2.2	1.6	266
A7. Final Sales and Inventories														
270. Final sales, durable goods	Ann.rate, bil.dol.	214.3	240.9	249.2	248.5	259.8	246.2	252.9	261.7	268.7	2.7	3.5	2.7	270
271. Change in business inventories, dur. goods[2]	do	7.1	9.4	7.7	-1.8	5.7	18.3	-13.4	-14.7	-9.2	-31.7	-1.3	5.5	271
274. Final sales, nondurable goods	do	321.0	366.5	406.9	402.9	413.2	418.6	433.2	449.8	461.3	3.5	3.8	2.6	274
275. Change in bus. inventories, nondur. goods[2]	do	1.4	6.0	6.5	15.4	3.0	-0.5	-5.7	-16.3	3.7	-9.2	-10.6	20.0	275
A8. National Income Components														
280. Compensation of employees	Ann.rate, bil.dol.	707.1	786.0	855.8	848.3	868.2	877.7	875.6	885.4	906.6	-0.2	1.1	2.4	280
282. Proprietors' income	do	75.9	96.1	93.0	89.9	92.1	91.6	84.9	86.1	94.6	-7.3	1.4	9.9	282
284. Rental income of persons	do	25.9	26.1	26.5	26.3	26.6	26.8	27.0	27.1	27.4	0.7	0.4	1.1	284
286. Corporate profits and inventory valuation adj.	do	92.2	105.1	105.6	105.6	105.8	103.4	94.3	104.9	122.5	-8.8	11.2	16.8	286
288. Net interest	do	45.6	52.3	61.6	60.1	62.8	65.9	68.9	71.9	75.9	4.6	4.4	5.6	288
A9. Saving														
290. Gross saving, total	Ann.rate, bil.dol.	173.4	214.4	207.5	206.3	196.4	202.9	166.6	165.0	187.7	-17.9	-1.0	13.8	290
292. Personal saving	do	52.6	74.4	77.0	71.5	65.5	86.5	75.9	113.8	84.6	-12.3	49.9	-25.7	292
294. Undistributed corporate profits plus inventory valuation adjustment	do	23.3	25.7	17.3	17.1	9.9	18.1	21.5	27.9	36.0	18.8	29.8	29.0	294
296. Capital consumption allowances	do	102.9	110.8	119.5	118.6	120.7	122.9	125.2	127.4	130.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	296
298. Government surplus or deficit, total[2]	do	-5.1	3.5	-6.3	-1.0	0.2	-24.6	-56.0	-104.2	-62.9	-31.4	-48.2	41.3	298
A10. Real GNP (1958 dollars)														
273. Final sales, 1958 dollars	Ann.rate, bil.dol.	785.4	828.4	812.5	818.9	818.1	793.1	791.8	800.7	810.6	-0.2	1.1	1.2	273
246. Change in bus. inventories, 1958 dollars[2]	do	7.0	10.8	8.7	8.2	5.0	10.9	-11.7	-17.1	-2.3	-22.6	-5.4	14.8	246
247. Fixed investment, nonresidential, 1958 dollars	do	83.7	94.4	94.0	96.5	94.1	89.2	83.8	80.3	80.4	-6.1	-4.2	0.1	247
248. Fixed investment, residential struc., 1958 dol.	do	34.3	32.9	24.0	25.7	23.6	20.4	17.3	17.5	19.4	-15.2	1.2	10.9	248
249. Gross auto product, 1958 dollars	do	39.1	44.2	33.6	32.6	38.9	33.6	26.7	33.7	39.2	-20.5	26.2	16.3	249
263. Federal Government purchases of goods and services, 1958 dollars	do	61.0	57.3	56.5	56.3	56.5	57.0	57.4	58.3	58.9	0.7	1.6	1.0	263
267. State and local government purchases of goods and services, 1958 dollars	do	82.1	87.0	89.5	89.5	89.4	89.3	90.2	90.9	91.2	1.0	0.8	0.3	267
E1. Actual and Potential GNP														
207. GNP gap (potential less actual), 1958 dol.[3]	Ann.rate, bil.dol.	26.3	12.4	64.6	54.1	66.8	94.7	127.8	132.9	117.2	32.9	5.3	-15.7	207

Table 1. Summary of Recent Data and Current Changes for Principal Indicators—Continued

Series title	Unit of measure	Basic data[1]								Percent change				Series number
		Average		1st Q 1975	2d Q 1975	3d Q 1975	Aug. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1975	Aug. to Sept. 1975	Sept. to Oct. 1975	1st Q to 2d Q 1975	2d Q to 3d Q 1975	
		1973	1974											
B. CYCLICAL INDICATORS														
B7. Composite Indexes														
12 leading indicators:[3]														
New index, original trend	1967=100	124.0	110.1	91.5	97.0	102.4	102.6	102.5	102.0	-0.1	-0.5	6.0	5.6	
New index, reverse trend adjusted	do	166.1	154.7	132.2	142.0	151.7	152.1	152.5	152.4	0.3	-0.1	7.4	6.8	
Old index, reverse trend adj (810)	do	163.4	171.2	153.0	160.5	171.9	171.9	174.0	175.4	1.2	0.8	4.9	7.1	810
4 coincident indicators, new index	do	171.4	169.8	149.7	148.6	154.3	154.6	156.9	158.8	1.5	1.2	-0.7	3.8	
6 lagging indicators, new index	do	159.3	190.7	193.9	180.7	174.8	174.8	174.0	176.2	-0.5	1.3	-6.8	-3.3	
LEADING INDICATOR SECTORS														
813. Marginal employment adjustments	do	102.0	92.8	82.3	84.5	88.9	89.3	88.6	NA	-0.8	NA	2.7	5.2	813
814. Capital investment commitments	do	120.3	114.9	104.0	109.3	114.0	114.2	114.1	113.6	-0.1	-0.3	5.1	4.3	814
815. Inventory investment and purchasing	do	123.2	133.1	112.1	112.3	115.4	116.6	117.1	117.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	2.8	815
816. Profitability	do	118.6	125.0	116.4	119.9	124.9	124.5	125.5	127.8	0.8	1.8	3.0	4.2	816
817. Sensitive financial flows	do	118.1	110.6	89.4	96.4	101.7	98.8	105.1	NA	6.4	NA	7.8	5.5	817
B1. Employment and Unemployment														
LEADING INDICATORS														
Marginal Employment Adjustments														
*1. Average workweek, prod. workers, mfg.	Hours	40.7	40.0	39.0	39.1	39.6	39.7	39.8	39.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.3	1
21. Average weekly overtime hours, production workers, manufacturing[2]	do	3.8	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.3	21
2. Accession rate, manufacturing[2]	Per 100 employ.	4.8	4.2	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.4	2
*5. Average weekly initial claims, State unemployment insurance (inverted[4])	Thousands	240	349	548	500	434	442	451	432	-2.0	4.2	8.8	13.2	5
3. Layoff rate, manufacturing (inverted[4])[2]	Per 100 employ.	0.9	1.5	2.9	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	-0.2	0.0	0.5	0.8	3
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS														
Job Vacancies														
46. Help-wanted advertising	1967=100	126	110	76	76	83	83	83	83	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	46
Comprehensive Employment														
48. Man-hours in nonagricultural establishments	Ann. rate, billion man-hours	149.50	150.81	146.50	145.44	146.44	146.81	147.15	147.96	0.2	0.6	-0.7	0.7	48
*41. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls	Thousands	76,896	78,413	76,864	76,438	76,992	77,023	77,275	77,492	0.3	0.3	-0.6	0.7	41
42. Persons engaged in nonagri. activities	do	80,957	82,443	80,821	80,959	81,795	81,884	81,872	82,019	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	42
Comprehensive Unemployment														
*43. Unemployment rate, total (inverted[4])[2]	Percent	4.9	5.6	8.4	8.9	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.6	0.1	-0.3	-0.5	0.5	43
45. Average weekly insured unemployment rate (inverted[4])[2]	do	2.7	3.5	6.0	6.8	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.5	0.1	0.2	-0.8	0.9	45
40. Unemployment rate, married males (inverted[4])[2]	do	2.3	2.7	4.8	5.7	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.5	40
LAGGING INDICATORS														
Long Duration Unemployment														
*44. Unemployment rate, 15 weeks and over (inverted[4])[2]	do	0.9	1.0	2.0	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	0.0	0.3	-0.8	-0.3	44
B2. Production, Income, Consumption, and Trade														
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS														
Comprehensive Production														
*200. GNP in current dollars	Ann.rate, bil.dol.	1294.9	1397.4	1416.6	1440.9	1503.6	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	4.4	200
*205. GNP in 1958 dollars	do	839.2	821.2	780.0	783.6	808.3	...	...	...	...	...	0.5	3.2	205
*47. Industrial production	1967=100	125.6	124.8	111.6	110.4	114.1	114.0	116.0	116.5	1.8	0.4	-1.1	3.4	47
Comprehensive Income														
*52. Personal income	Ann.rate, bil.dol.	1055.0	1150.5	1193.4	1220.5	1255.2	1255.9	1270.9	1283.6	1.2	1.0	2.3	2.8	52
53. Wages, salaries in mining, mfg., construction	do	247.6	266.2	257.3	257.2	265.4	265.8	269.5	272.7	1.4	1.2	0.0	3.2	53
Comprehensive Consumption and Trade														
*56. Manufacturing and trade sales	Bil. dol.	143.84	164.10	161.40	163.64	171.58	172.35	173.28	NA	0.5	NA	1.4	4.9	56
57. Final sales	Ann.rate, bil.dol.	1279.6	1383.2	1435.8	1471.9	1509.1	...	...	...	...	...	2.5	2.5	57
*54. Sales of retail stores	Mil. dol.	41,943	53,786	46,290	47,855	49,684	49,925	49,473	49,955	-0.9	1.0	3.4	3.8	54
59. Sales of retail stores, deflated	do	33,477	36,191	31,015	31,643	32,223	32,350	32,000	32,253	-1.1	0.8	2.0	1.8	59
B3. Fixed Capital Investment														
LEADING INDICATORS														
Formation of Business Enterprises														
*12. Index of net business formation	1967=100	117.9	112.4	102.5	106.3	113.1	112.6	113.5	112.0	0.8	-1.3	3.7	6.4	12
13. New business incorporations	Number	27,443	26,584	24,542	26,661	NA	28,708	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.6	NA	13
New Investment Commitments:														
*6. New orders, durable goods industries	Bil. dol.	41.16	44.42	36.50	39.38	42.20	42.69	42.23	42.78	-1.1	1.3	7.9	7.2	6
8. Construction contracts, total value	1967=100	184	171	141	182	177	208	157	166	-24.5	5.7	29.1	-2.7	8
*10. Contracts and orders for plant, equipment	Bil. dol.	12.28	13.54	11.39	12.78	12.85	13.98	11.93	12.21	-14.7	2.3	12.2	0.5	10
11. New capital appropriations, manufacturing	do	11.13	14.22	11.46	11.08	10.82	...	...	...	...	...	-3.3	-2.3	11
24. New orders, cap. goods indus., nondefense	do	10.32	11.53	9.86	10.25	10.44	10.39	10.21	10.75	-1.7	5.3	4.0	1.9	24
9. Construction contracts, commercial and industrial buildings	Mil. sq. feet floor space	85.73	72.90	46.87	50.74	48.66	43.25	50.12	54.10	15.9	7.9	8.3	-4.1	9
28. New private housing units started, total	Ann. rate, thous.	2,045	1,338	995	1,068	1,257	1,269	1,268	1,458	-0.1	15.0	7.3	17.7	28
*29. New building permits, private housing	1967=100	157.1	91.9	59.4	77.5	90.0	85.7	94.4	94.1	10.2	-0.3	30.5	16.1	29
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS														
Backlog of Investment Commitments														
96. Unfilled orders, durable goods industries[5]	Bil. dol., EOP	109.86	129.94	120.10	116.75	116.36	117.41	116.36	115.08	-0.9	-1.1	-2.8	-0.3	96
97. Backlog of capital appropriations, mfg.[5]	do	37.11	49.79	49.08	47.64	45.74	...	...	...	...	...	-2.9	-4.0	97

Table 1. Summary of Recent Data and Current Changes for Principal Indicators—Continued

Series title	Unit of measure	Basic data[1]								Percent change				Series number
		Average		1st Q 1975	2d Q 1975	3d Q 1975	Aug. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1975	Aug. to Sept. 1975	Sept. to Oct. 1975	1st Q to 2d Q 1975	2d Q to 3d Q 1975	
		1973	1974											
B. CYCLICAL INDICATORS—Con.														
B3. Fixed Capital Investment—Con.														
LAGGING INDICATORS														
Investment Expenditures:														
*61. Business expend., new plant and equip.	Ann.rate, bil.dol.	99.74	111.92	114.57	112.46	r113.48	...	...	...	...	...	-1.8	0.9	61
69. Machinery and equipment sales and business construction expenditures	do	134.71	152.81	153.03	150.24	149.21	149.95	149.00	NA	-0.6	NA	-1.8	-0.7	69
B4. Inventories and Inventory Investment														
LEADING INDICATORS														
Inventory Investment and Purchasing:														
245. Change in bus. inventories, all indus.[2]	Ann.rate, bil.dol.	15.4	14.2	-19.2	-31.0	-5.5	...	...	...	...	...	-11.8	25.5	245
*31. Change, mfg. and trade inven., book value[2]	do	26.7	46.6	-10.4	-18.8	5.5	15.8	5.6	NA	-10.2	NA	-8.4	24.3	31
37. Purchased materials, percent reporting higher inventories[2]	Percent	63	55	32	29	30	28	37	42	9	5	-3	1	37
20. Change in mfrs.' inventories of materials, supplies, book value[2]	Ann.rate, bil.dol.	6.4	13.9	1.5	-10.3	-5.4	-6.5	-2.2	NA	4.3	NA	-11.8	4.9	20
28. Buying policy, production materials, commitments 60 days or longer[2] (C)	Percent	78	83	62	56	56	58	58	62	0	4	-6	0	26
32. Vendor performance, percent reporting slower deliveries[2] (C)	do	88	66	17	24	37	36	44	45	8	1	7	13	32
25. Chg. in unfilled orders, dur. goods indus.[2]	Bil. dol.	2.41	1.67	-3.28	-1.12	-0.13	0.20	-1.05	-1.28	-1.25	-0.23	2.16	0.99	25
LAGGING INDICATORS														
Inventories														
*71. Mfg. and trade inventories, book value[2]	Bil. dol., EOP	224.40	271.05	268.45	263.75	265.13	264.66	265.13	NA	0.2	NA	-1.8	0.5	71
85. Mfrs.' inven. of finished goods, book value[2]	do	37.95	46.73	47.73	46.83	47.02	46.60	47.02	NA	0.9	NA	-1.9	0.4	85
B5. Prices, Costs, and Profits														
LEADING INDICATORS														
Sensitive Commodity Prices:														
*23. Industrial materials prices (C)	1967=100	173.1	219.0	181.2	181.3	178.4	179.6	184.2	181.9	2.6	-1.2	0.1	-1.6	23
Stock Prices:														
*19. Stock prices, 500 common stocks (C)	1941-43=10	107.43	82.84	78.81	89.07	87.62	85.71	84.67	88.57	-1.2	4.6	13.0	-1.6	19
Profits and Profit Margins:														
*16. Corporate profits, after taxes, current dol.	Ann.rate, bil.dol.	72.9	85.0	62.3	70.3	82.2	...	...	...	...	...	12.8	16.9	16
18. Corporate profits, after taxes, 1958 dollars	do	50.2	53.1	35.9	40.0	46.3	...	...	...	...	...	11.4	15.7	18
22. Ratio, profits to income originating in corporate business[2]	Percent	11.2	12.1	9.3	10.2	11.5	...	...	...	...	...	0.9	1.3	22
15. Profits (after taxes) per dol. of sales, mfg.[2]	Cents	5.0	5.6	3.8	4.4	NA	...	...	...	...	...	0.6	NA	15
*17. Ratio, price to unit labor cost, mfg.	1967=100	106.1	116.1	115.8	113.6	115.4	115.0	116.2	116.7	1.0	0.4	-1.9	1.6	17
34. Net cash flow, corporate, current dollars	Ann.rate, bil.dol.	114.5	129.0	109.6	119.3	132.9	...	...	...	...	...	8.9	11.4	34
36. Net cash flow, corporate, 1958 dollars	do	79.0	81.3	62.5	67.1	74.3	...	...	...	...	...	7.4	10.7	35
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS														
Comprehensive Wholesale Prices:														
55. Wholesale prices, industrial commodities (C)	1967=100	125.9	154.1	168.3	170.2	172.2	172.2	173.1	174.7	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.2	55
55c. Chg. in whole. prices, indus. commod., S/A[2]	Percent	0.9	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.4	55
58. Wholesale prices, manufactured goods (C)	1967=100	129.2	153.8	168.0	169.4	172.2	172.3	173.0	174.5	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.7	58
LAGGING INDICATORS														
Unit Labor Costs:														
63. Unit labor cost, total private economy	do	131.1	146.5	157.5	158.8	157.1	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	-1.1	63
68. Labor cost per unit of gross product, nonfinancial corporations	Dollars	0.879	0.978	1.043	1.034	1.022	...	...	...	...	...	-0.9	-1.2	68
*62. Labor cost per unit of output, mfg.	1967=100	121.7	132.5	145.3	148.3	149.0	148.9	149.0	149.8	0.1	0.5	2.1	0.5	62
B6. Money and Credit														
LEADING INDICATORS														
Flows of Money and Credit:														
85. Change in money supply (M1)[2]	Ann.rate,percent	5.98	4.66	0.88	11.14	2.32	2.86	2.04	2.85	-0.82	0.81	10.26	-8.82	85
102. Change in money supply plus time deposits at commercial banks (M2)[2]	do	8.51	6.99	7.52	13.30	6.28	5.90	4.77	4.02	-1.13	-0.75	5.78	-7.02	102
103. Change in money supply plus time deposits at banks and nonbank institutions (M3)[2]	do	8.50	6.55	9.79	15.47	9.79	9.43	7.78	7.28	-1.65	-0.50	5.68	-5.68	103
33. Change in mortgage debt[2]	Ann.rate, bil.dol.	48.01	35.51	28.11	37.13	42.30	38.22	47.96	NA	9.74	NA	9.02	5.17	33
112. Change in business loans[2]	do	21.00	21.97	-22.91	-21.26	-7.82	-18.72	2.59	5.87	21.31	3.28	1.65	13.44	112
*113. Change in consumer installment debt[2]	do	20.08	8.41	-2.40	0.22	9.70	6.00	12.68	NA	6.68	NA	2.62	9.48	113
110. Total private borrowing	do	177.64	167.82	95.04	107.43	120.08	...	...	...	...	...	13.0	11.8	110
Credit Difficulties:														
14. Liabilities of business failures (inverted[4]) (W)	Mil. dol.	191.55	254.43	373.08	301.93	223.33	222.44	205.33	NA	7.6	NA	19.1	26.0	14
39. Delinquency rate, installment loans (inv.)[4,5]	Percent, EOP	2.27	2.80	2.94	2.63	2.59	2.65	2.59	NA	0.06	NA	0.31	0.04	39
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS														
Bank Reserves:														
93. Free reserves (inverted[4])[2] (C)	Mil. dol.	-1,389	-1,797	-60	88	-123	44	-136	42	180	-178	-144	207	93
Interest Rates:														
119. Federal funds rate[2] (M)	Percent	8.74	10.51	6.30	5.42	6.16	6.14	6.24	5.82	0.10	-0.42	-0.88	0.74	119
114. Treasury bill rate[2] (M)	do	7.03	7.87	5.87	5.40	6.33	6.46	6.38	6.08	-0.08	-0.30	-0.47	0.93	114
116. Corporate bond yields[2] (C)	do	7.89	9.42	9.16	9.61	9.72	9.70	9.89	9.54	0.19	-0.35	0.45	0.11	116
115. Treasury bond yields[2] (C)	do	6.31	6.98	6.70	6.97	7.09	7.11	7.28	7.29	0.17	0.01	0.27	0.12	115
117. Municipal bond yields[2] (C)	do	5.19	6.17	6.65	6.96	7.23	7.17	7.44	7.39	0.27	-0.05	0.31	0.27	117

Table 1. Summary of Recent Data and Current Changes for Principal Indicators—Continued

Series title	Unit of measure	Basic data[1]								Percent change				Series number
		Average		1st Q 1975	2d Q 1975	3d Q 1975	Aug. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1975	Aug. to Sept. 1975	Sept. to Oct. 1975	1st Q to 2d Q 1975	2d Q to 3d Q 1975	
		1973	1974											
B. CYCLICAL INDICATORS—Con.														
B6. Money and Credit—Con.														
LAGGING INDICATORS														
Outstanding Debt														
66. Consumer installment debt[5]	Bil. dol., EOP	144.52	152.93	152.33	152.39	154.81	153.76	154.81	NA	0.7	NA	0.0	1.6	66
*72. Commercial and industrial loans outstanding	Bil. dol.	106.08	125.35	131.13	125.39	122.16	121.57	121.79	122.28	0.2	0.4	-4.4	-2.6	72
Interest Rates														
109. Average prime rate charged by banks[2] Ⓜ	Percent	8.02	10.80	8.98	7.33	7.56	7.65	7.89	7.96	0.24	0.07	-1.65	0.23	109
*67. Bank rates on short-term business loans[2] Ⓜ	do	8.30	11.28	9.94	8.16	8.22	...	...	...	...	...	-1.78	0.06	67
118. Mortgage yields, residential[2] Ⓜ	do	8.19	9.55	8.84	NA	9.40	9.32	9.74	9.53	0.42	-0.21	NA	NA	118
D. OTHER KEY INDICATORS														
D1. Foreign Trade														
500. Merchandise trade balance[2]	Mil. dol.	119	-193	696	1,115	996	1,035	976	NA	-59	NA	419	-119	500
502. Exports, excluding military aid	do	5,905	8,166	8,972	8,469	9,015	8,996	9,165	NA	1.9	NA	-5.6	6.4	502
506. Export orders, dur. goods exc. motor vehicles	do	2,343	3,186	3,369	3,390	3,368	3,479	3,288	NA	-5.5	NA	0.6	-0.6	506
508. Export orders, nonelectrical machinery	1967=100	189	207	179	194	216	225	210	NA	-6.7	NA	8.4	11.3	508
512. General imports	Mil. dol.	5,786	8,359	8,277	7,353	8,019	7,961	8,189	NA	2.9	NA	-11.2	9.1	512
D2. U.S. Balance of Payments														
250. Balance on goods and services[2]	Mil. dol.	4,177	3,574	3,178	5,259	NA	...	...	...	...	...	2,081	NA	250
515. Bal. on goods, services, and remittances[2]	do	568	525	2,230	4,784	NA	...	...	...	...	...	2,554	NA	515
517. Balance on current account[2]	do	84	-840	2,003	4,061	NA	...	...	...	...	...	2,058	NA	517
519. Balance on curr. acct. and long-term capital[2]	do	-245	-2,672	-673	1,611	NA	...	...	...	...	...	2,284	NA	519
521. Net liquidity balance[2]	do	-1,913	-4,761	3,108	1,104	289	...	...	...	...	...	-2,004	-815	521
522. Official reserve transactions balance[2]	do	-1,328	-2,094	-3,267	-1,616	4,923	...	...	...	...	...	1,651	6,539	522
D3. Federal Government Activities														
600. Federal surplus or deficit, NIA[2]	Ann.rate, bil.dol.	-5.6	-8.1	-54.4	-103.3	-67.1	...	...	...	...	...	-48.9	36.2	600
601. Federal receipts, NIA	do	258.5	291.1	284.1	251.8	295.7	...	...	...	...	...	-11.4	17.4	601
602. Federal expenditures, NIA	do	264.2	299.1	338.5	355.0	362.7	...	...	...	...	...	4.9	2.2	602
264. National defense purchases	do	74.4	78.7	84.7	84.8	86.1	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	1.5	264
616. Defense Department obligations, total	Mil. dol.	7,085	7,753	7,780	8,212	8,529	9,077	7,791	NA	-14.2	NA	5.6	3.9	616
621. Defense Department obligations, procurement	do	1,571	1,741	1,761	1,639	2,143	2,821	1,535	NA	-45.6	NA	-6.9	30.8	621
648. New orders, defense products	Bil. dol.	1.71	1.90	1.83	1.74	1.95	2.05	1.99	1.15	-2.9	-42.2	-4.9	12.1	648
625. Military contract awards in U.S.	Mil. dol.	2,954	3,457	3,499	3,940	NA	5,299	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.6	NA	625
D4. Price Movements														
211. Fixed wtd. price index, gross priv. product	1958=100	149.6	167.0	178.0	180.4	183.6	...	...	...	...	...	1.3	1.8	211
781. Consumer prices, all items Ⓜ	1967=100	133.1	147.7	157.0	159.5	162.9	162.8	163.6	164.6	0.5	0.6	1.6	2.1	781
781c. Change in consumer prices, all items, S/A[2]	Percent	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	781
750. Wholesale prices, all commodities Ⓜ	1967=100	134.7	160.1	171.2	173.0	176.7	176.7	177.7	178.9	0.6	0.7	1.1	2.1	750
D5. Wages and Productivity														
740. Average hourly earnings, production workers in private nonfarm economy	do	146.6	158.3	167.7	170.7	174.3	174.6	175.1	176.8	0.3	1.0	1.8	2.1	740
741. Real average hourly earnings, production workers in private nonfarm economy	do	110.1	107.2	106.7	107.1	107.1	107.4	107.2	107.5	-0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	741
859. Real spendable avg. weekly earnings, nonagri. prod. or nonsupv. workers	1967 dol.	95.73	90.97	88.15	90.26	91.51	91.82	91.70	91.66	-0.1	0.0	2.4	1.4	859
745. Avg. hourly compensation, private nonfarm	1967=100	148.8	161.9	170.8	173.9	177.2	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	1.9	745
746. Real avg. hourly comp., private nonfarm	do	111.8	109.6	108.6	109.0	108.9	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	-0.1	746
770. Output per man-hour, total private economy	do	115.1	112.0	110.3	111.5	114.4	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	2.6	770
858. Output per man-hour, total private nonfarm	do	113.6	110.4	108.4	109.9	112.8	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	2.6	858
D6. Civilian Labor Force and Major Components														
841. Total civilian labor force	Thousands	88,716	91,011	91,810	92,514	93,084	93,146	93,191	93,443	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.6	841
842. Total civilian employment	do	84,410	85,936	84,146	84,311	85,283	85,352	85,418	85,441	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.2	842
843. Number of persons unemployed (inverted)[4]	do	4,306	5,076	7,664	8,203	7,802	7,794	7,773	8,002	0.3	-2.9	-7.0	4.9	843
E. ANALYTICAL MEASURES														
E2. Analytical Ratios														
850. Ratio, output to capacity, manufacturing[2]	Percent	83.0	79.0	68.2	67.0	68.9	...	...	...	...	...	-1.2	1.9	850
851. Ratio, inventories to sales, mfg. and trade	Ratio	1.47	1.51	1.67	1.62	1.54	1.54	1.53	NA	-0.6	NA	-3.0	-4.9	851
852. Ratio, unfilled orders to shipments, manufacturers' durable goods industries	do	2.87	3.31	3.47	3.31	3.18	3.17	3.08	NA	-2.8	NA	-4.6	-3.9	852
853. Ratio, prod., bus. equip. to consumer goods	1967=100	93.2	100.8	100.4	94.6	91.3	91.5	91.5	90.7	0.0	-0.9	-5.8	-3.5	853
854. Ratio, personal savings to disposable personal income	Ratio	0.082	0.079	0.075	0.106	0.078	...	...	...	...	...	41.3	-26.4	854
860. Ratio, help-wanted advertising to persons unemployed	do	0.872	0.658	0.294	0.277	0.318	0.317	0.318	0.309	0.3	-2.8	-5.8	14.8	860
857. Vacancy rate in total rental housing[2] Ⓜ	Percent	5.8	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.2	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	-0.1	857

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except for those indicated by Ⓜ, which appear to contain no seasonal movement. *Series included in the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators. NA = not available. a = anticipated. EOP = end of period. S/A=seasonally adjusted (used for special emphasis). For complete series titles (including composition of composite indexes) and sources, see "Titles and Sources of Series" in the back of BCD.

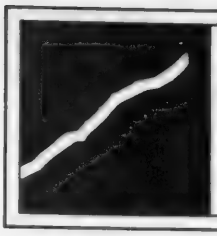
[1] For a few series, data shown here have been rounded to fewer digits than those shown in the tables in part II. Where available, annual figures are those published by the source agencies; otherwise, they (and the quarterly figures for monthly series) are averages of the data as shown in part II.

[2] Differences rather than percent changes are shown for this series.

[3] For the latest month, new indexes are based on 11 components, old index on 9.

[4] Inverted series. Since this series tends to move counter to movements in general business activity, signs of the changes are reversed.

[5] End-of-period series. The annual figures (and quarterly figures for monthly series) are the last figures for the period.

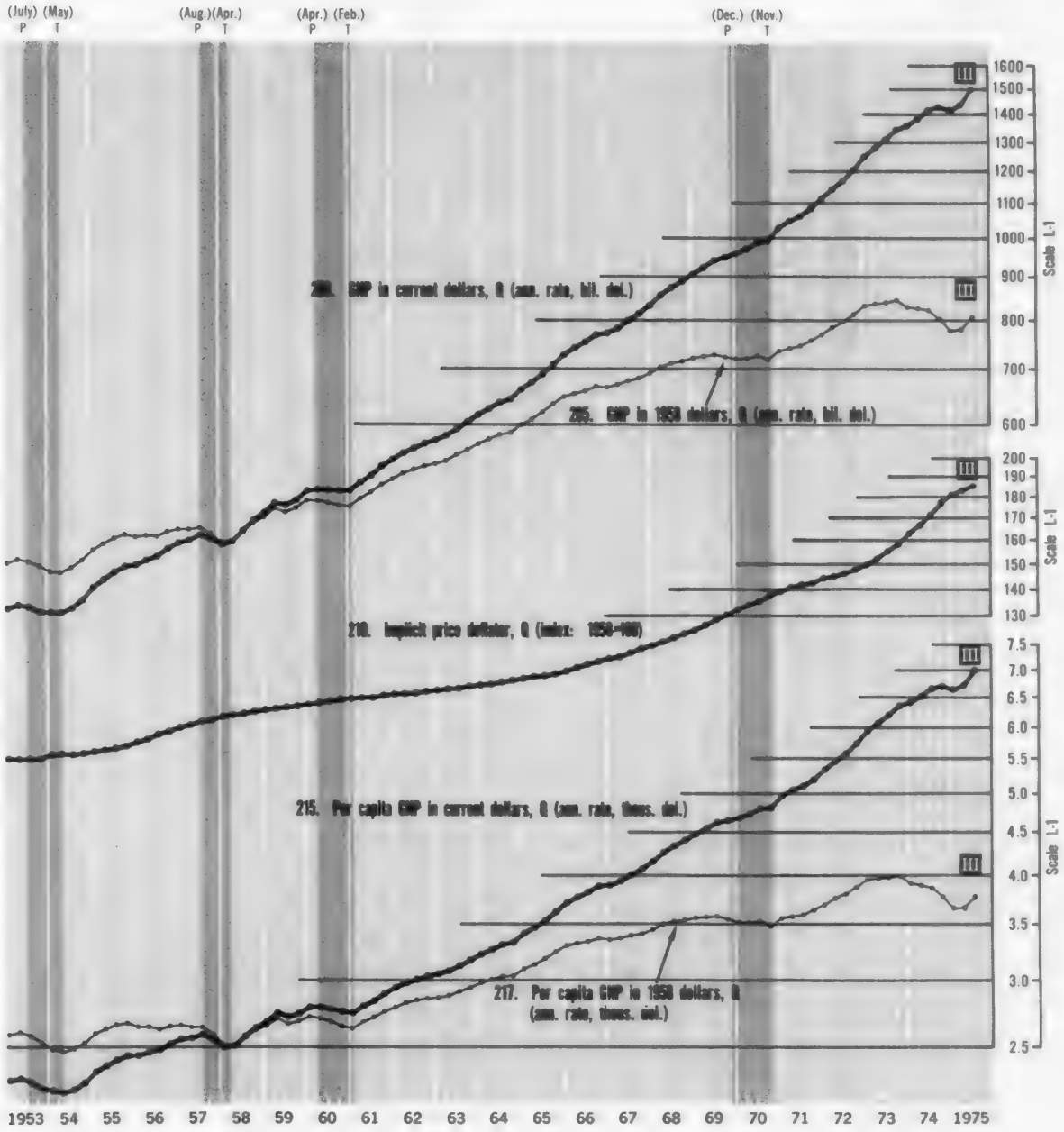


Section

A

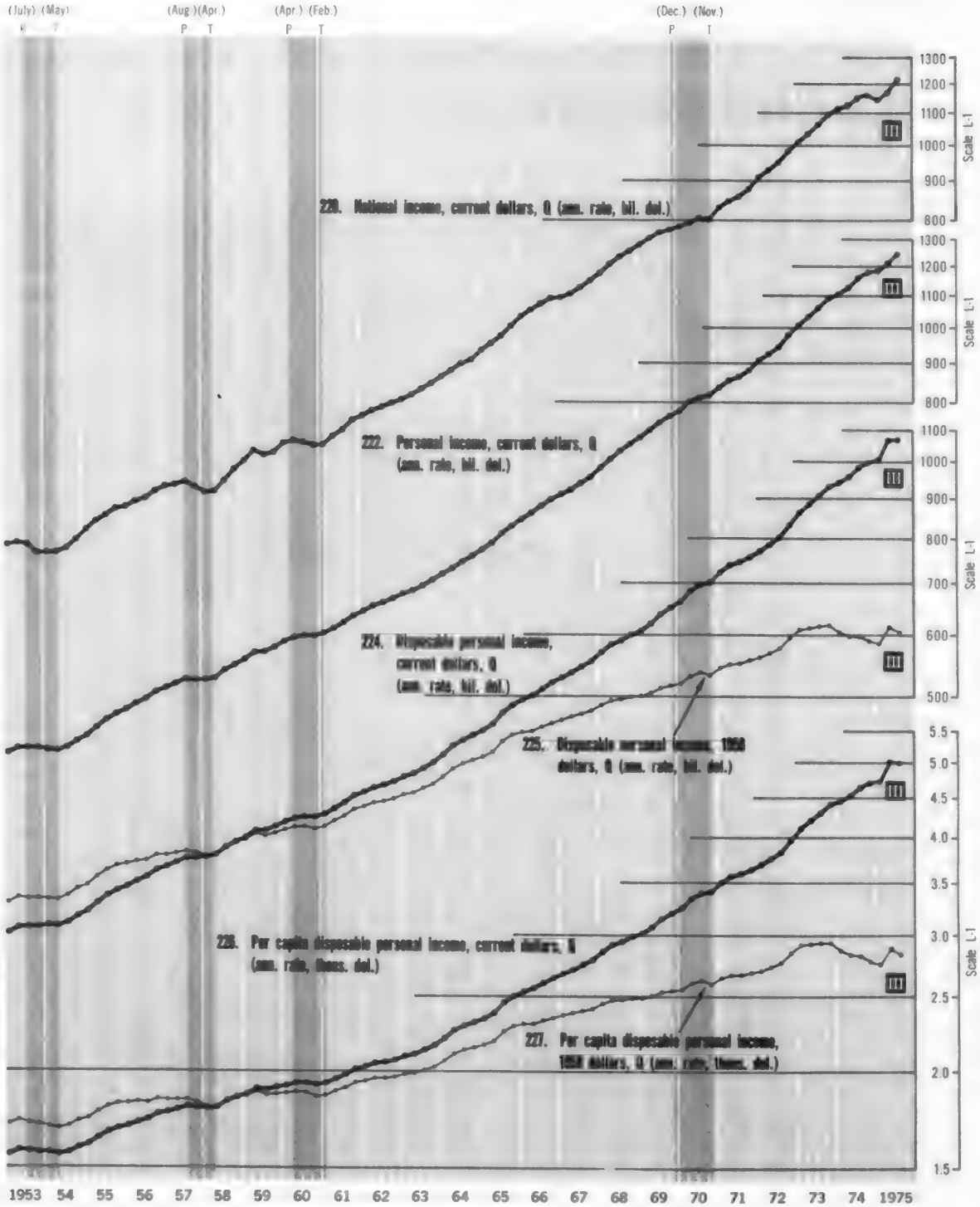
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

Chart A1 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT



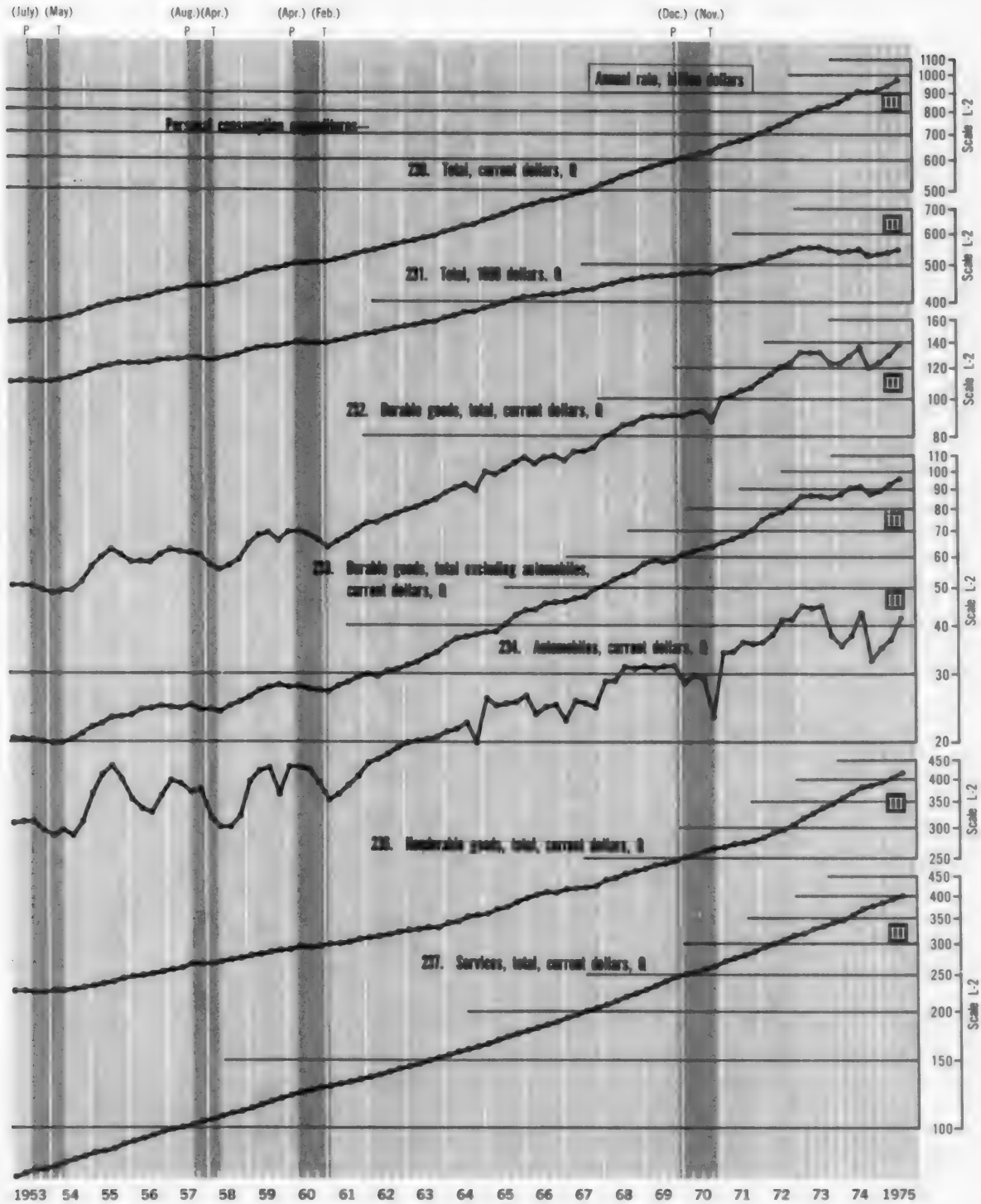
Current data for these series are shown on page 69.

Chart A2 NATIONAL AND PERSONAL INCOME



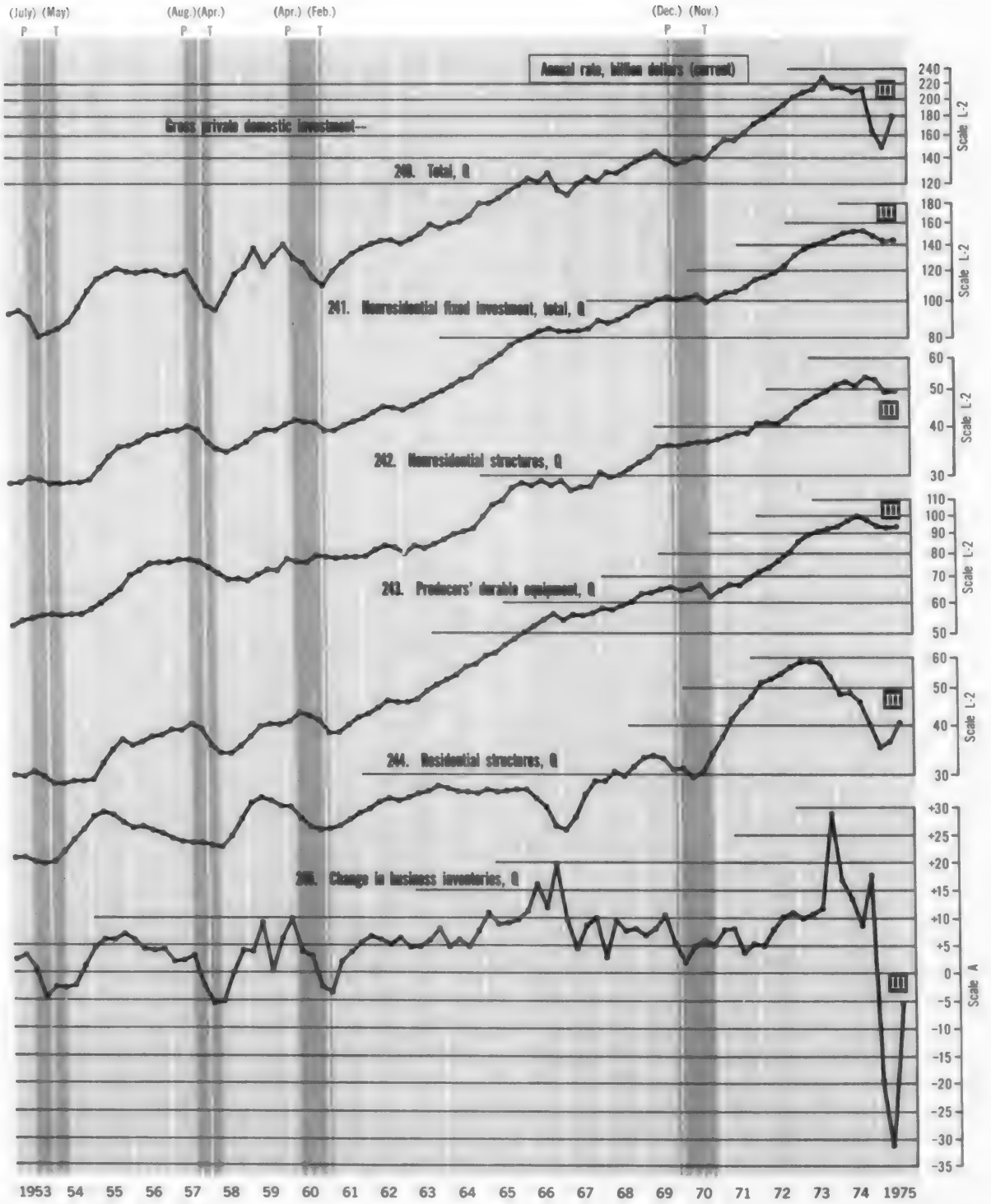
Current data for these series are shown on page 69.

Chart A3 PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES



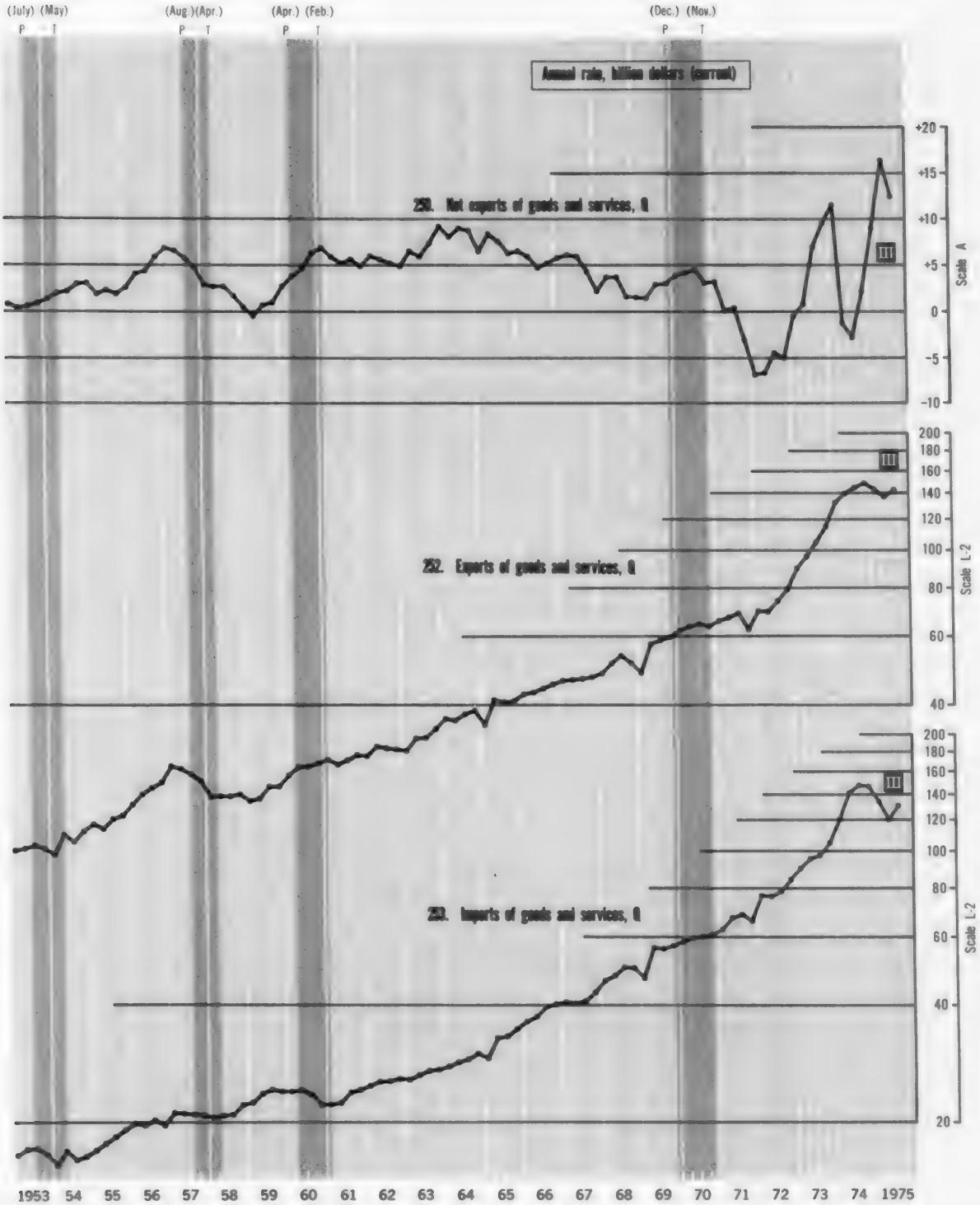
Current data for these series are shown on page 70.

Chart A4 GROSS PRIVATE DOMESTIC INVESTMENT



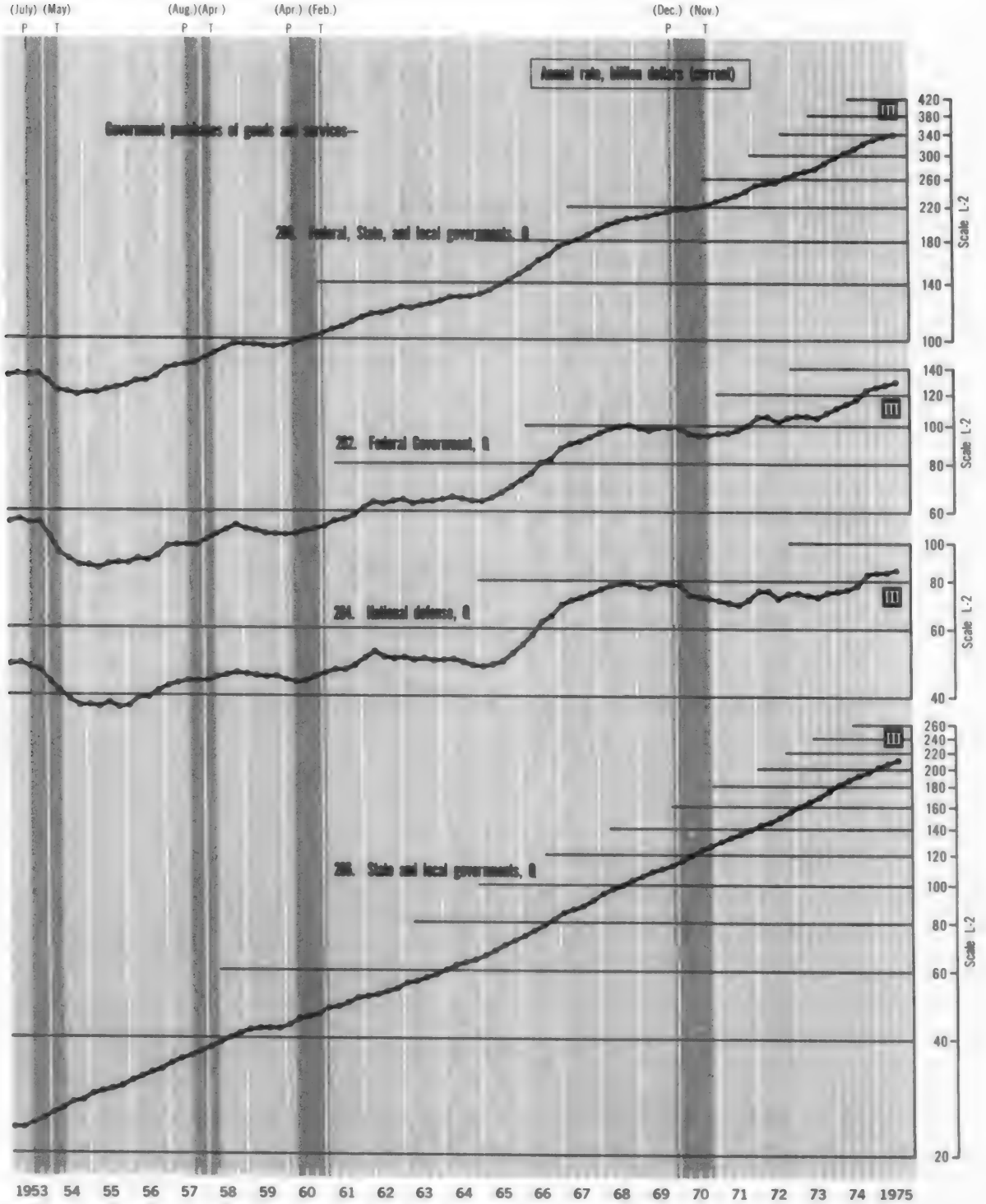
Current data for these series are shown on page 70.

Chart A5 FOREIGN TRADE



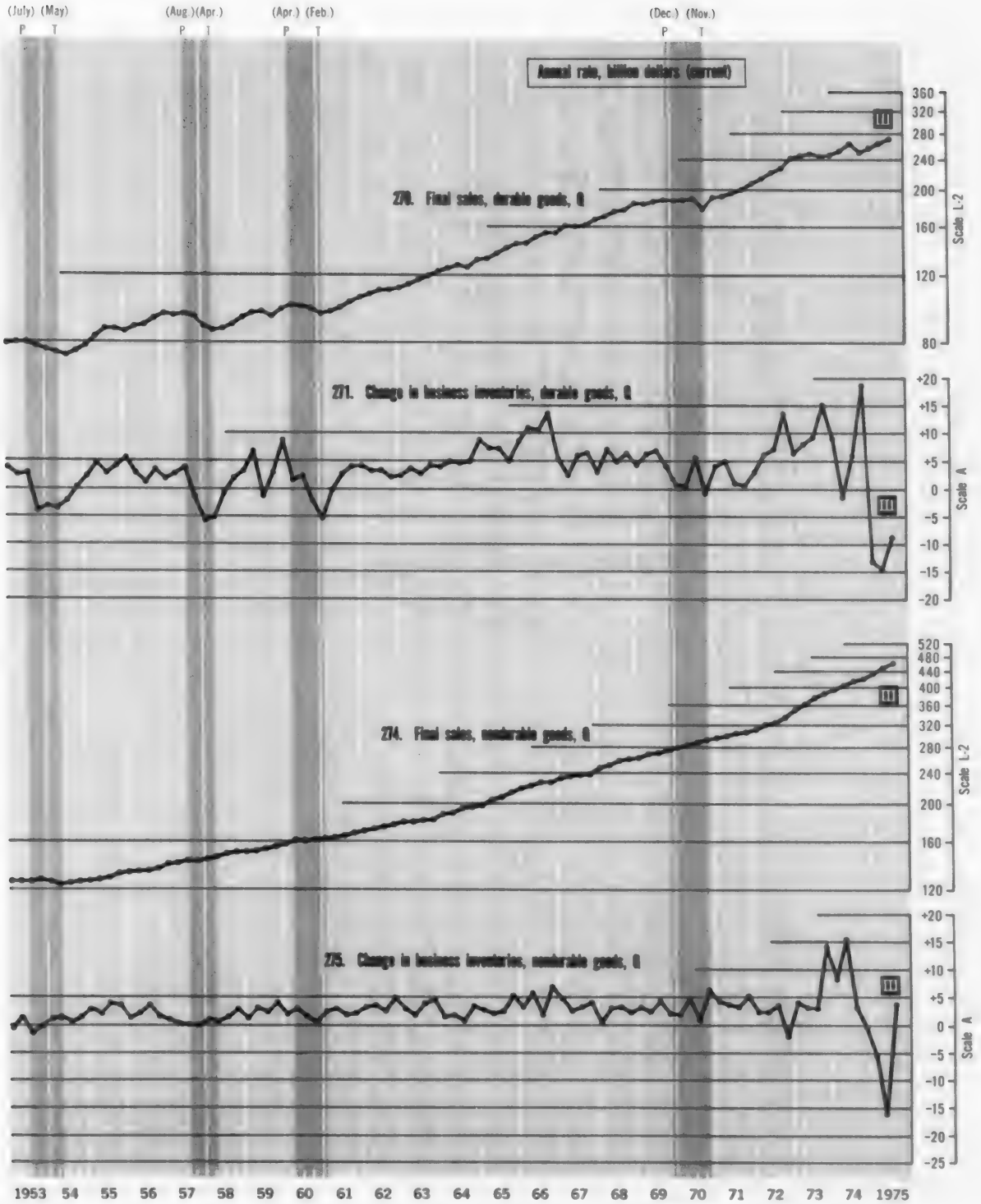
Current data for these series are shown on page 71.

Chart A6 GOVERNMENT PURCHASES OF GOODS AND SERVICES


(July) (May)
(Aug.)(Apr.)
(Apr.) (Feb.)
(Dec.) (Nov.)
P T
Annual rate, billion dollars (current)
Government purchases of goods and services—
Scale L-2
1953 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 1975

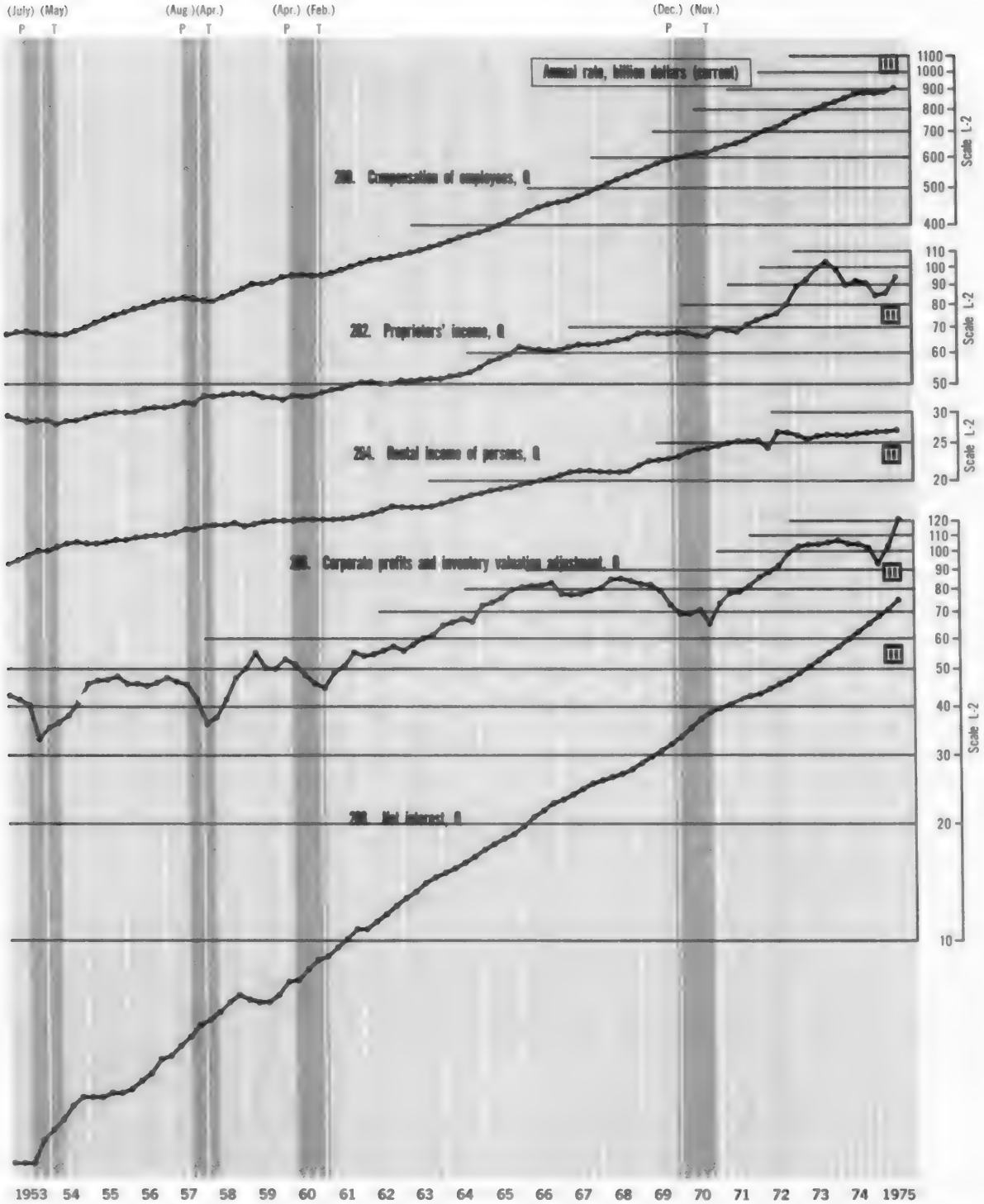
Current data for these series are shown on page 71.

Chart A7 FINAL SALES AND INVENTORIES


(July) (May)
P T
(Aug.)(Apr.)
P T
(Apr.) (Feb.)
P T
(Dec.) (Nov.)
P T
Annual rate, billion dollars (current)
270. Final sales, durable goods, ¤
271. Change in business inventories, durable goods, ¤
274. Final sales, nondurable goods, ¤
275. Change in business inventories, nondurable goods, ¤
Scale L-2
Scale A
1953 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 1975

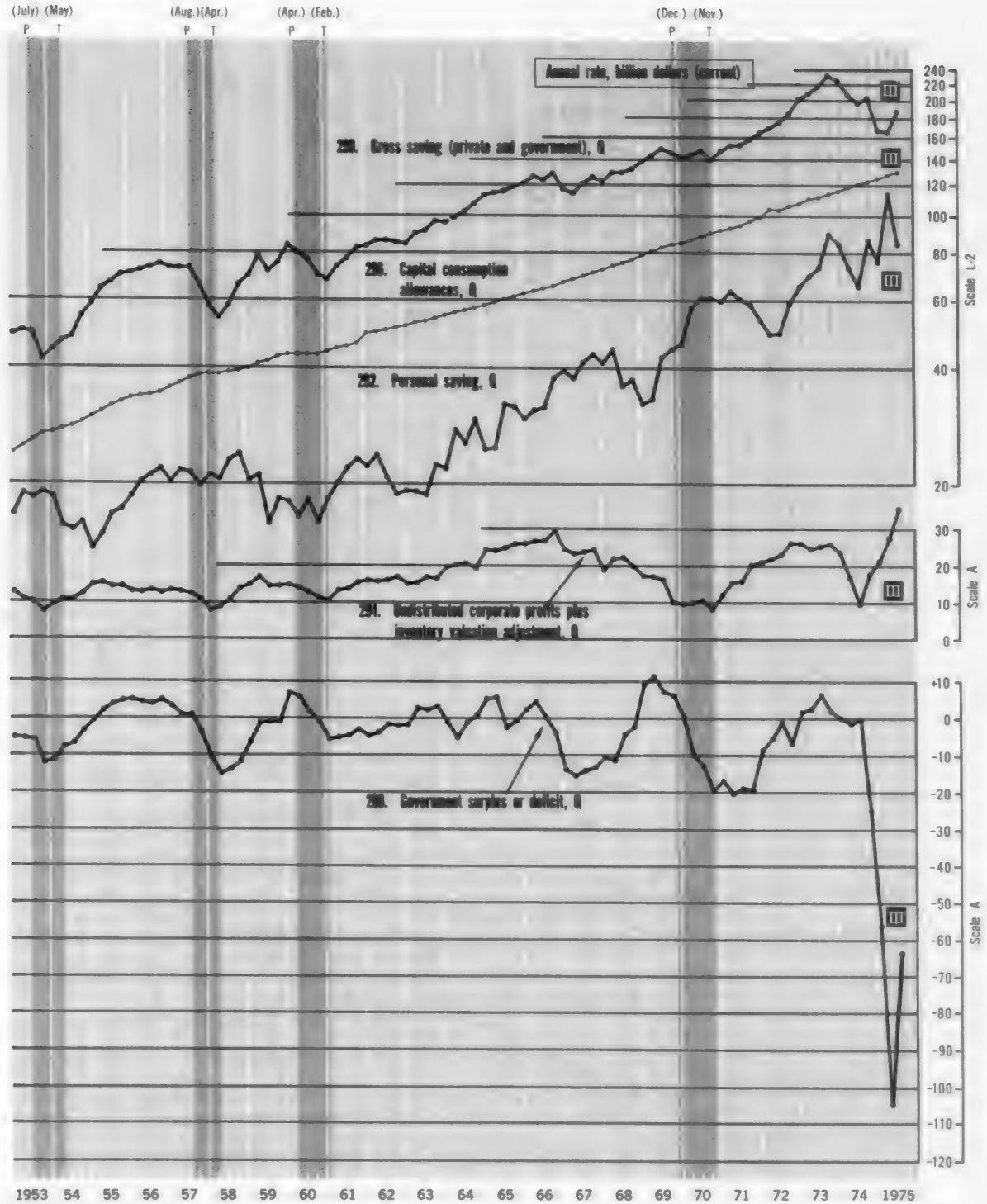
Current data for these series are shown on page 71.

Chart A8 NATIONAL INCOME COMPONENTS



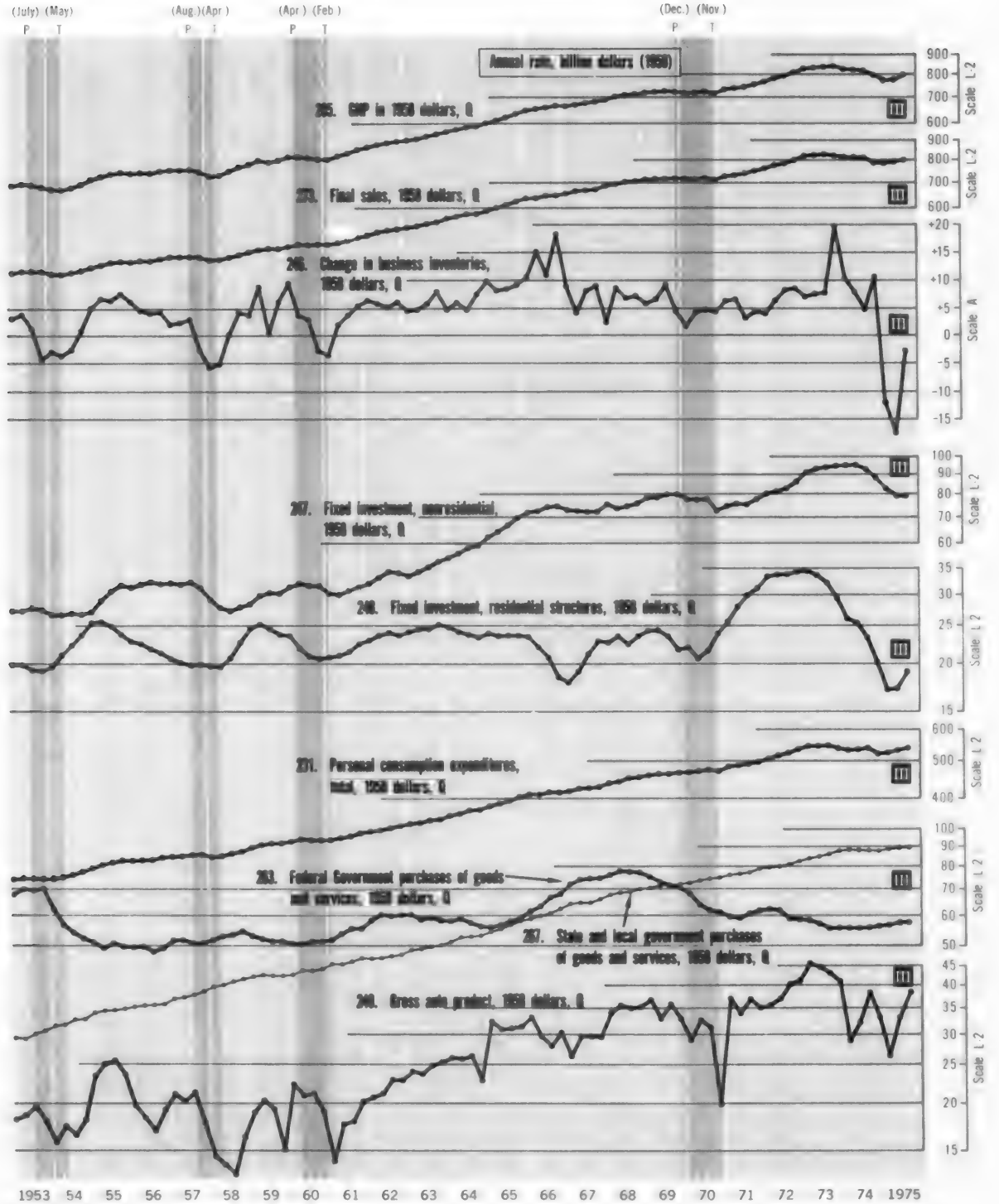
Current data for these series are shown on pages 71 and 72.

Chart A9 SAVING



Current data for these series are shown on page 72.

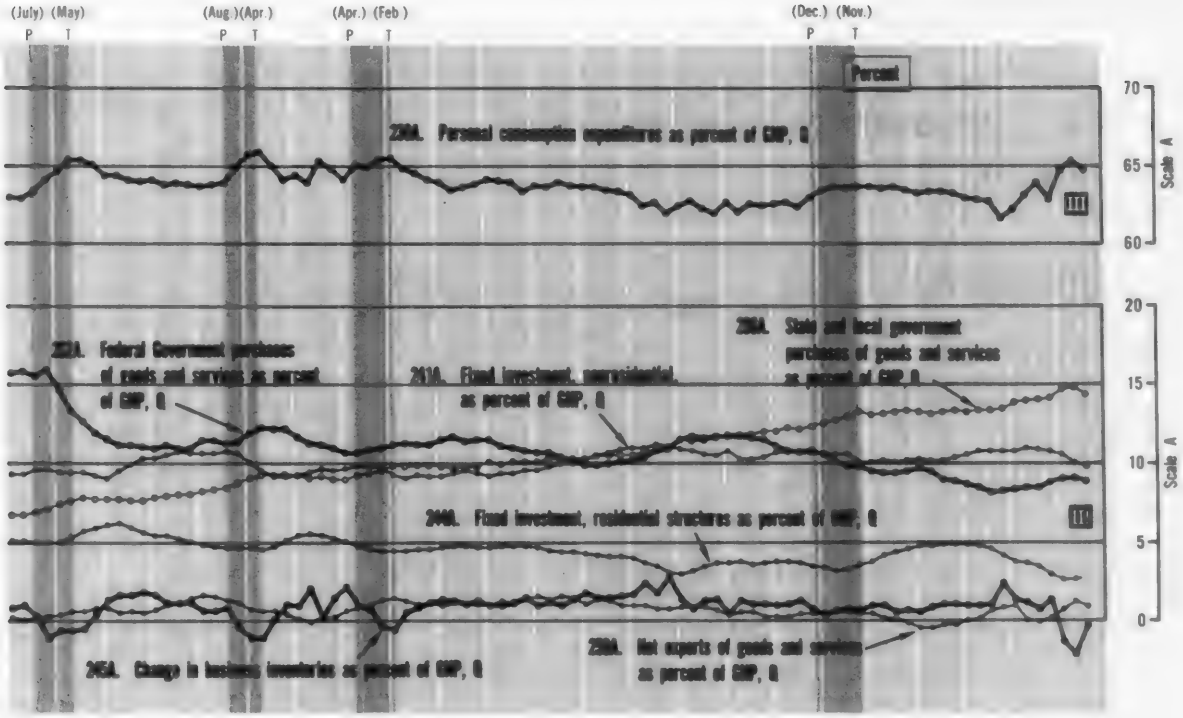
Chart A10 REAL GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT


(July) (May) (Aug.)(Apr.) (Apr.) (Feb.) (Dec.) (Nov.)
P T P T P T P T
Annual rate, billion dollars (1958)
265. GNP in 1958 dollars, Q
273. Final sales, 1958 dollars, Q
266. Change in business inventories, 1958 dollars, Q
267. Fixed investment, nonresidential, 1958 dollars, Q
246. Fixed investment, residential structures, 1958 dollars, Q
251. Personal consumption expenditures, total, 1958 dollars, Q
263. Federal Government purchases of goods and services, 1958 dollars, Q
267. State and local government purchases of goods and services, 1958 dollars, Q
240. Gross auto product, 1958 dollars, Q
Scale L 2
Scale A
1953 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 1975

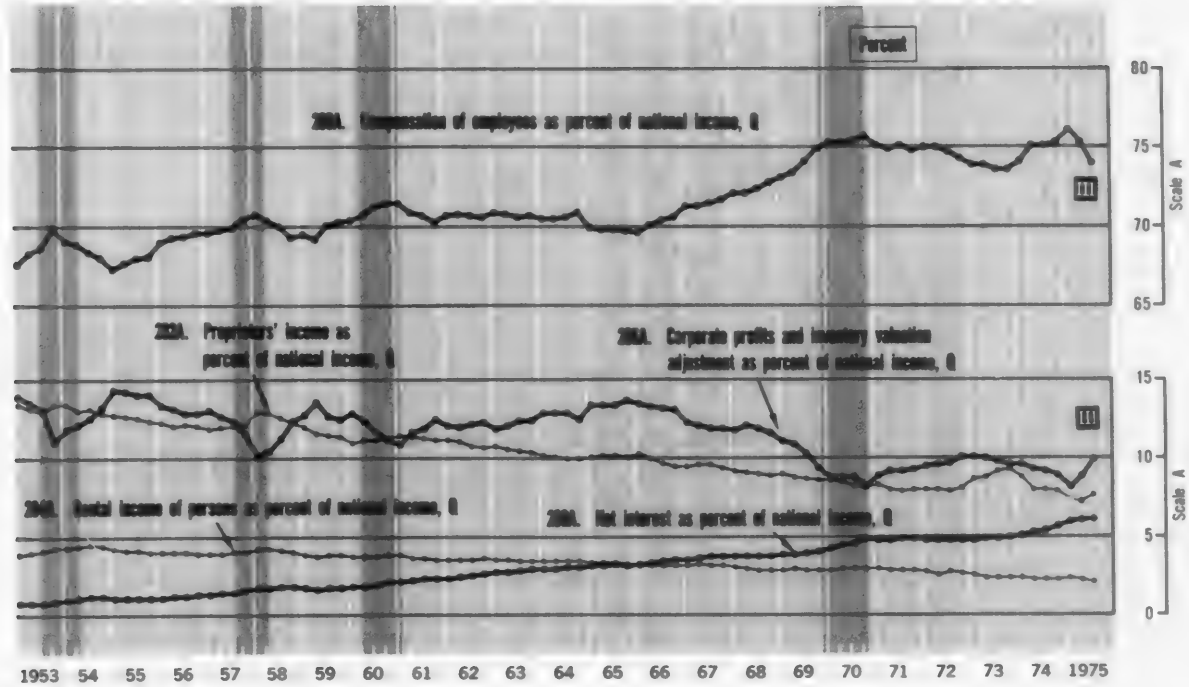
Current data for these series are shown on pages 69, 70, and 72.

Chart A11 SHARES OF GNP AND NATIONAL INCOME

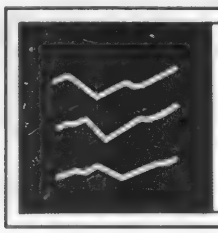
Gross National Product Shares



National Income Shares


Percent
80
75
70
65
Scale A
III
20A. Compensation of employees as percent of national income, 0
22A. Proprietors' income as percent of national income, 0
23A. Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment as percent of national income, 0
15
10
5
0
24A. Rental income of persons as percent of national income, 0
28A. Net interest as percent of national income, 0
1953 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 1975

Current data for these series are shown on page 73.



Section

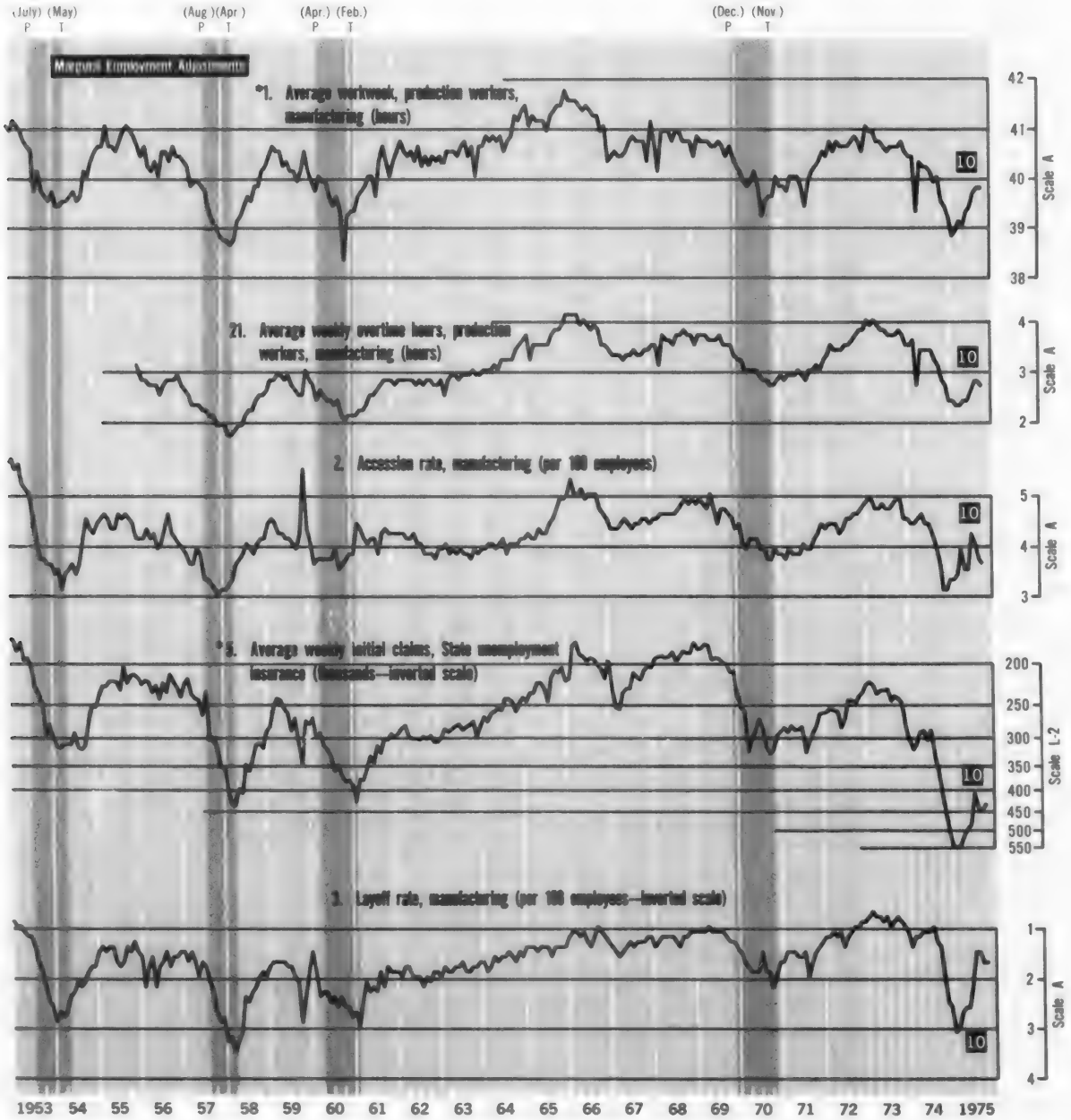
B

CYCLICAL INDICATORS

Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

Chart B1 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

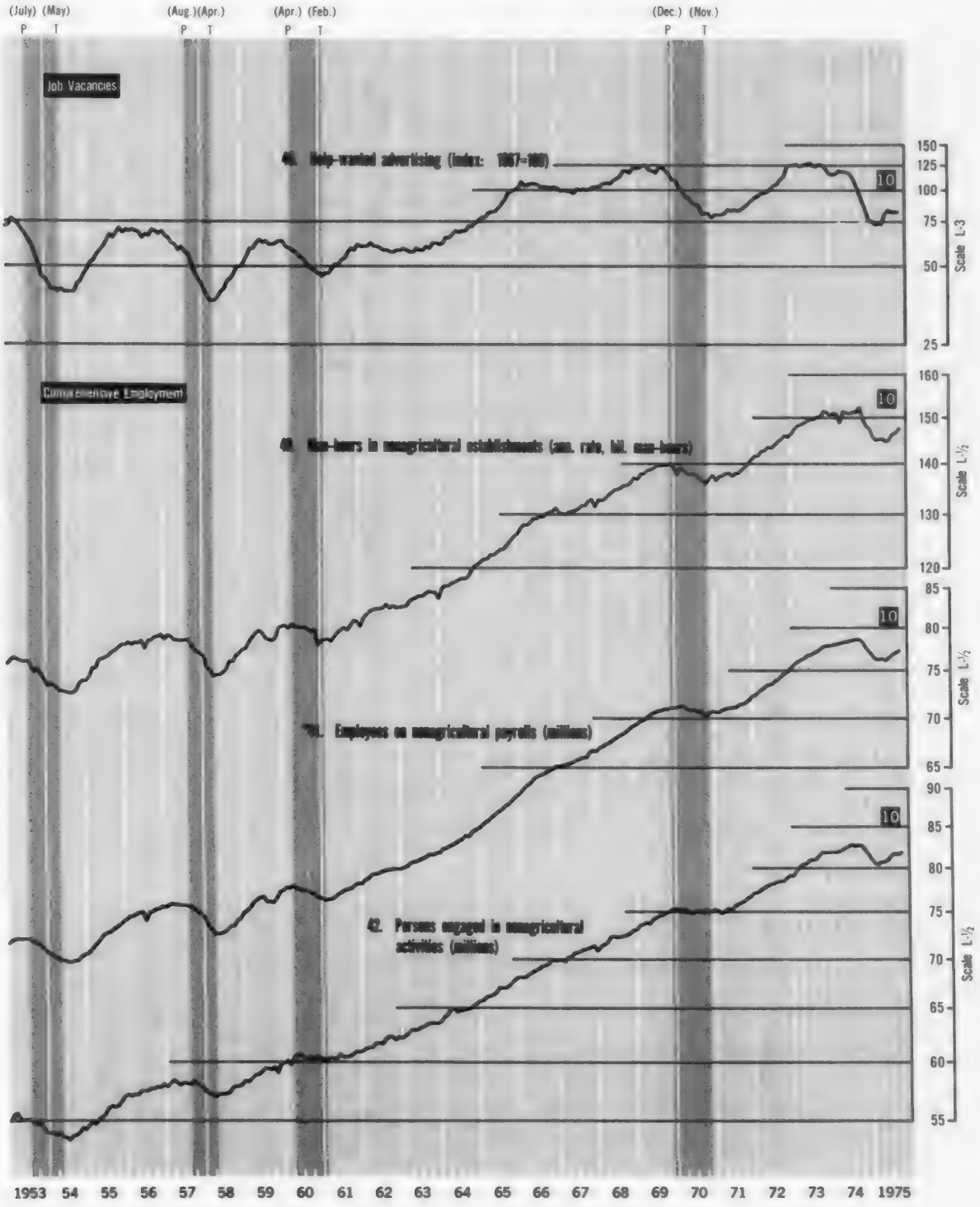
Leading Indicators



Current data for these series are shown on page 74.

Chart B1 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT—Con.

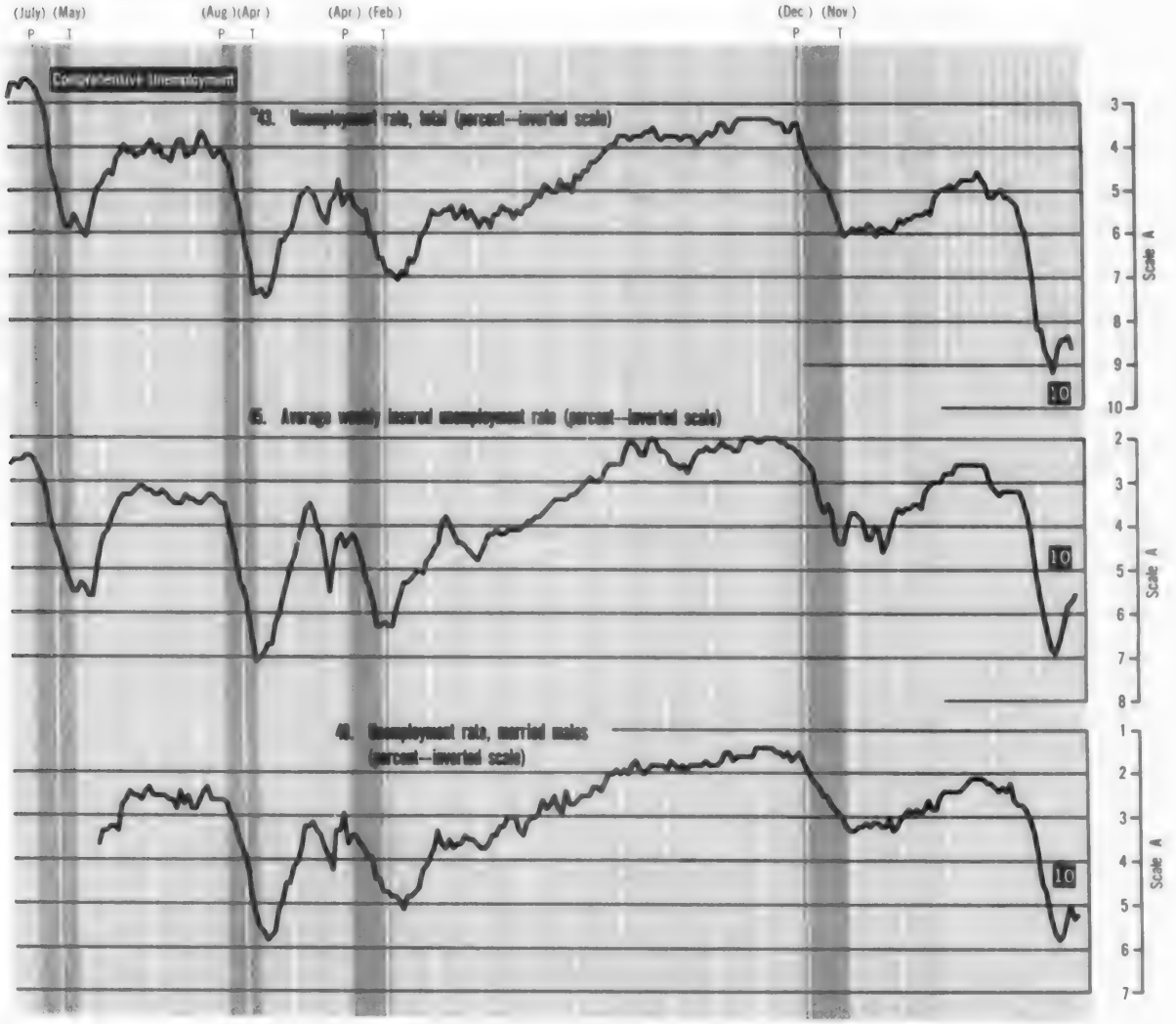
Roughly Coincident Indicators


(July) (May)
P T
(Aug.)(Apr.)
P T
(Apr.) (Feb.)
P T
(Dec.) (Nov.)
P T
Job Vacancies
46. Help-wanted advertising (index: 1967=100)
Comprehensive Employment
48. Man-hours in nonagricultural establishments (ann. rate, bil. man-hours)
70. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls (millions)
42. Persons engaged in nonagricultural activities (millions)
10
Scale L-3
Scale L-½
1953 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 1975

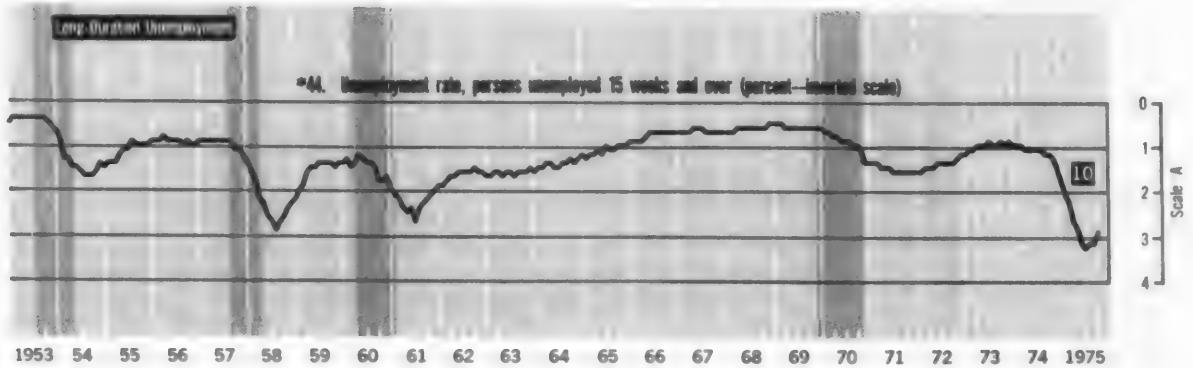
Current data for these series are shown on pages 74 and 75.

Chart B1 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT—Con.

Roughly Coincident Indicators—Con.



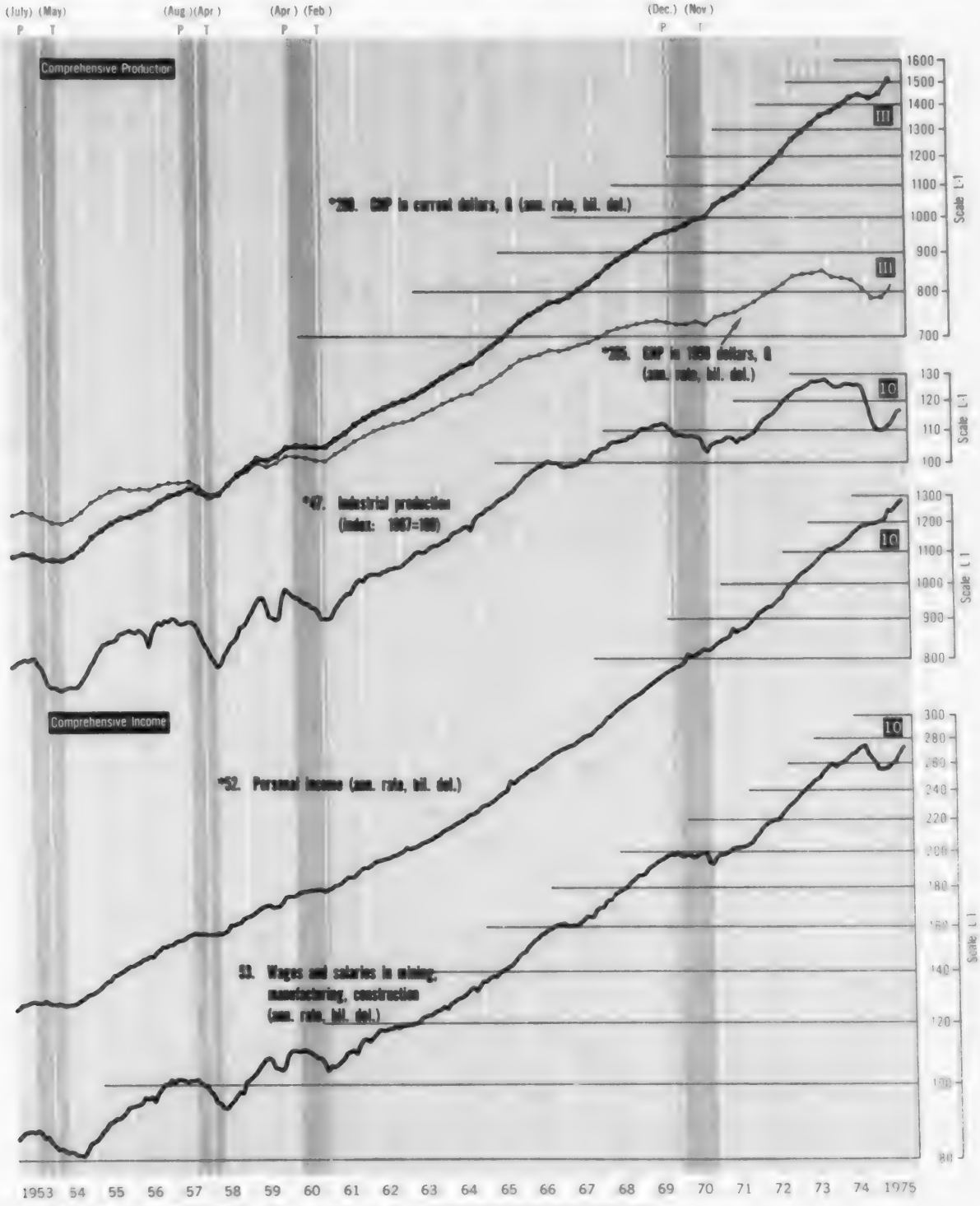
Lagging Indicators


Long-Duration Unemployment
*44. Unemployment rate, persons unemployed 15 weeks and over (percent—inverted scale)
Scale A
0
1
2
3
4
1953 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 1975

Current data for these series are shown on page 75.

Chart B2 PRODUCTION, INCOME, CONSUMPTION, AND TRADE

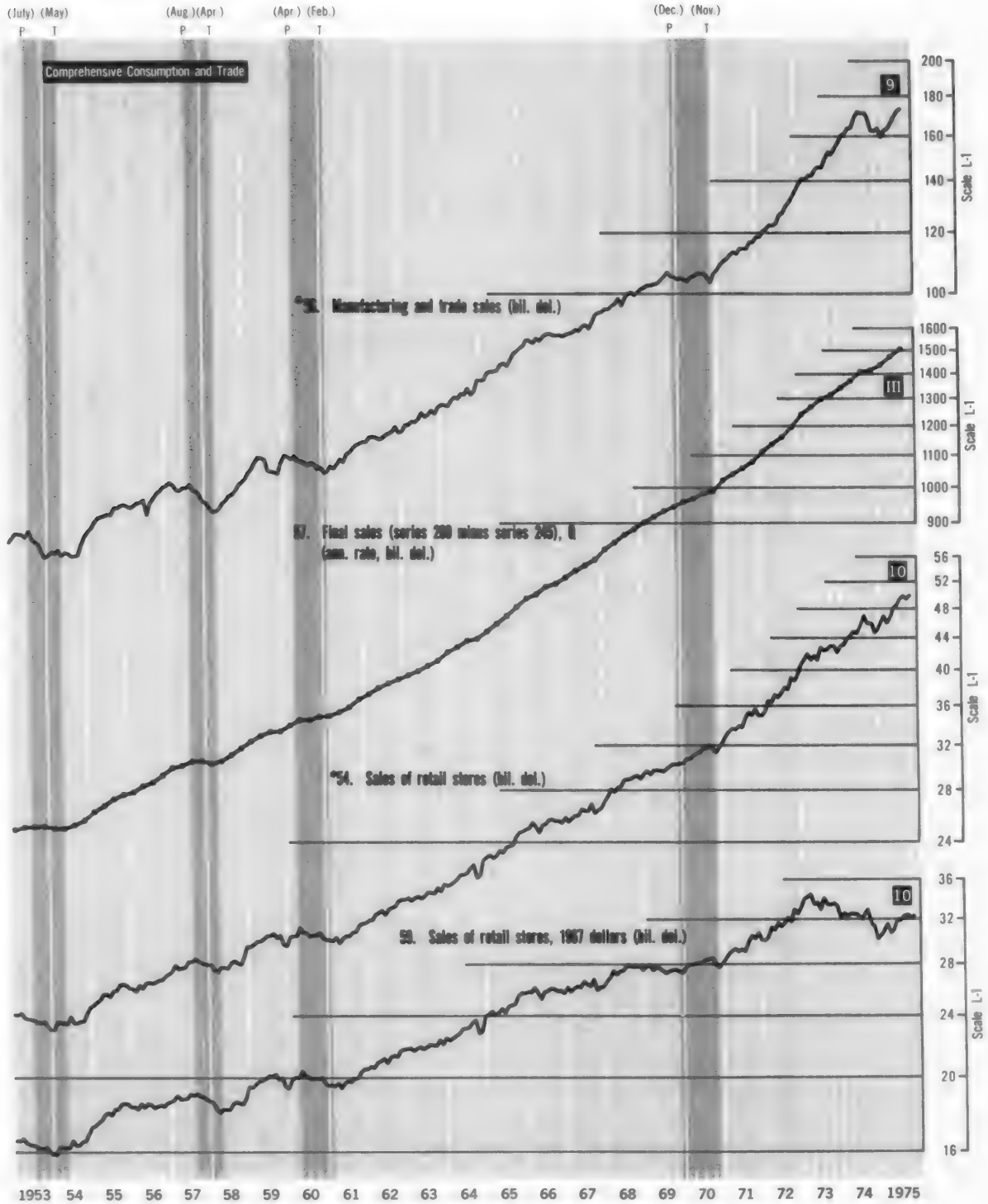
Roughly Coincident Indicators



NOTE. For this economic process (i.e., Production, Income, Consumption, and Trade), no leading or lagging indicators have as yet been selected.
Current data for these series are shown on page 76.

Chart B2 PRODUCTION, INCOME, CONSUMPTION, AND TRADE—Con.

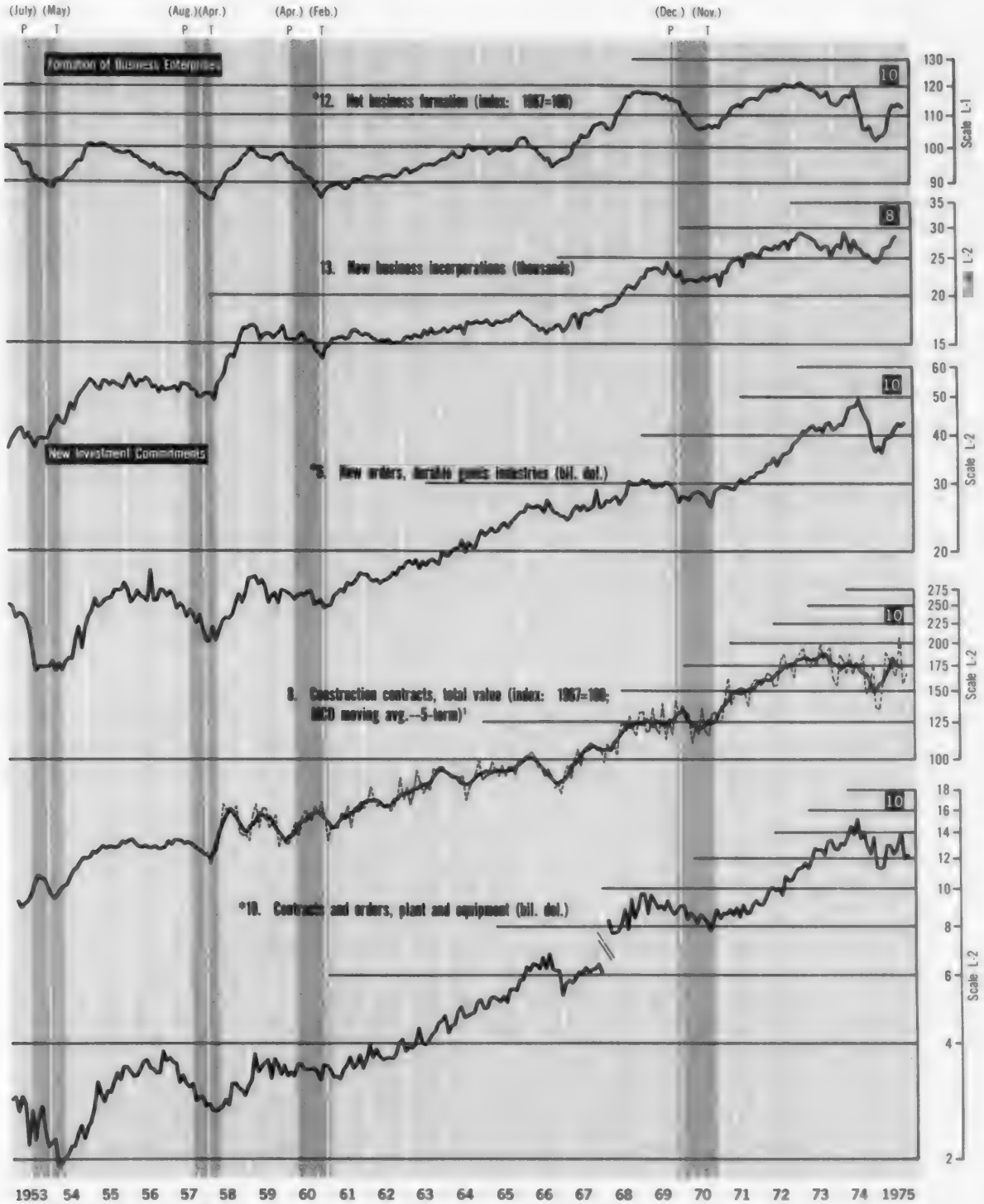
Roughly Coincident Indicators—Con.



NOTE: For this economic process (i.e., Production, Income, Consumption, and Trade), no leading or lagging indicators have as yet been selected.
Current data for these series are shown on page 76.

Chart B3 FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT

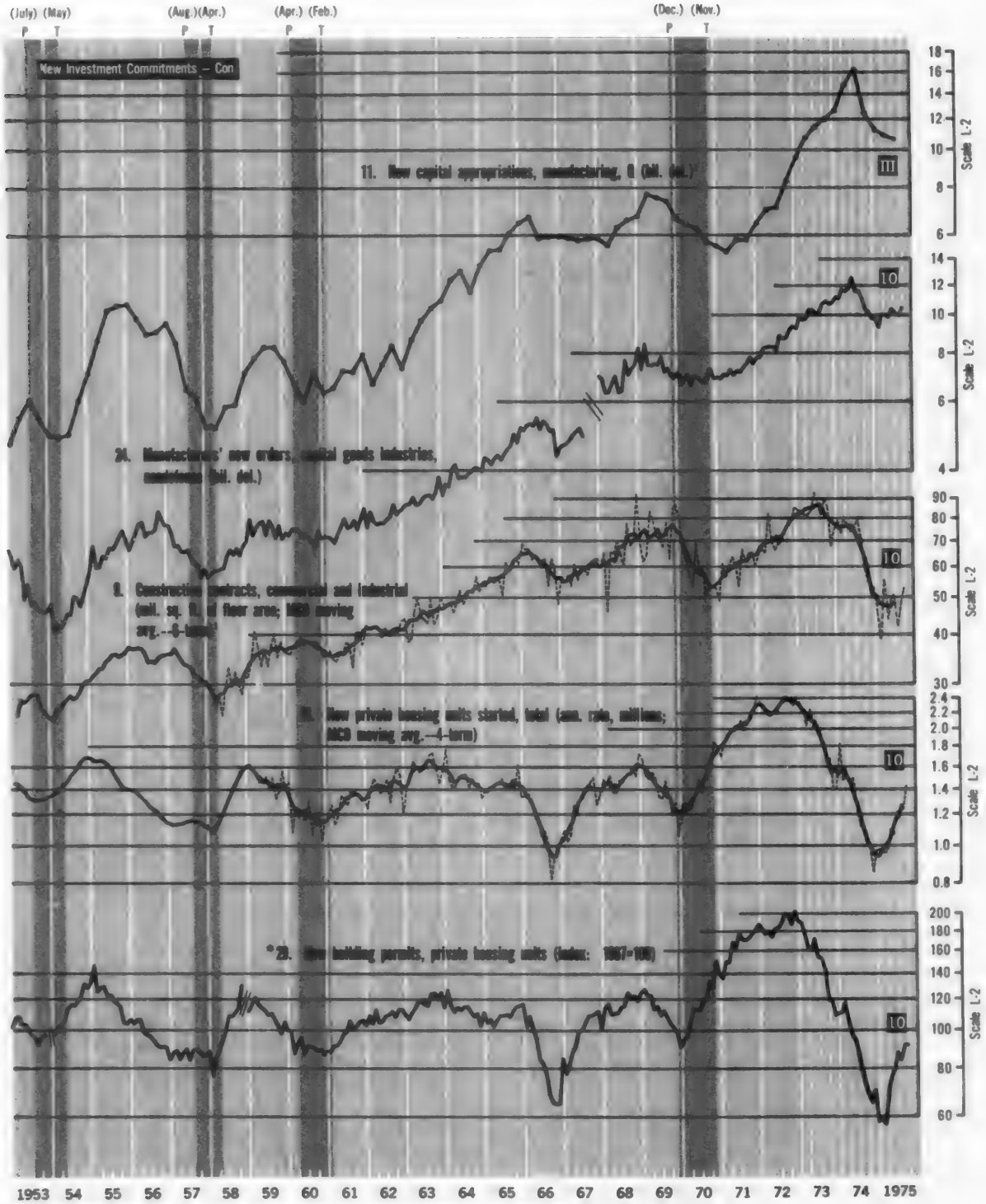
Leading Indicators


(July) (May)
P T
(Aug.)(Apr.)
P T
(Apr.) (Feb.)
P T
(Dec.) (Nov.)
P T
Formation of Business Enterprises
*12. Net business formation (index: 1967=100)
13. New business incorporations (thousands)
New Investment Commitments
*5. New orders, durable goods industries (bil. dol.)
8. Construction contracts, total value (index: 1967=100; MCD moving avg.—5-term)[1]
*10. Contracts and orders, plant and equipment (bil. dol.)
10
8
Scale L-1
Scale L-2
1953 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 1975

[1]This is a copyrighted series used by permission; it may not be reproduced without written permission from McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division.
Current data for these series are shown on page 77.

Chart B3 FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT—Con.

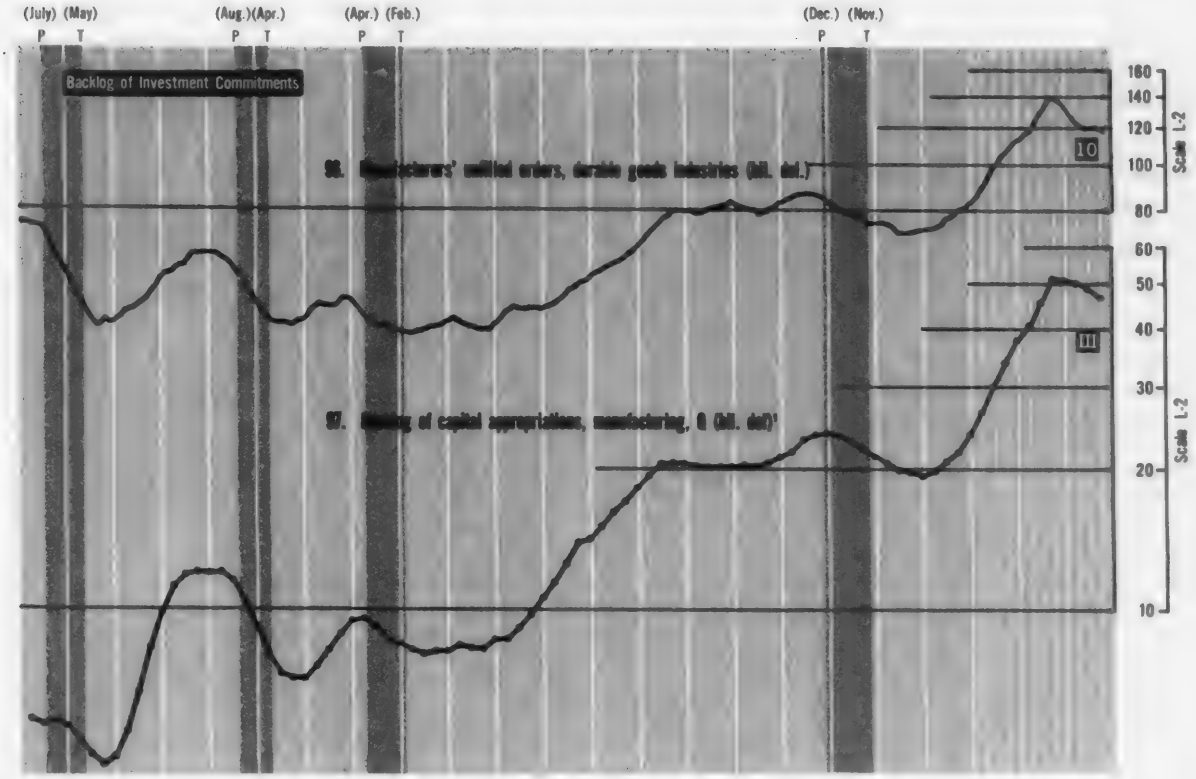
Leading Indicators—Con.


(July) (May)
(Aug.)(Apr.)
(Apr.) (Feb.)
(Dec.) (Nov.)
P T
New Investment Commitments — Con
11. New capital appropriations, manufacturing, 8 (bil. dol.)
III
10
Scale L-2
1953 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 1975

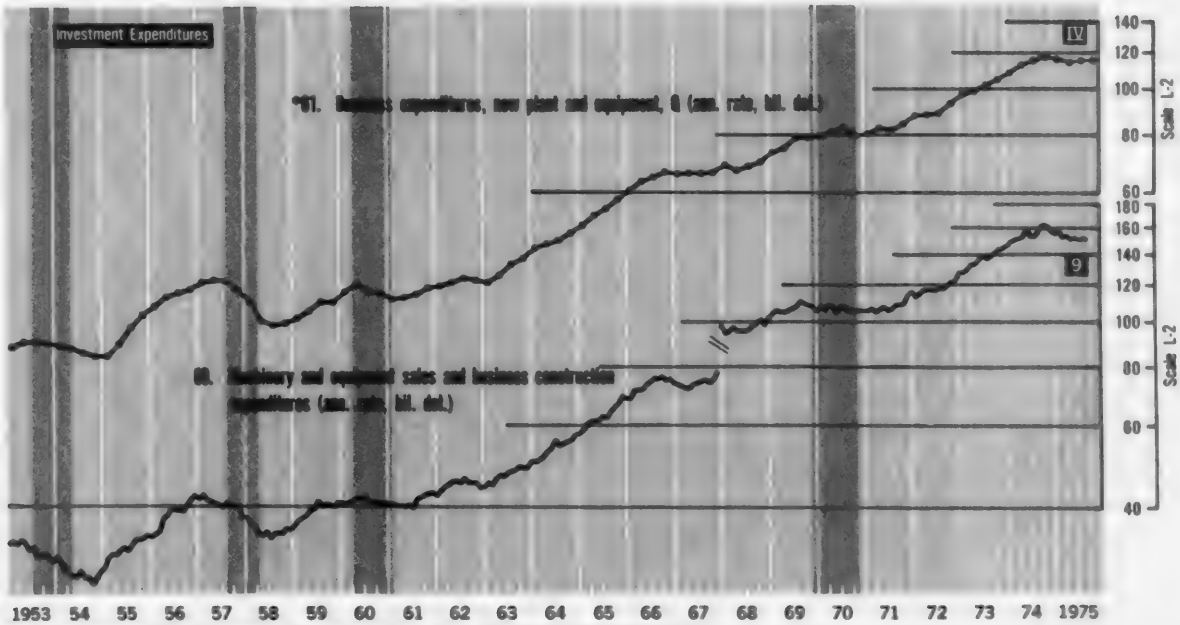
[1]This is a copyrighted series used by permission: it may not be reproduced without written permission from the source agency.
Current data for these series are shown on pages 77 and 78.

Chart B3 FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT—Con.

Roughly Coincident Indicators



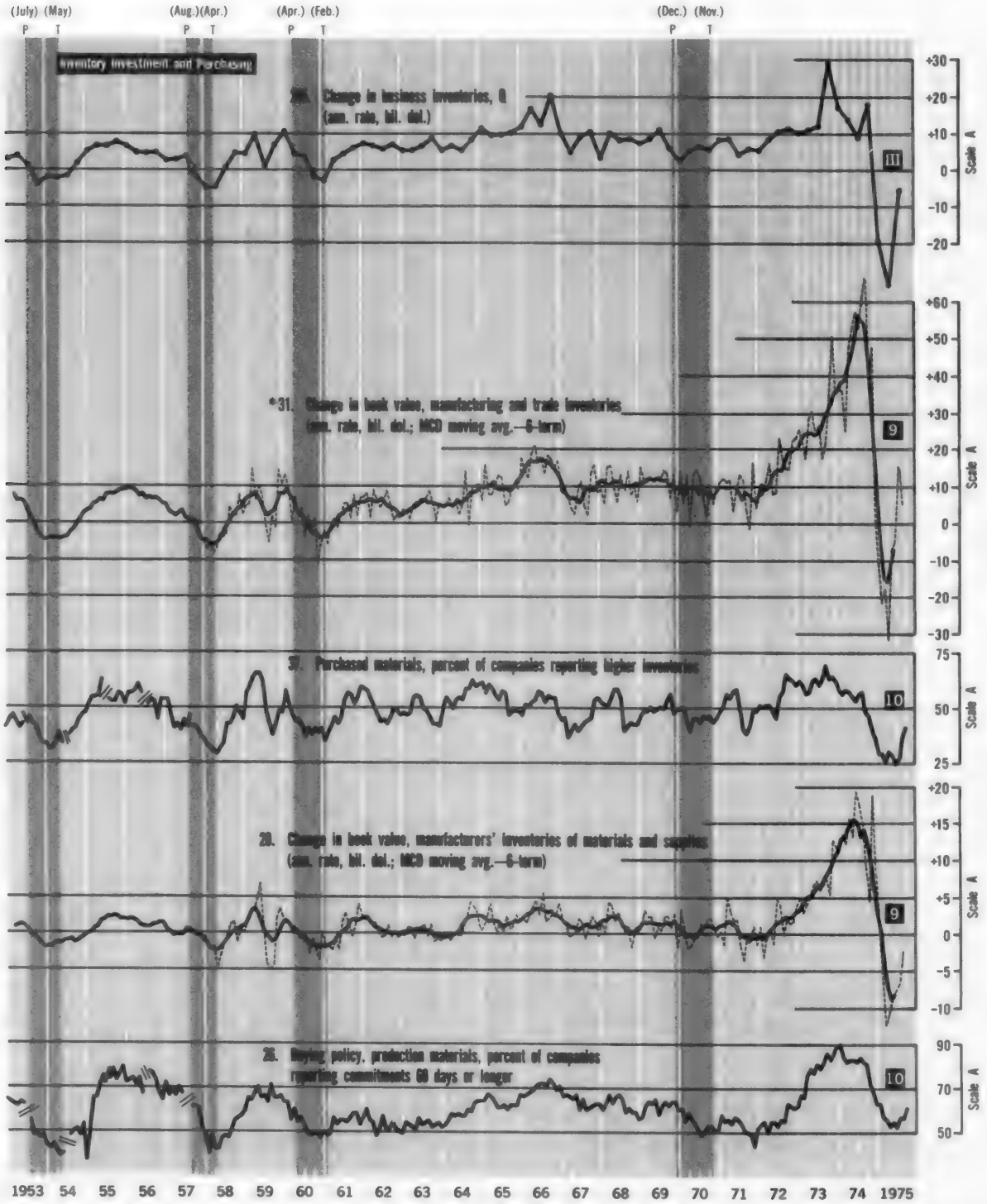
Lagging Indicators



[1]This is a copyrighted series used by permission: it may not be reproduced without written permission from The Conference Board.
Current data for these series are shown on page 78.

Chart B4 INVENTORIES AND INVENTORY INVESTMENT

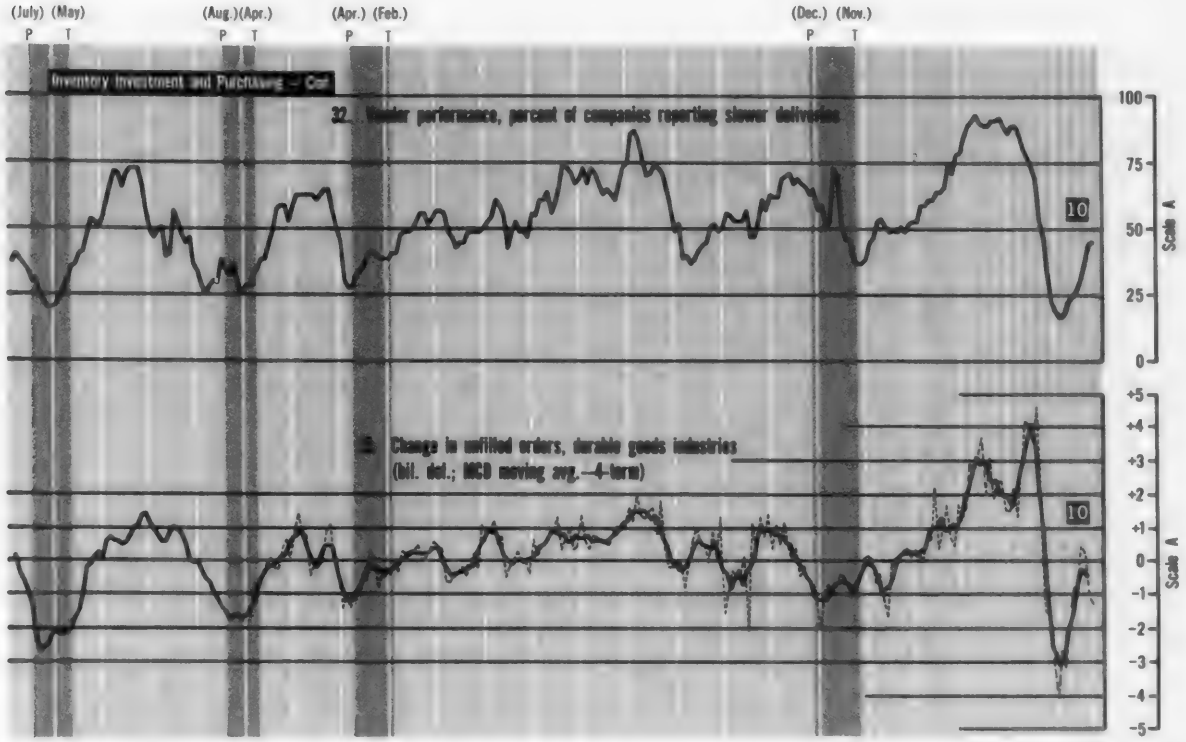
Leading Indicators


(July) (May) (Aug.)(Apr.) (Apr.) (Feb.) (Dec.) (Nov.)
P T P T P T P T
Inventory Investment and Purchasing
36. Change in business inventories, $
(ann. rate, bil. dol.)
*31. Change in book value, manufacturing and trade inventories
(ann. rate, bil. dol.; MCD moving avg.—6-term)
32. Purchased materials, percent of companies reporting higher inventories
28. Change in book value, manufacturers' inventories of materials and supplies
(ann. rate, bil. dol.; MCD moving avg.—6-term)
26. Buying policy, production materials, percent of companies
reporting commitments 60 days or longer
Scale A
1953 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 1975

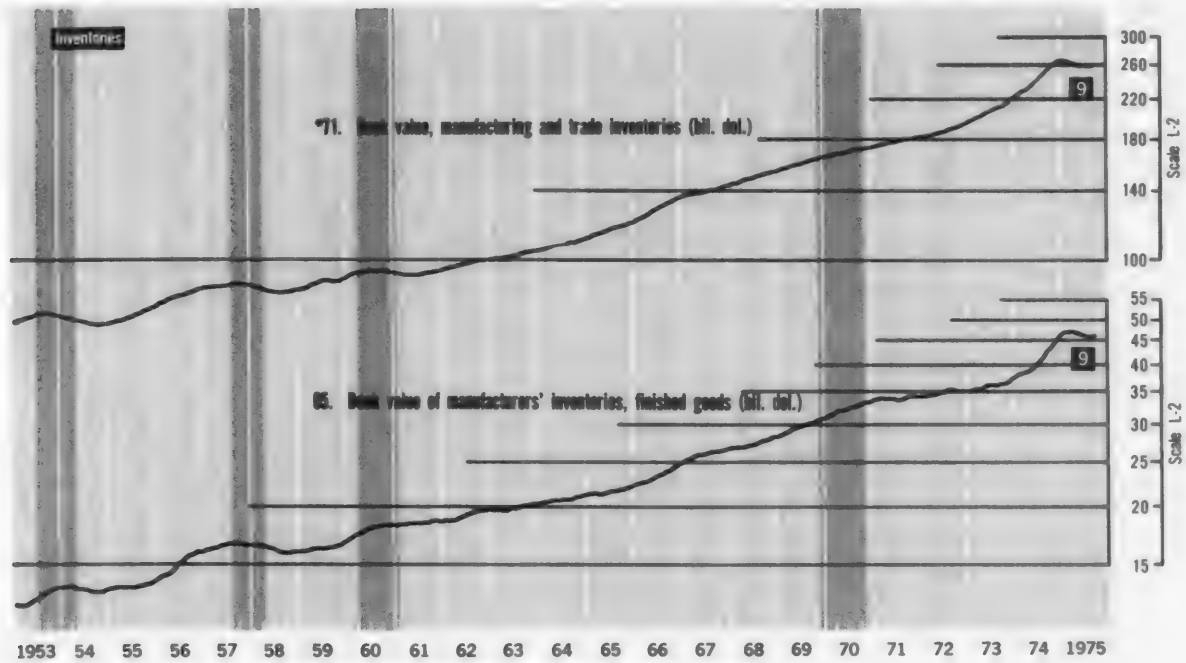
Current data for these series are shown on pages 78 and 79.

Chart B4 INVENTORIES AND INVENTORY INVESTMENT—Con.

Leading Indicators—Con.



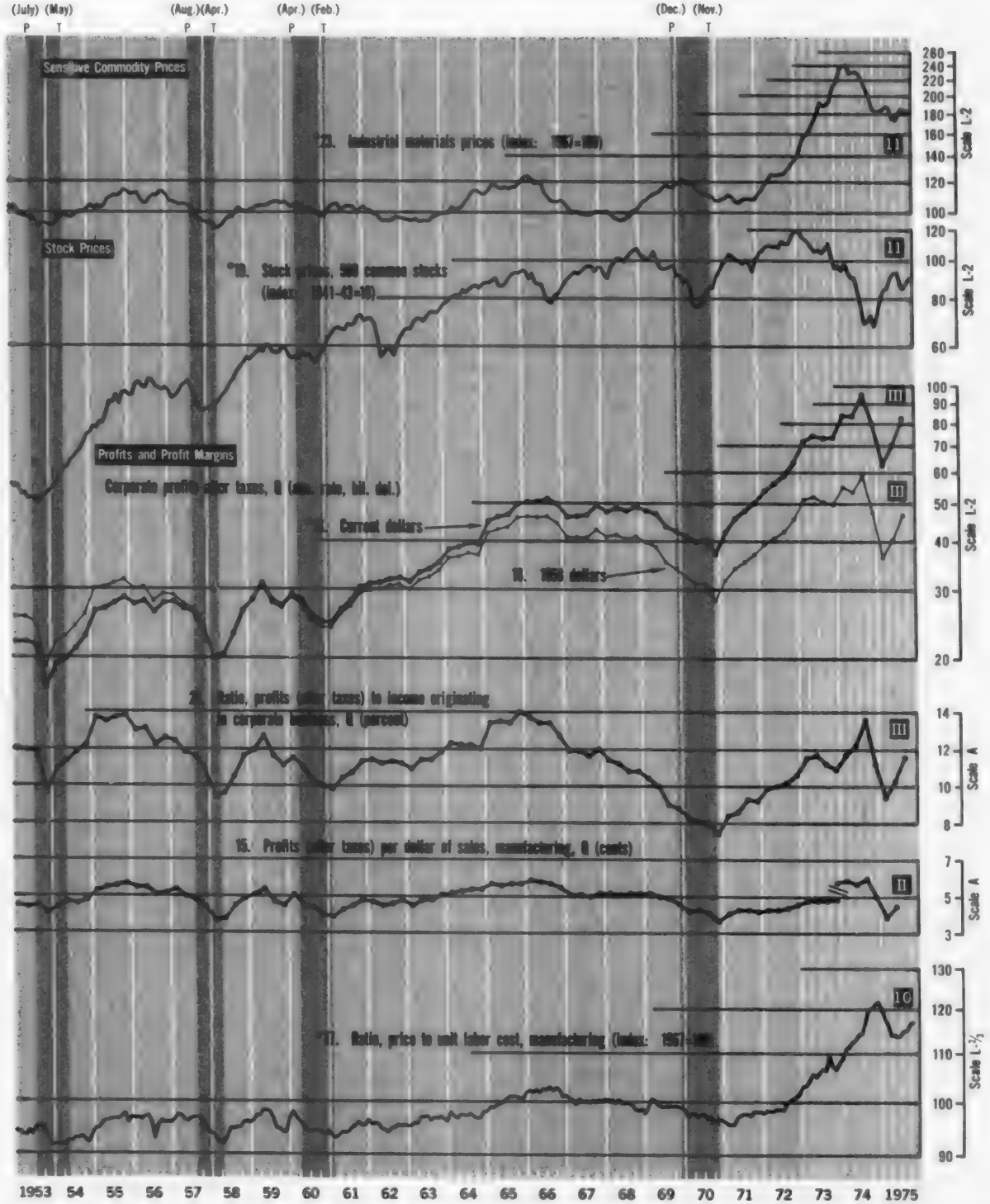
Lagging Indicators



NOTE: For this economic process (i.e., Inventories and Inventory Investment), no roughly coincident indicators have as yet been selected.
Current data for these series are shown on page 79.

Chart B5 PRICES, COSTS, AND PROFITS

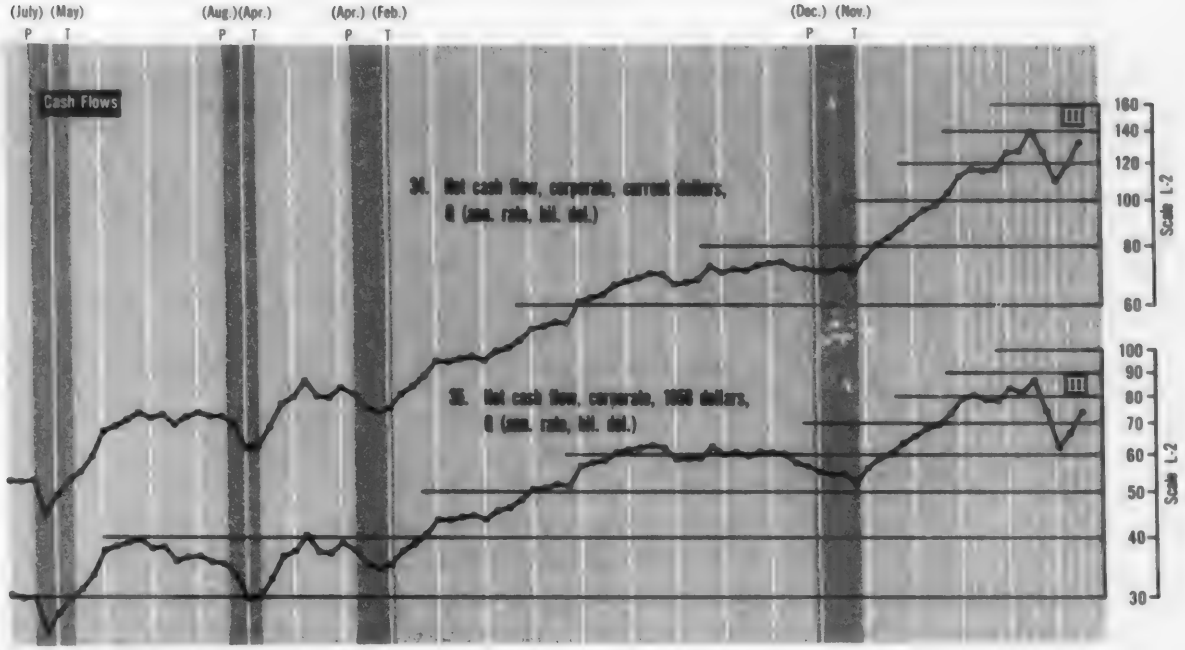
Leading Indicators


(July) (May)
P T
(Aug.)(Apr.)
P T
(Apr.) (Feb.)
P T
(Dec.) (Nov.)
P T
Sensitive Commodity Prices
*23. Industrial materials prices (index: 1957-59)
Stock Prices
*19. Stock prices, 500 common stocks (index: 1941-43=10)
Profits and Profit Margins
Corporate profits after taxes, $ (ann. rate, bil. dol.)
Current dollars
1958 dollars
Ratio, profits (after taxes) to income originating in corporate business, $ (percent)
15. Profits (after taxes) per dollar of sales, manufacturing, $ (cents)
*77. Ratio, price to unit labor cost, manufacturing (index: 1967=100)
Scale L-2
Scale A
Scale L-½
1953 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 1975

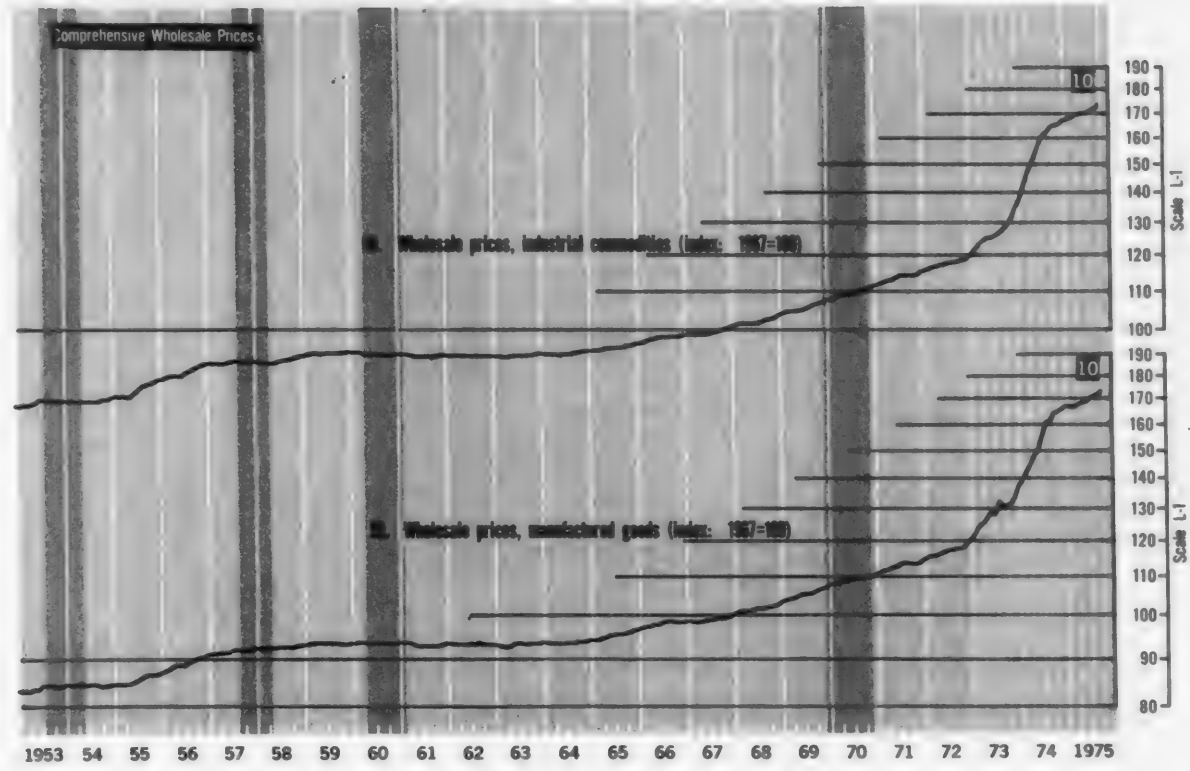
Current data for these series are shown on pages 79 and 80.

Chart B5 PRICES, COSTS, AND PROFITS—Con.

Leading Indicators—Con.



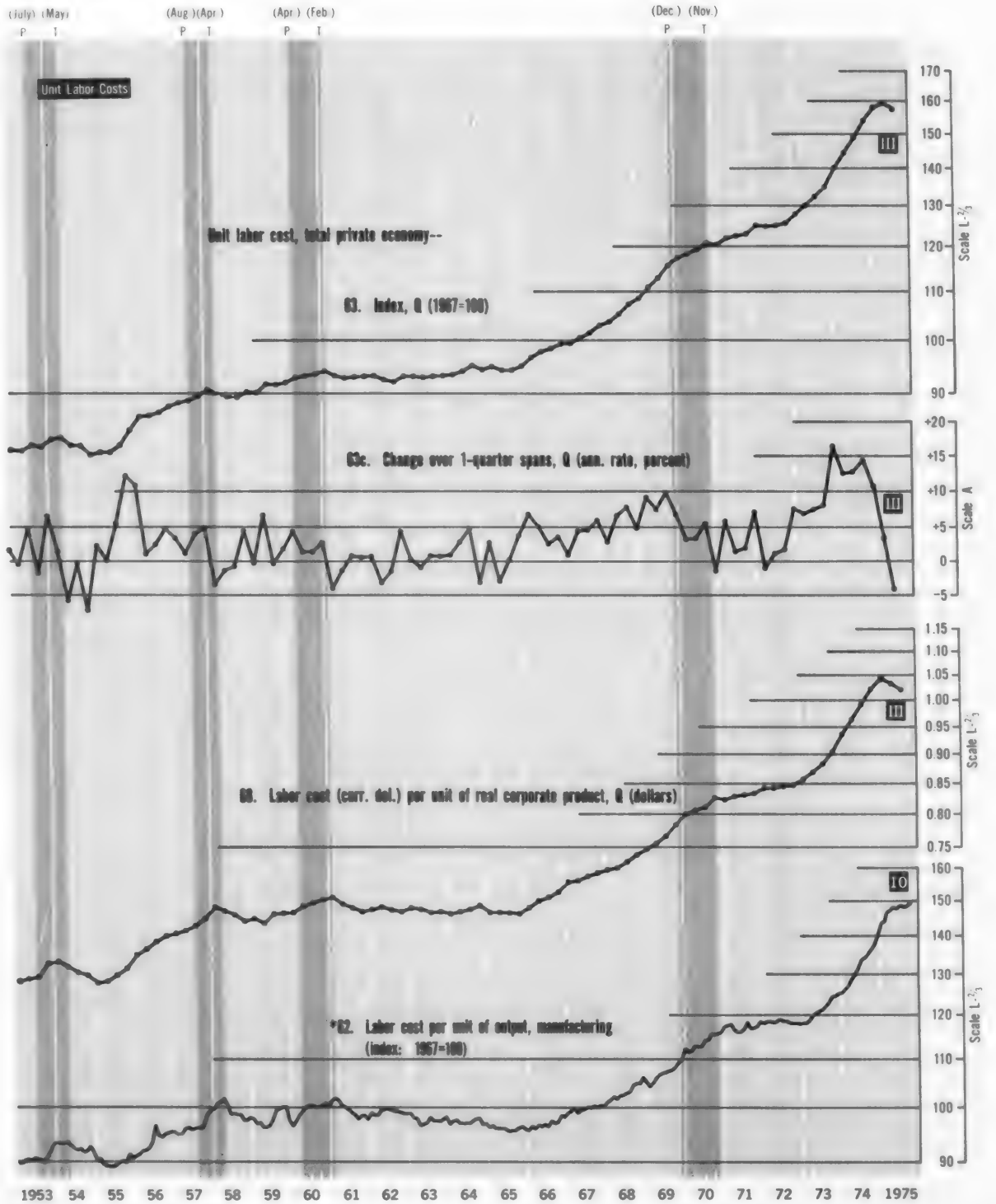
Roughly Coincident Indicators



Current data for these series are shown on page 80.

Chart B5 PRICES, COSTS, AND PROFITS—Con.

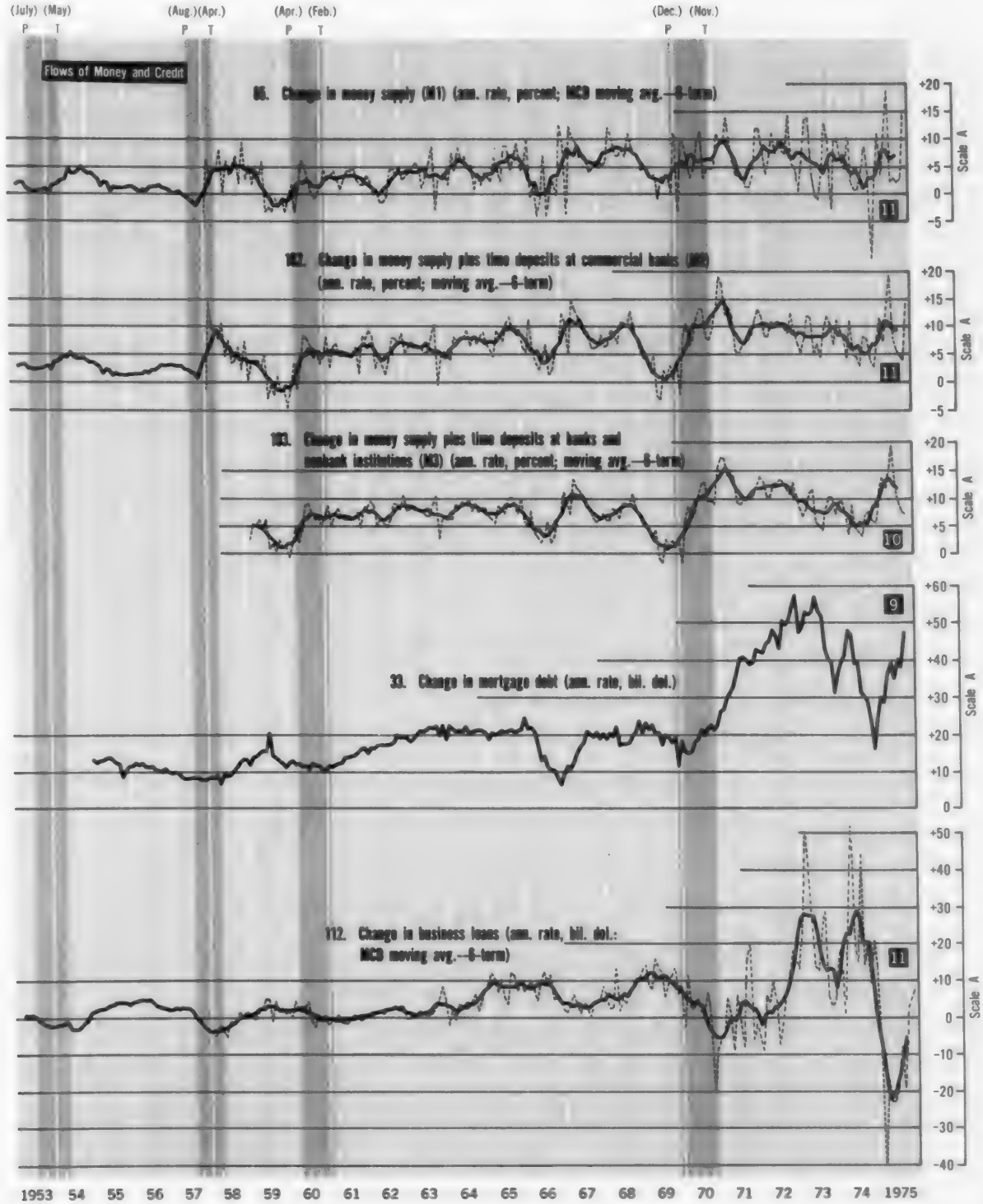
Lagging Indicators



Current data for these series are shown on page 80.

Chart B6 MONEY AND CREDIT

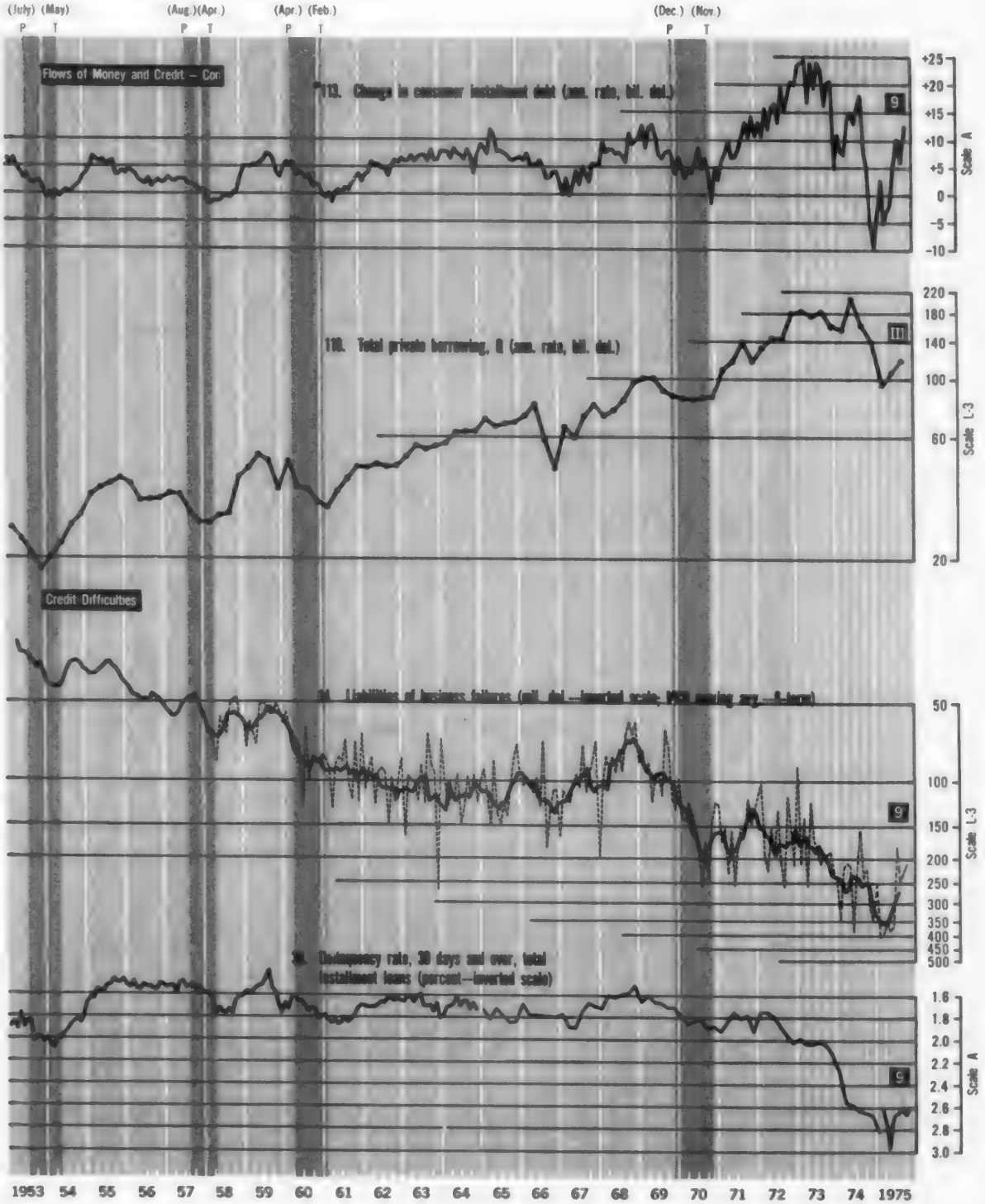
Leading Indicators



Current data for these series are shown on page 81.

Chart B6 MONEY AND CREDIT—Con.

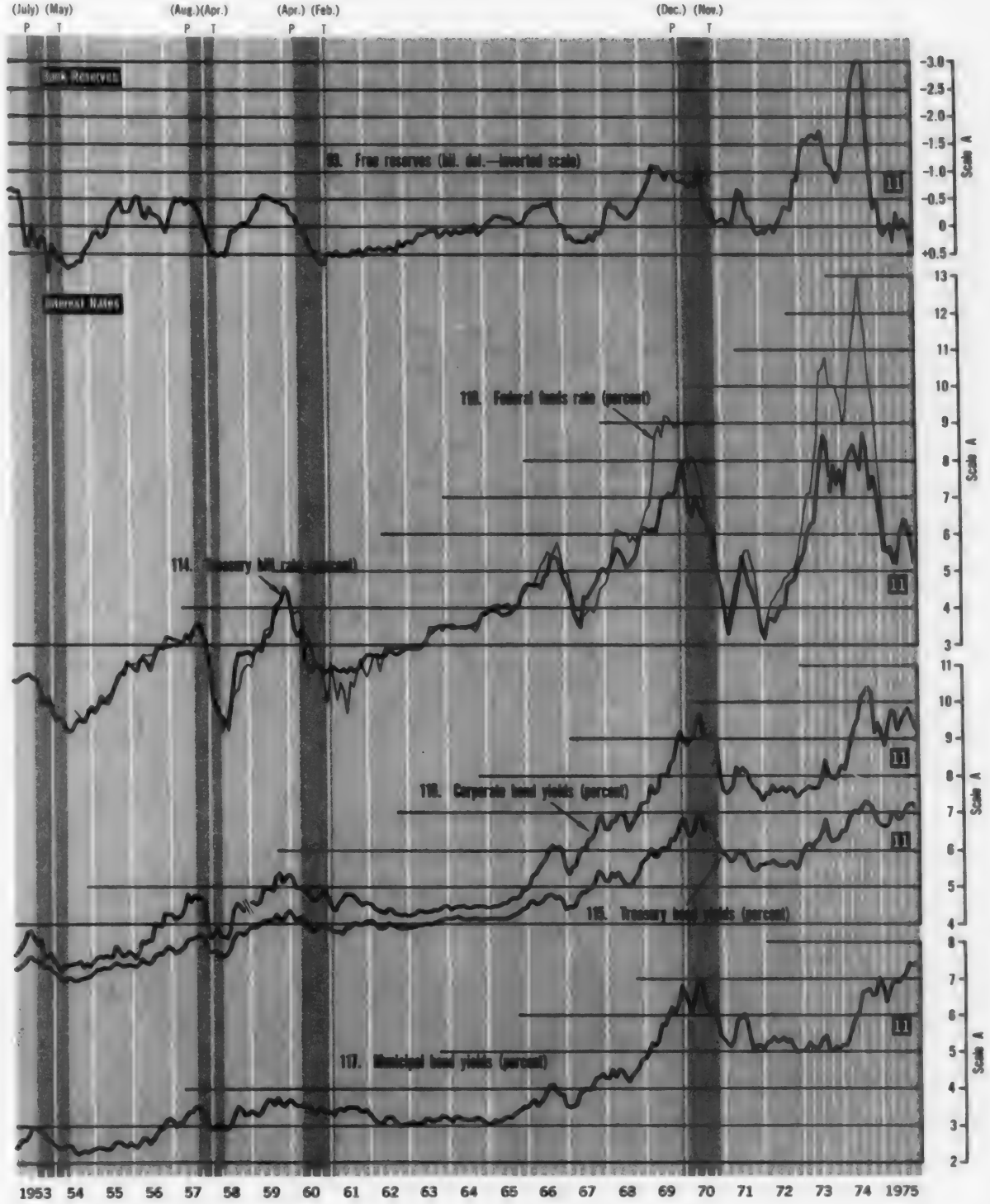
Leading Indicators—Con.


(July) (May) (Aug.)(Apr.) (Apr.) (Feb.) (Dec.) (Nov.)
P T P T P T P T
Flows of Money and Credit – Con.
113. Change in consumer installment debt (ann. rate, bil. dol.)
9
+25 +20 +15 +10 +5 0 -5 -10
Scale A
110. Total private borrowing, II (ann. rate, bil. dol.)
111
220 180 140 100 60 20
Scale L-3
Credit Difficulties
50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500
Scale L-3
1.6 1.8 2.0 2.2 2.4 2.6 2.8 3.0
Scale A
1953 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 1975

Current data for these series are shown on page 81.

Chart B6 MONEY AND CREDIT—Con.

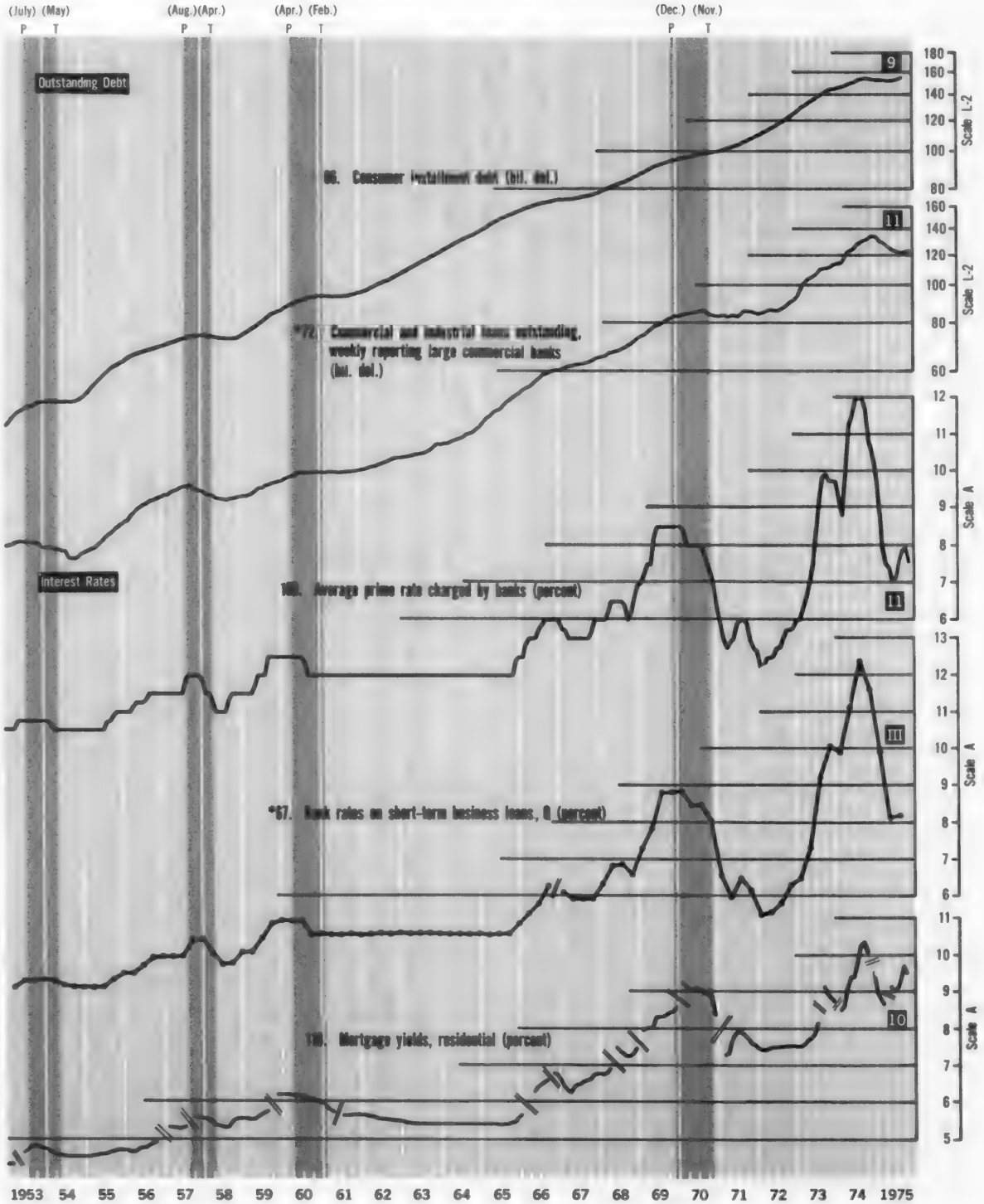
Roughly Coincident Indicators


(July) (May)
(Aug.)(Apr.)
(Apr.) (Feb.)
(Dec.) (Nov.)
P T
Bank Reserves
93. Free reserves (bil. dol.—inverted scale)
Interest Rates
118. Federal funds rate (percent)
114. Treasury bill rate (percent)
116. Corporate bond yields (percent)
115. Treasury bond yields (percent)
117. Municipal bond yields (percent)
Scale A
1953 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 1975

Current data for these series are shown on page 82.

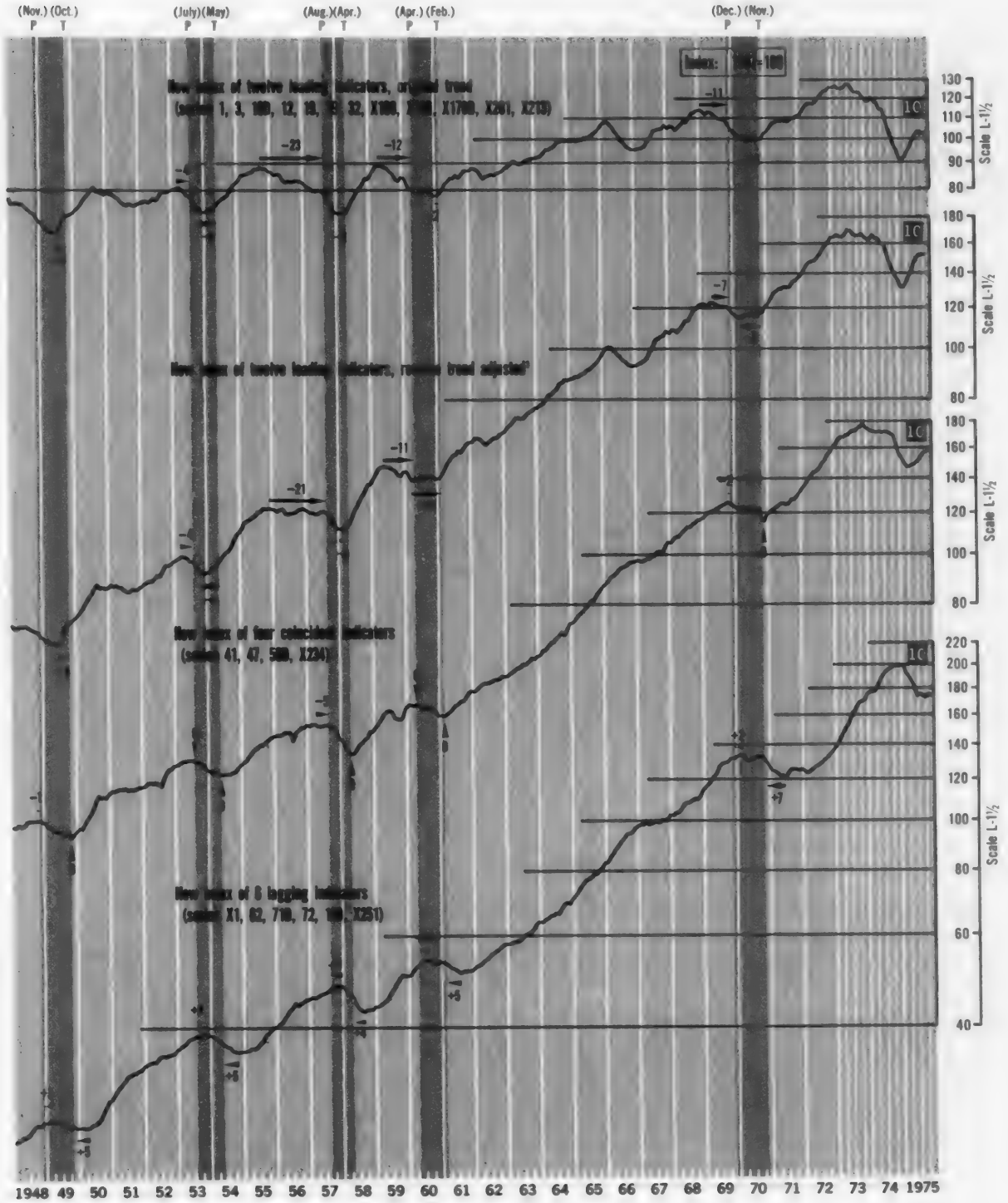
Chart B6 MONEY AND CREDIT—Con.

Lagging Indicators


(July) (May)
(Aug.)(Apr.)
(Apr.) (Feb.)
(Dec.) (Nov.)
P T
Outstanding Debt
86. Consumer installment debt (bil. dol.)
*72. Commercial and industrial loans outstanding, weekly reporting large commercial banks (bil. dol.)
Interest Rates
109. Average prime rate charged by banks (percent)
*67. Bank rates on short-term business loans, 8 (percent)
119. Mortgage yields, residential (percent)
9
11
11
10
Scale L-2
Scale A
1953 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 1975

Current data for these series are shown on page 82.

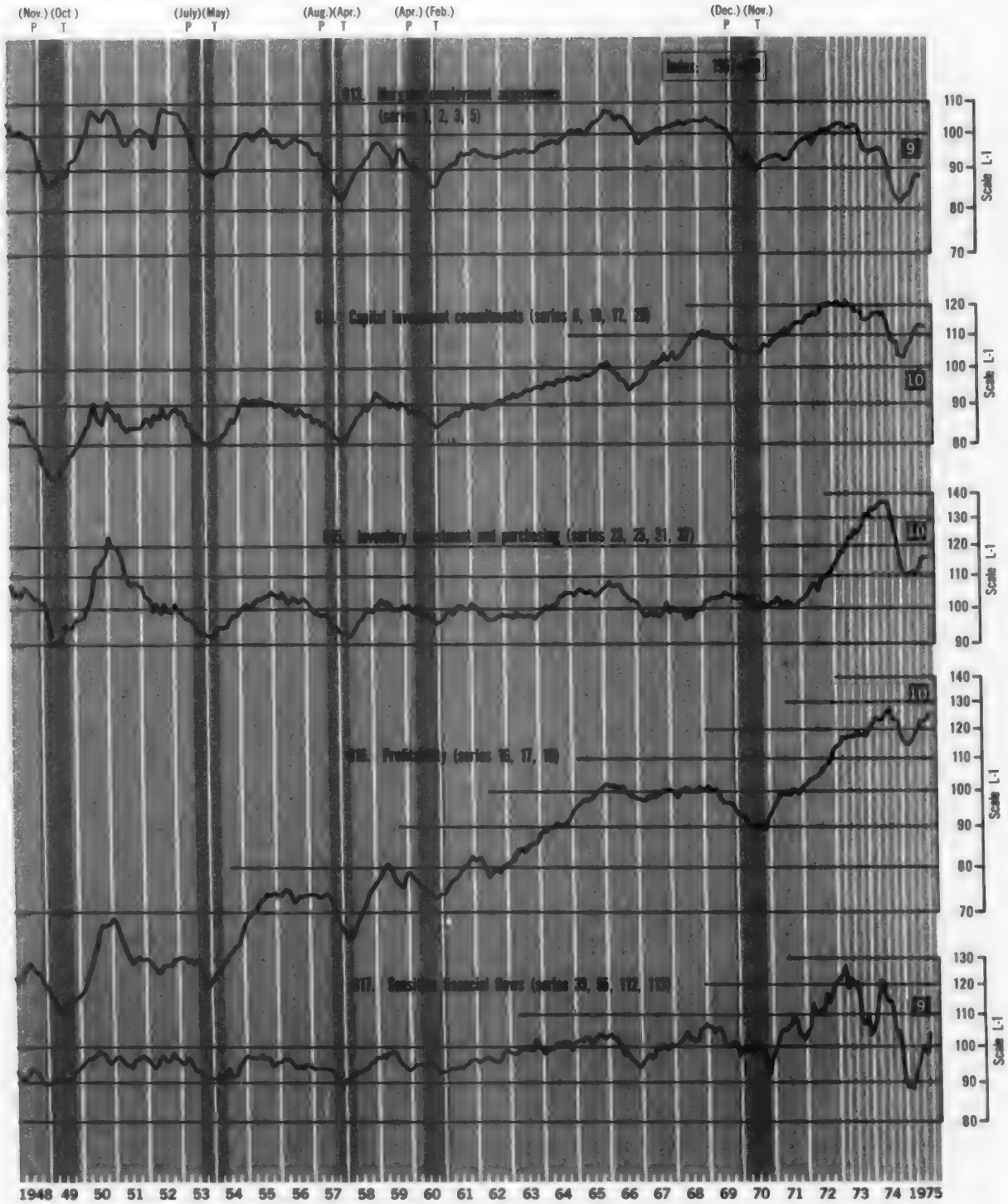
Chart B7 COMPOSITE INDEXES


(Nov.) (Oct.)
P T
(July) (May)
P T
(Aug.) (Apr.)
P T
(Apr.) (Feb.)
P T
(Dec.) (Nov.)
P T
Index: 1967=100
New index of twelve leading indicators, original trend
(series 1, 3, 19, 12, 18, 32, X188, X1760, X261, X210)
New index of twelve leading indicators, current trend adjusted*
New index of four coincident indicators
(series 41, 47, 51, X234)
New index of 6 lagging indicators
(series X1, 62, 77, 72, 91, X251)
Scale L-1½
1948 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 1975

NOTE: The old index of 12 leading indicators is shown in appendix G.
Current data for these series are shown on page 83. Numbers entered on the chart indicate length of leads (-) and lags (+) in months from reference turning dates.

Chart B7 COMPOSITE INDEXES—Con.

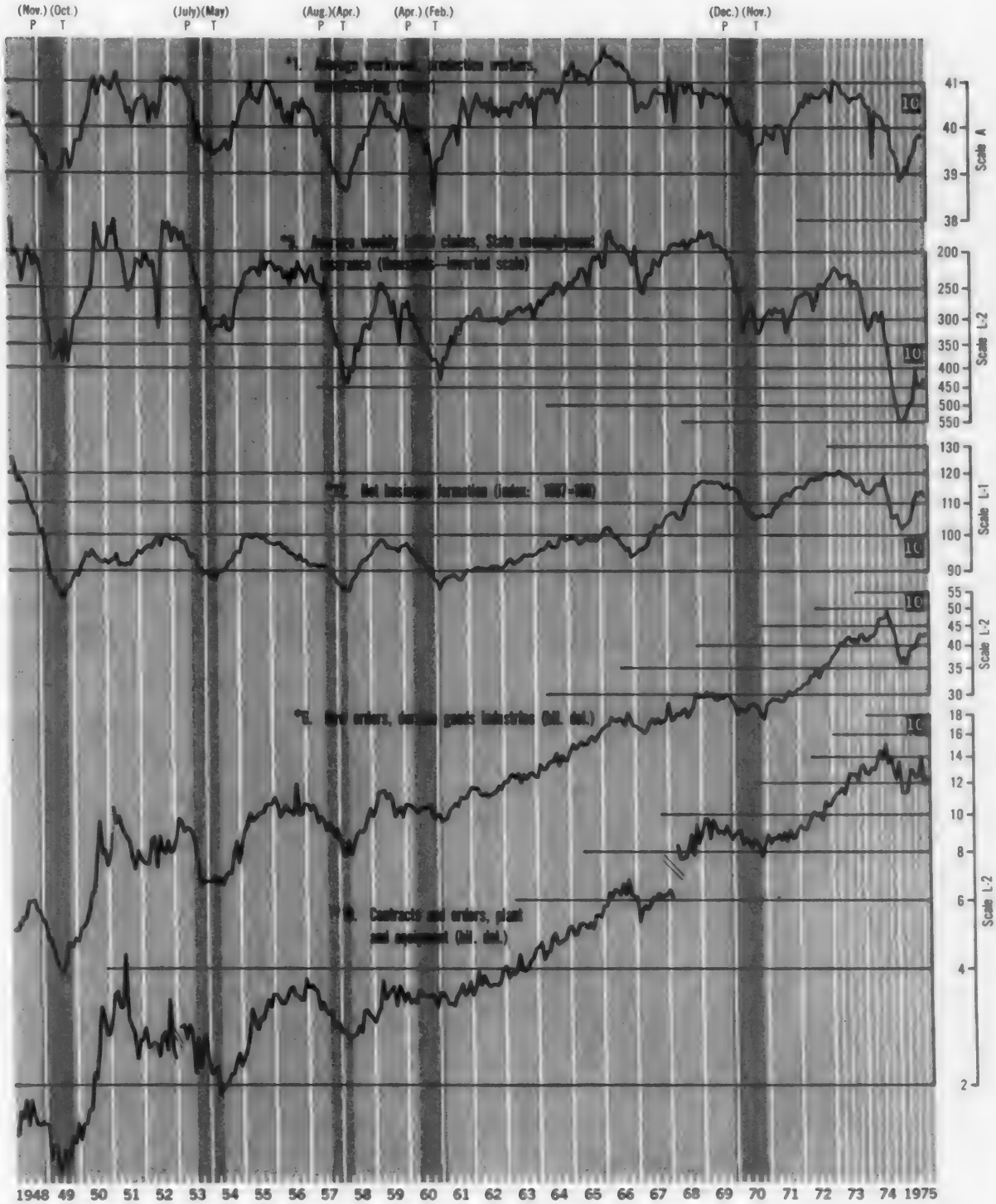
Leading Indicator Subgroups



Current data for these series are shown on page 83.

Chart B8 NBER SHORT LIST

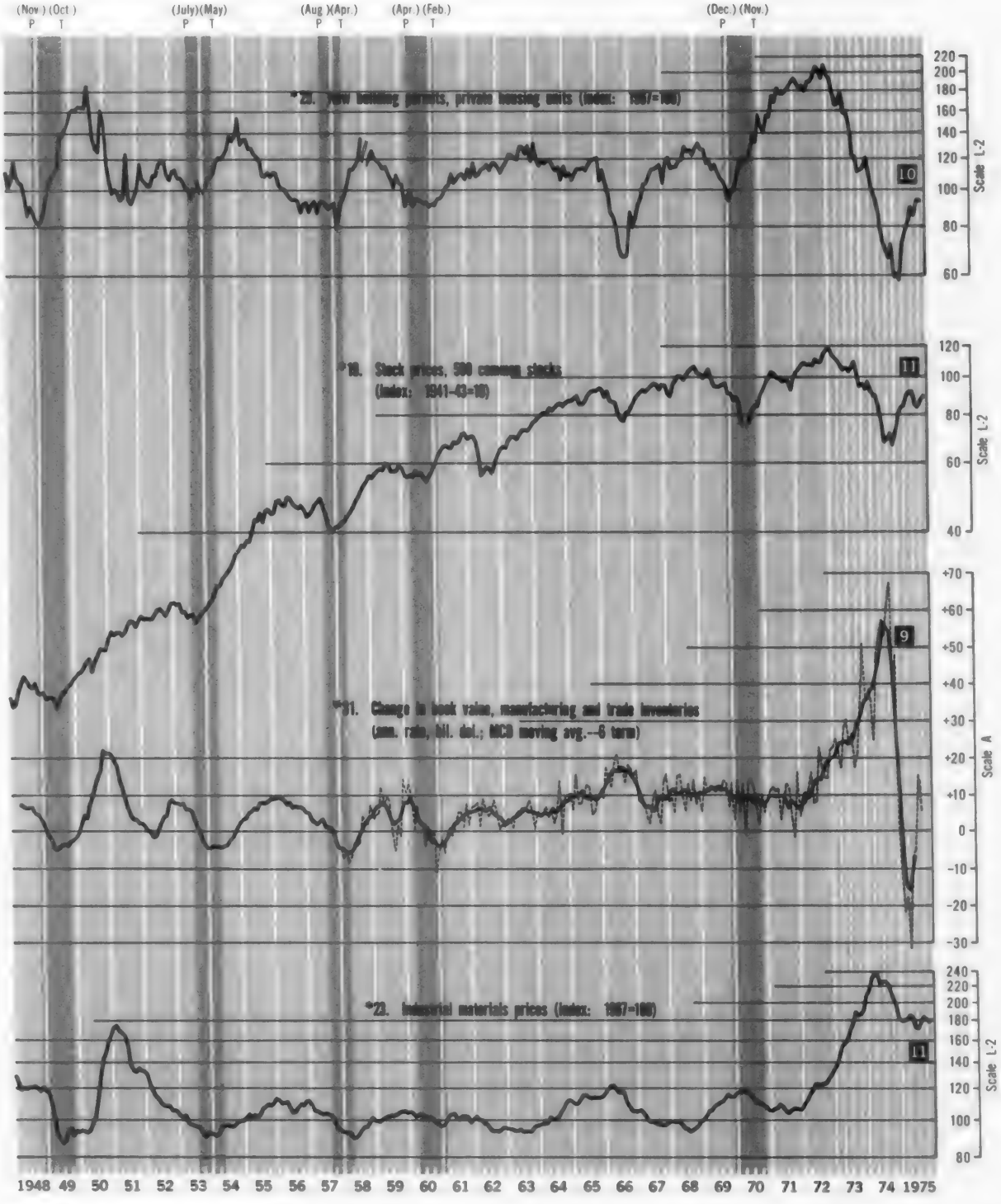
Leading Indicators



Current data for these series are shown on pages 74 and 77.

Chart B8 NBER SHORT LIST—Con.

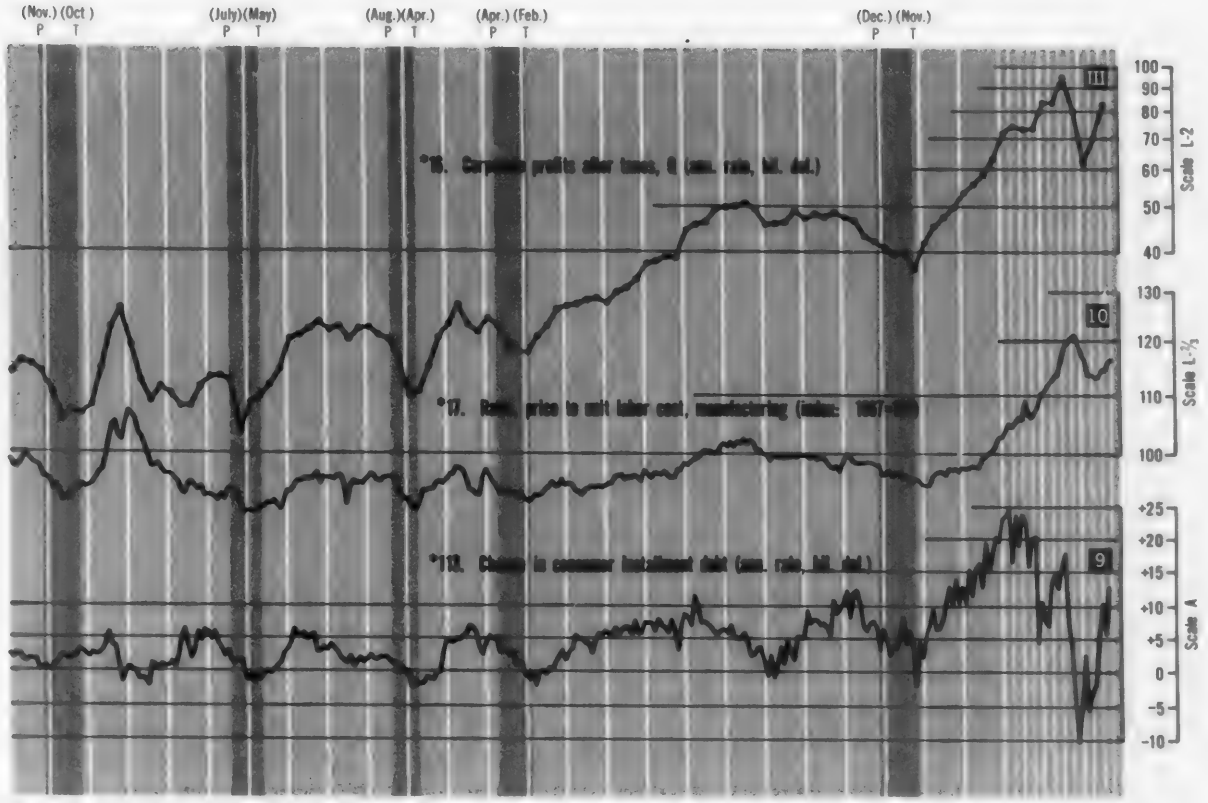
Leading Indicators—Con.


(Nov.) (Oct.)
P T
(July) (May)
P T
(Aug.) (Apr.)
P T
(Apr.) (Feb.)
P T
(Dec.) (Nov.)
P T
*20. New building permits, private housing units (index: 1967=100)
10
Scale L-2
*19. Stock prices, 500 common stocks (index: 1941-43=10)
11
Scale L-2
*1. Change in book value, manufacturing and trade inventories (ann. rate, bil. dol.; MCD moving avg.--6 term)
9
Scale A
*23. Industrial materials prices (index: 1967=100)
11
Scale L-2
1948 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 1975

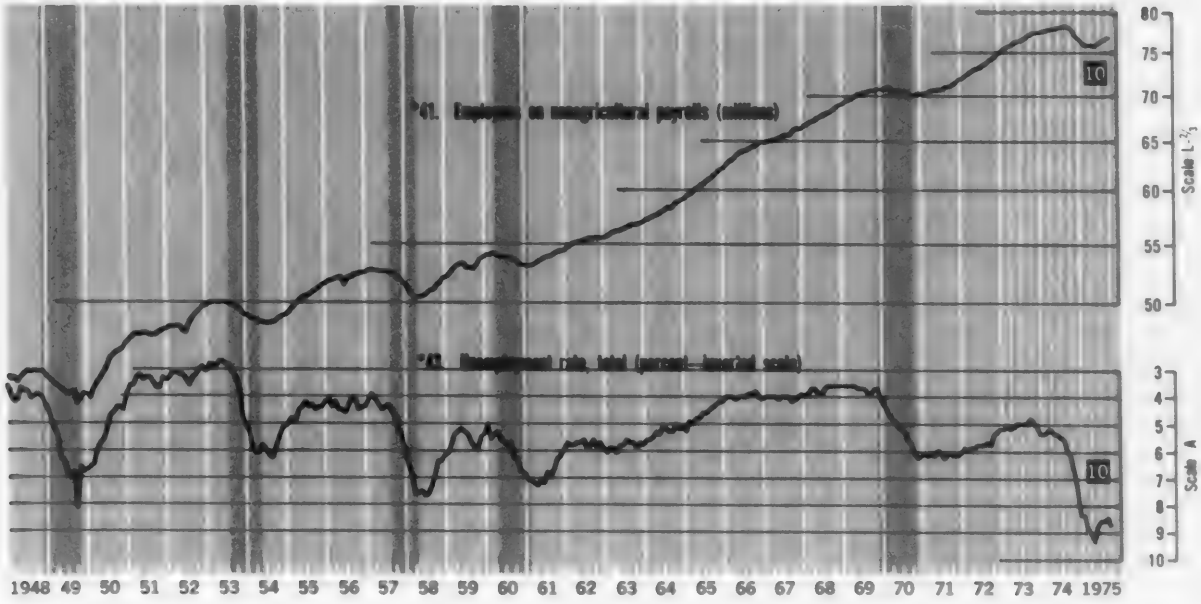
Current data for these series are shown on pages 78 and 79.

Chart B8 NBER SHORT LIST—Con.

Leading Indicators—Con.



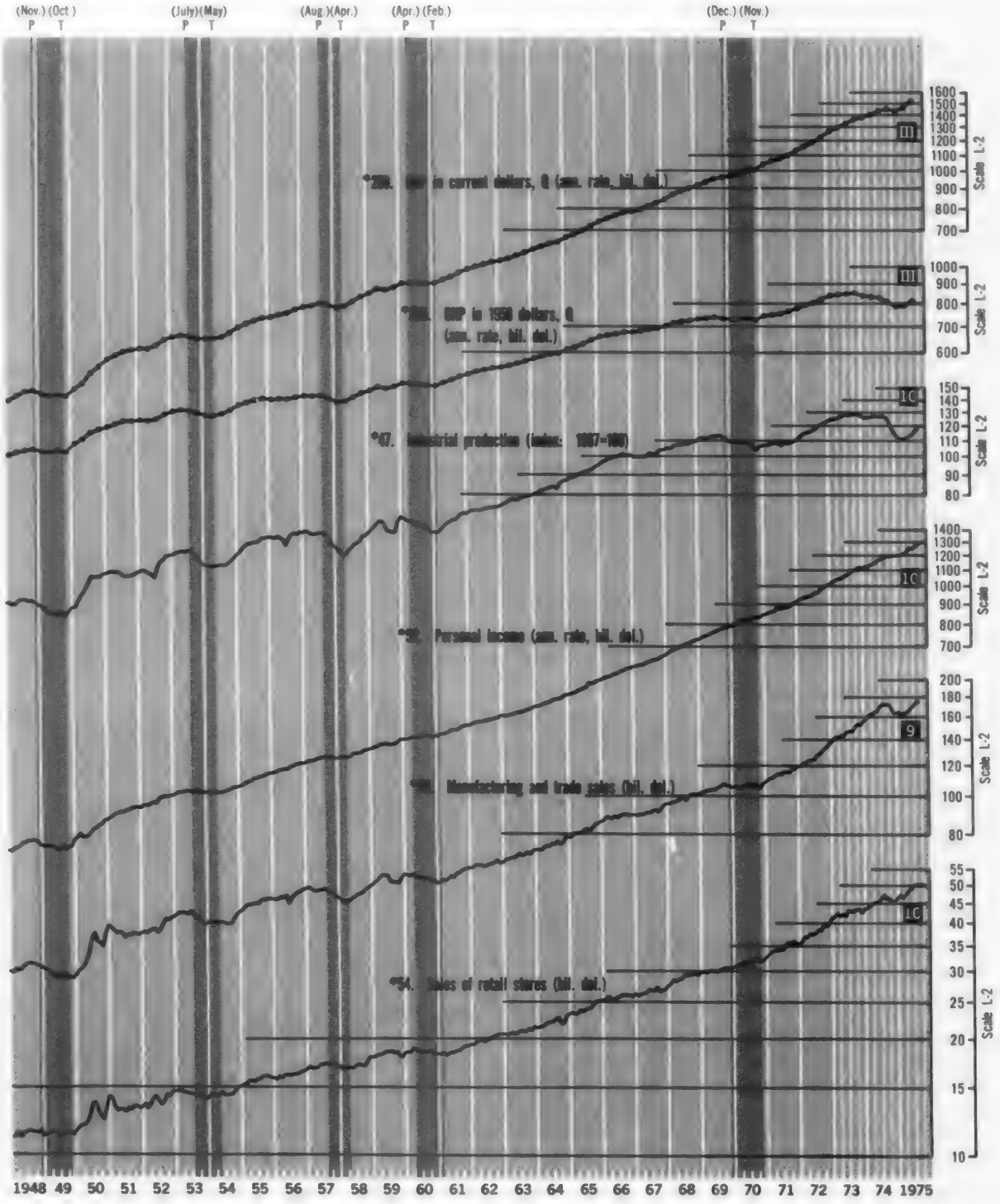
Roughly Coincident Indicators



Current data for these series are shown on pages 75, 79, 80, and 81.

Chart B8 NBER SHORT LIST—Con.

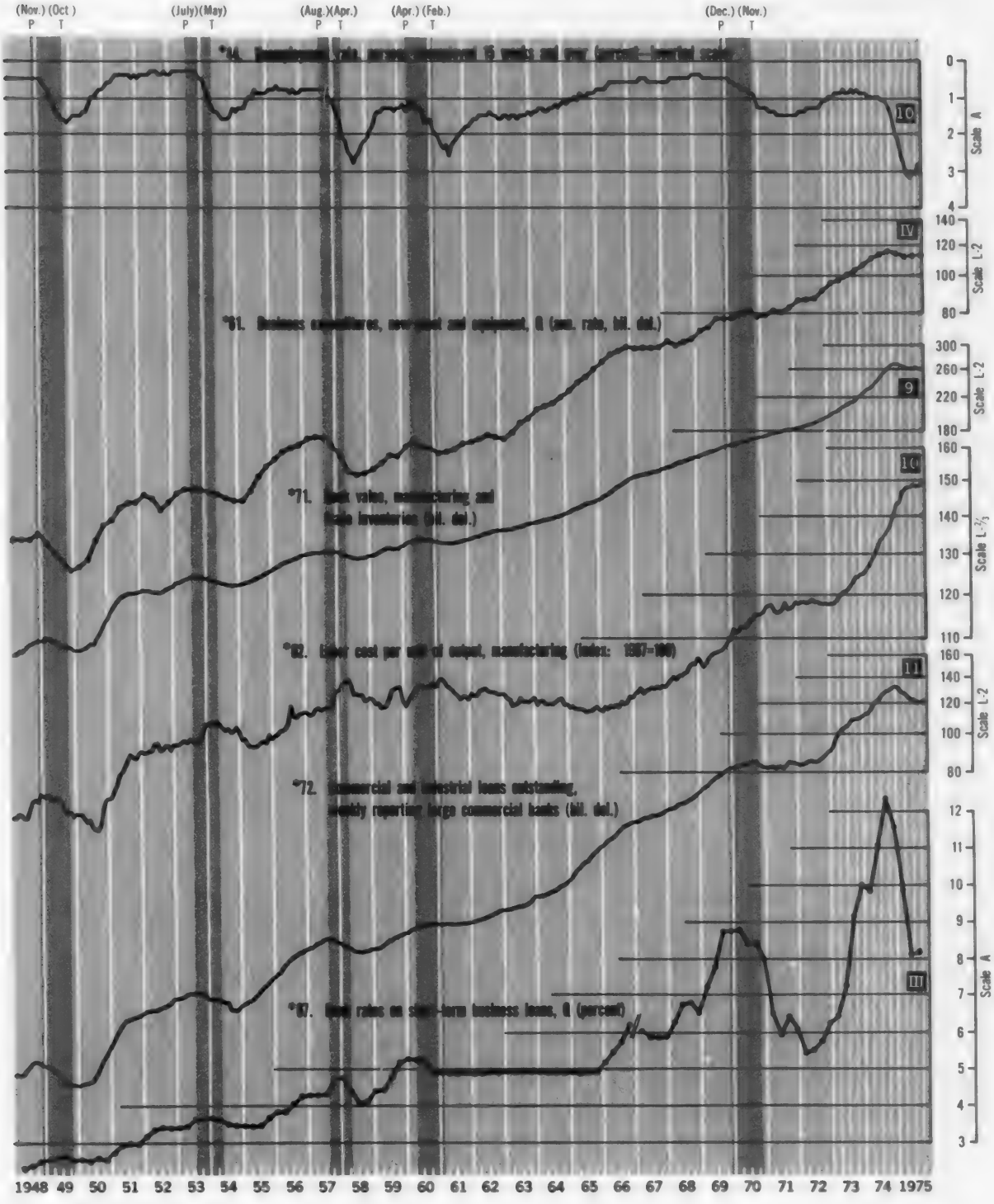
Roughly Coincident Indicators—Con.


(Nov.) (Oct.)
P T
(July) (May)
P T
(Aug.) (Apr.)
P T
(Apr.) (Feb.)
P T
(Dec.) (Nov.)
P T
*200. GNP in current dollars, Q (ann. rate, bil. dol.)
*202. GNP in 1958 dollars, Q (ann. rate, bil. dol.)
*47. Industrial production (index: 1967=100)
*52. Personal income (ann. rate, bil. dol.)
*56. Manufacturing and trade sales (bil. dol.)
*54. Sales of retail stores (bil. dol.)
Scale L-2
1948 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 1975

Current data for these series are shown on page 76.

Chart B8 NBER SHORT LIST—Con.

Lagging Indicators

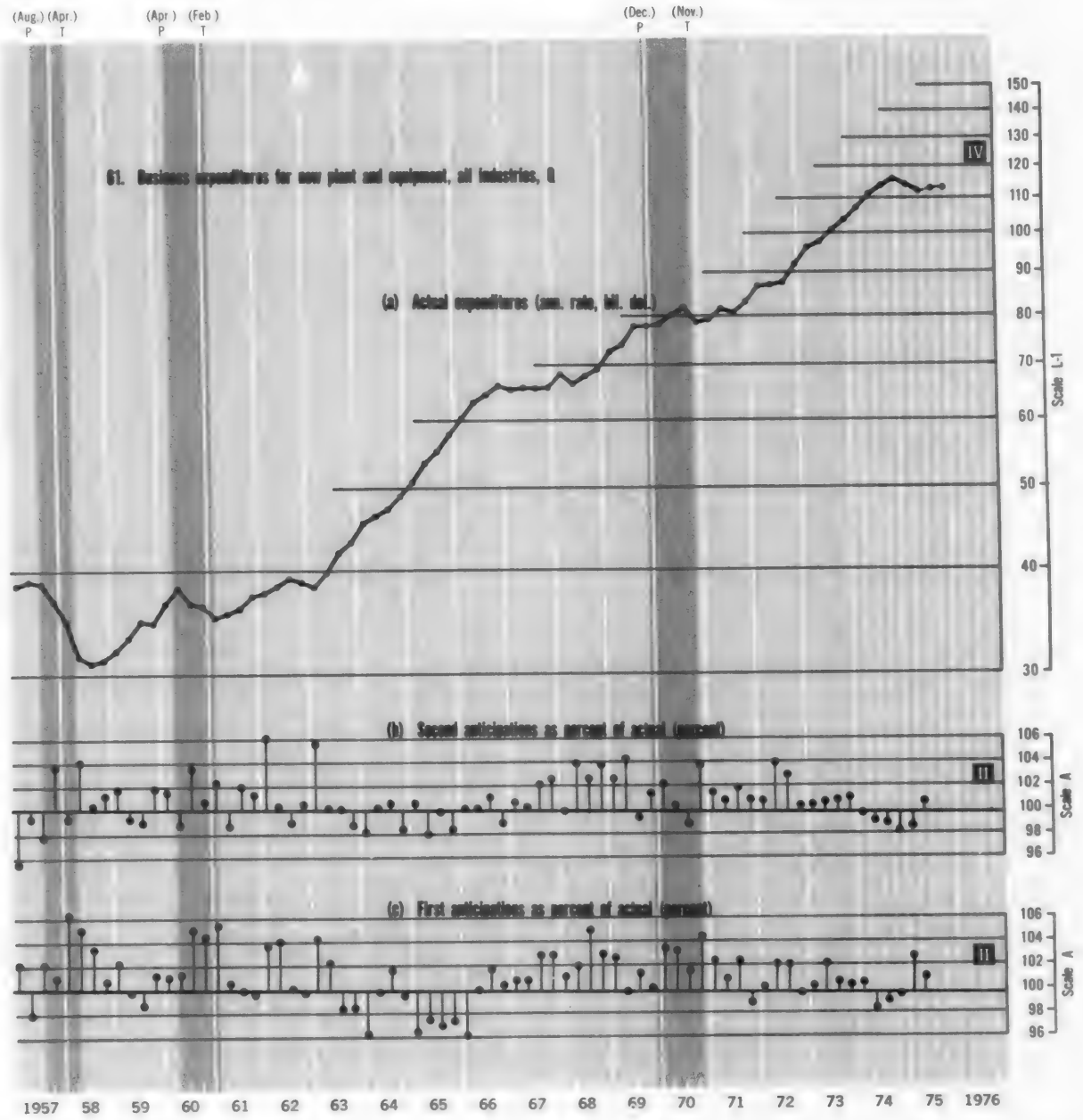

(Nov.) (Oct.)
P T
(July) (May)
P T
(Aug.) (Apr.)
P T
(Apr.) (Feb.)
P T
(Dec.) (Nov.)
P T
*91. Business expenditures, new plant and equipment, $ (sec. rate, bil. dol.)
*71. Bank rates, manufacturing and trade inventories (bil. dol.)
*72. Commercial and industrial loans outstanding, weekly reporting large commercial banks (bil. dol.)
*67. Bank rates on short-term business loans, 6 (percent)
10
IV
9
10
11
III
Scale A
Scale L-2
Scale L-2½
Scale L-2
Scale A
1948 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 1975

Current data for these series are shown on pages 75, 78, 79, 80, and 82.

Section C

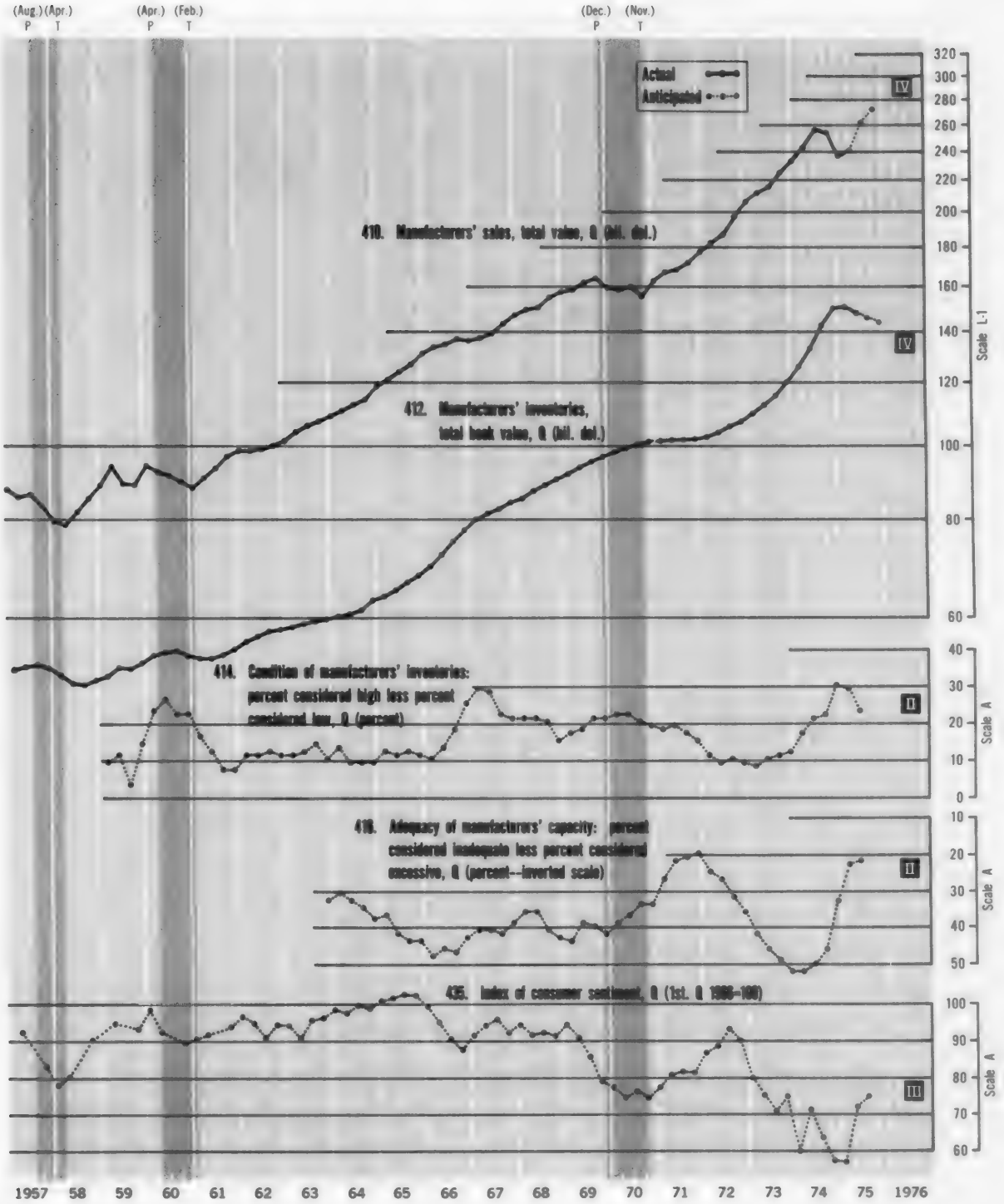
ANTICIPATIONS AND INTENTIONS

Chart C1 AGGREGATE SERIES



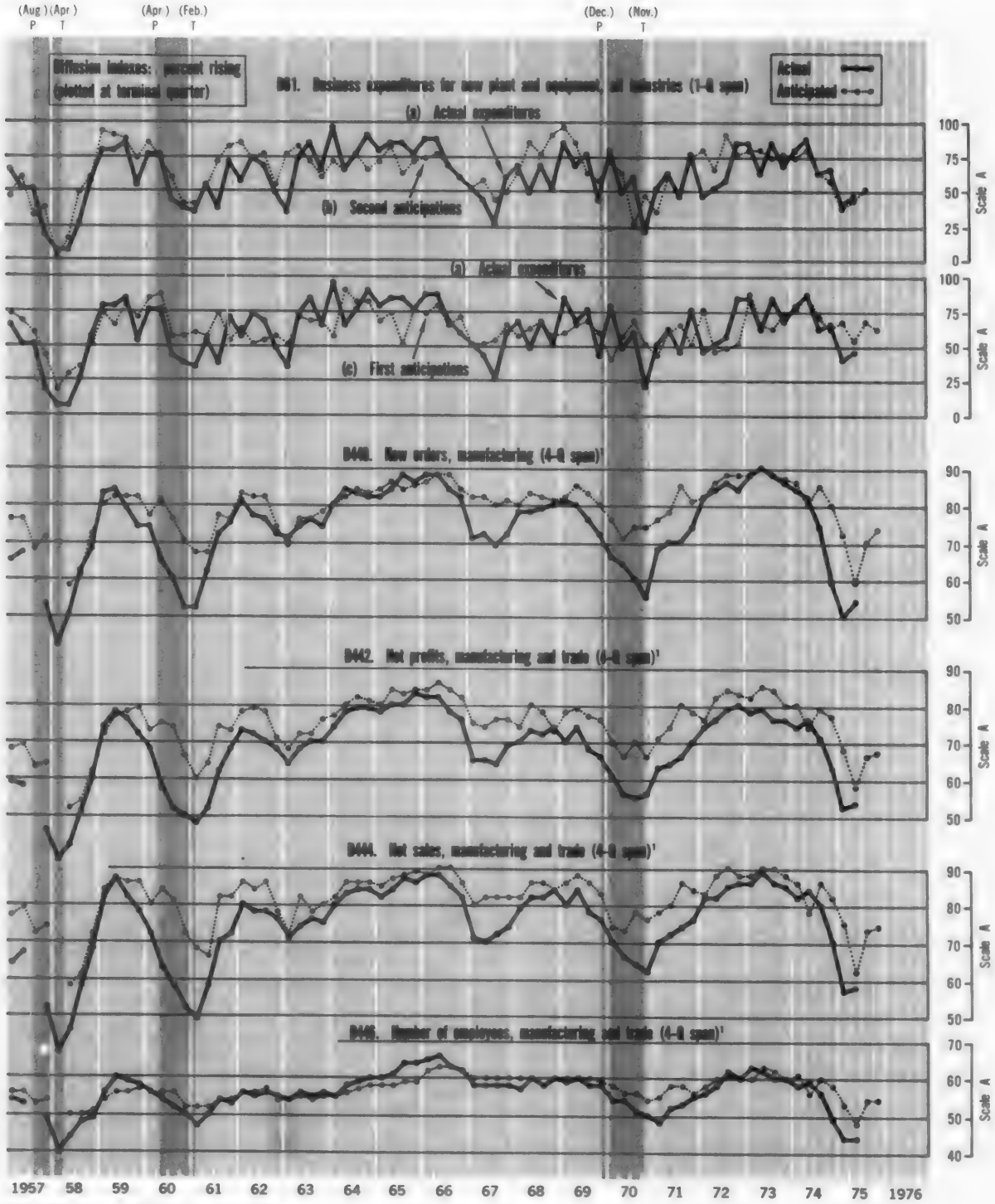
Current data for these series are shown on page 84.

Chart C1 AGGREGATE SERIES—Con.



Current data for these series are shown on page 84.

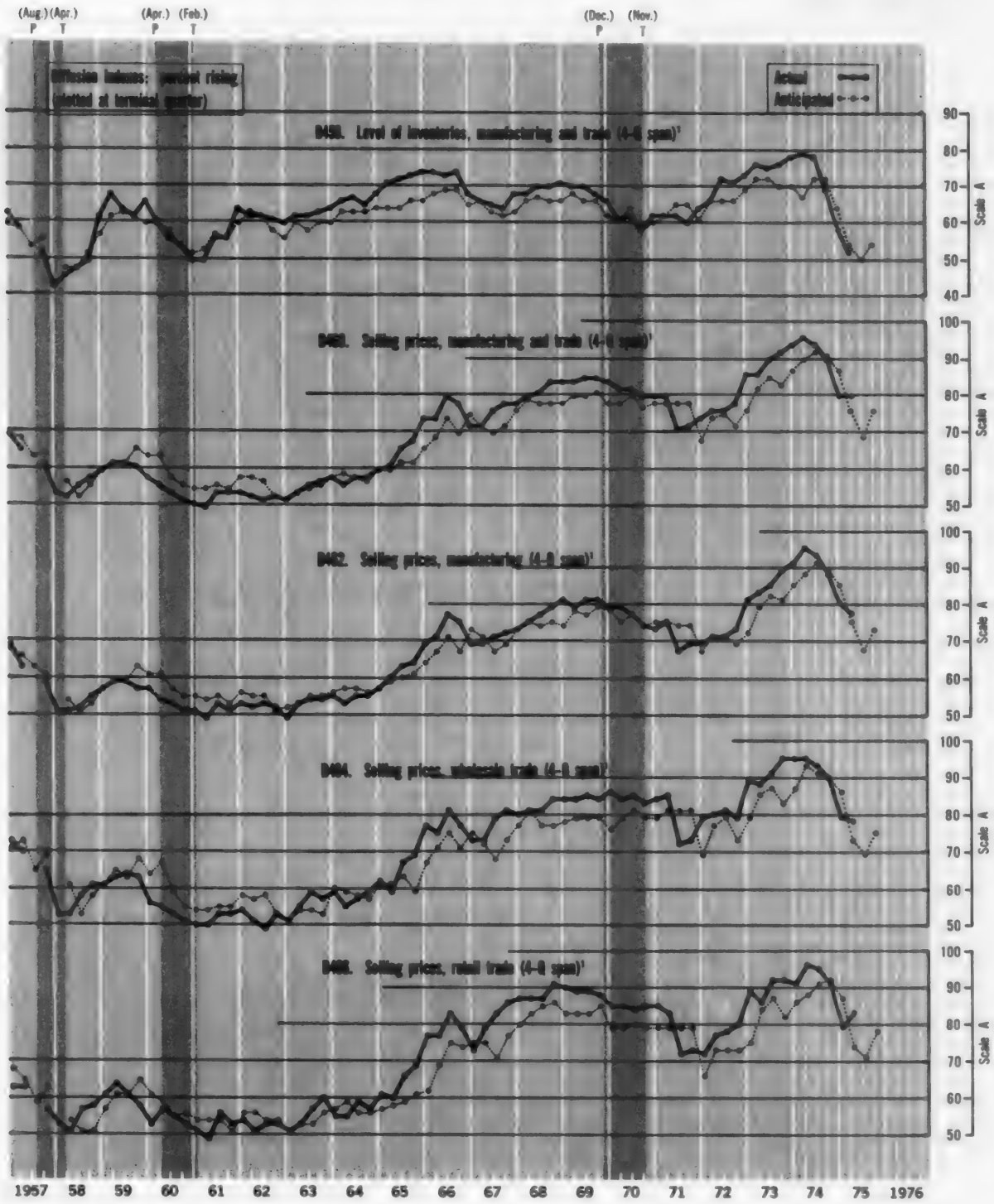
Chart C2 DIFFUSION INDEXES



Current data for these series are shown on pages 84 and 85.

[1] This is a copyrighted series used by permission; it may not be reproduced without written permission from Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Chart C2 DIFFUSION INDEXES—Con.

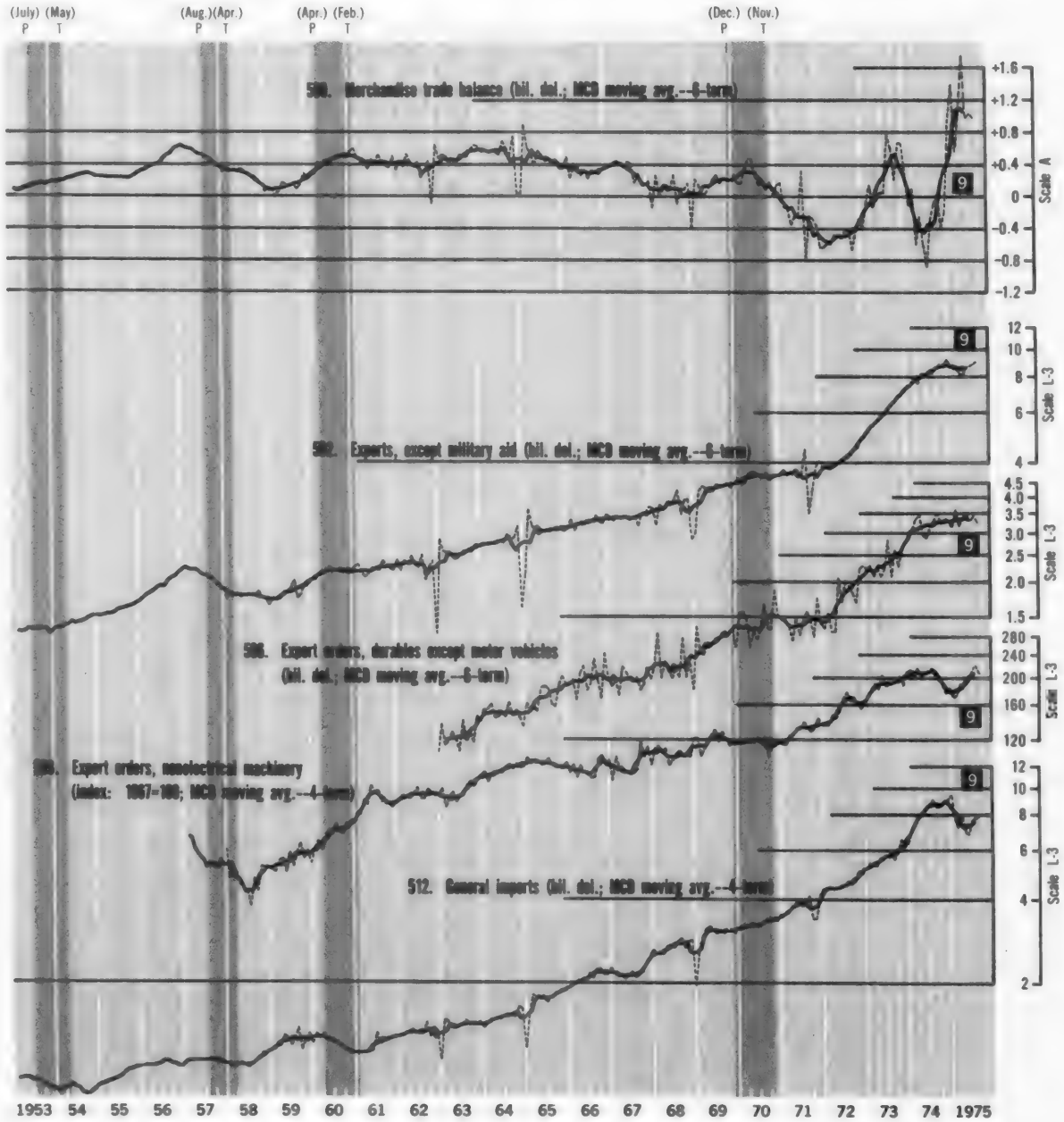

(Aug.) P
(Apr.) T
(Apr.) P
(Feb.) T
(Dec.) P
(Nov.) T
Actual
Anticipated
D450. Level of inventories, manufacturing and trade (4-6 spans)†
D460. Selling prices, manufacturing and trade (4-6 spans)†
D462. Selling prices, manufacturing (4-6 spans)†
D464. Selling prices, wholesale trade (4-6 spans)†
D466. Selling prices, retail trade (4-6 spans)†
Scale A
1957 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 1976

Current data for these series are shown on page 85.
†This is a copyrighted series used by permission; it may not be reproduced without written permission from Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Section D

OTHER KEY INDICATORS

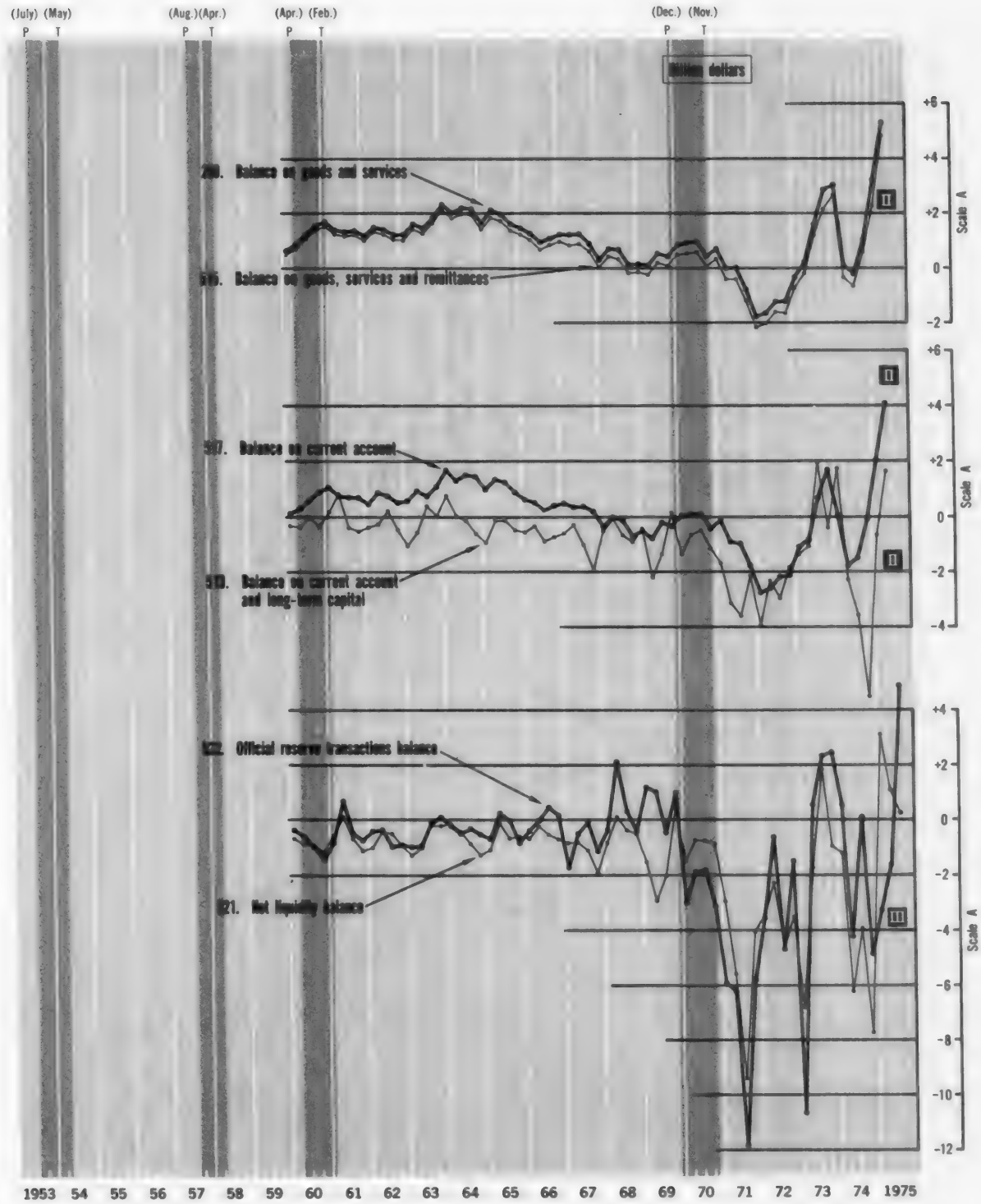
Chart D1 FOREIGN TRADE



Current data for these series are shown on page 86.

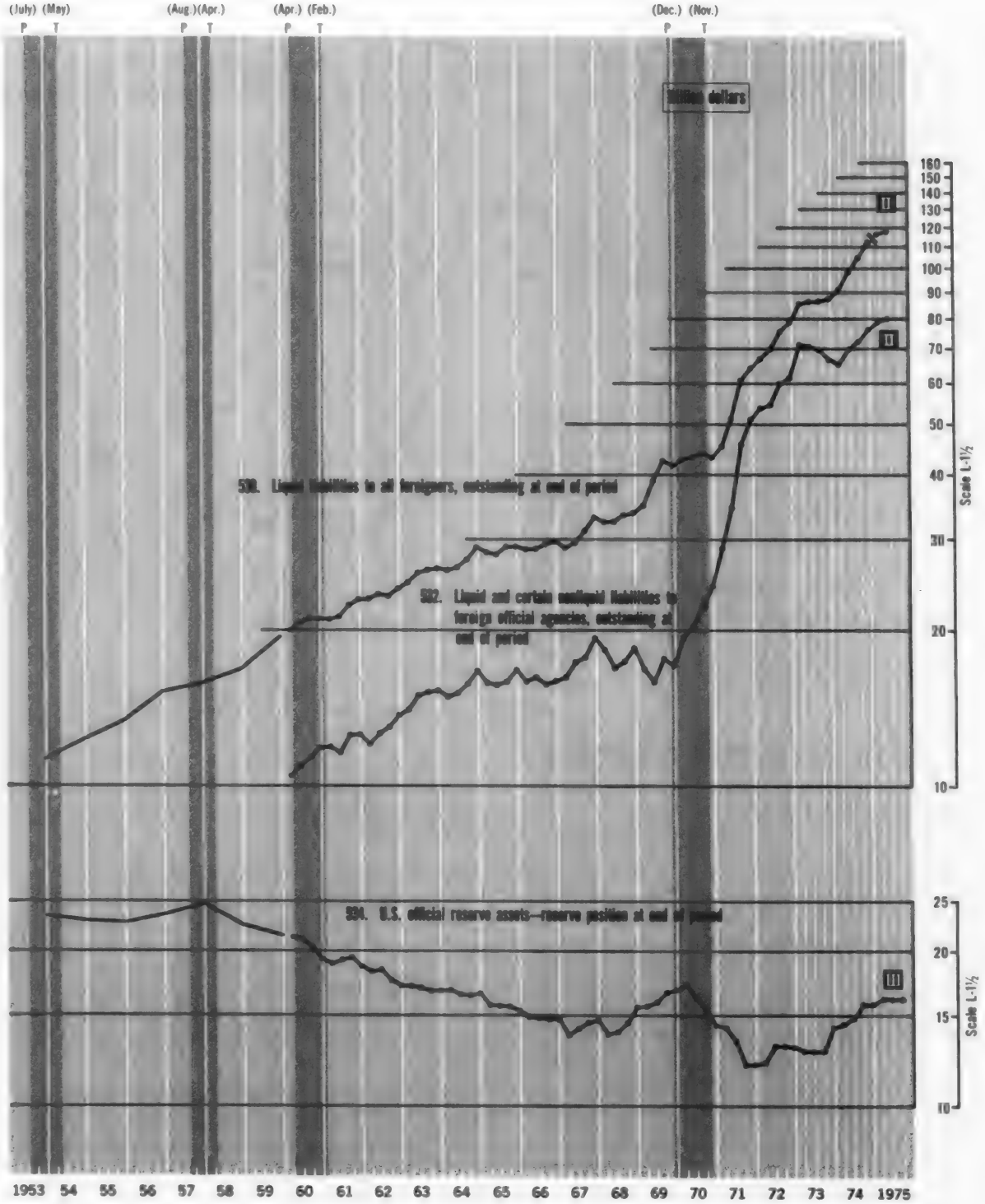
Section D OTHER KEY INDICATORS

Chart D2 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND MAJOR COMPONENTS



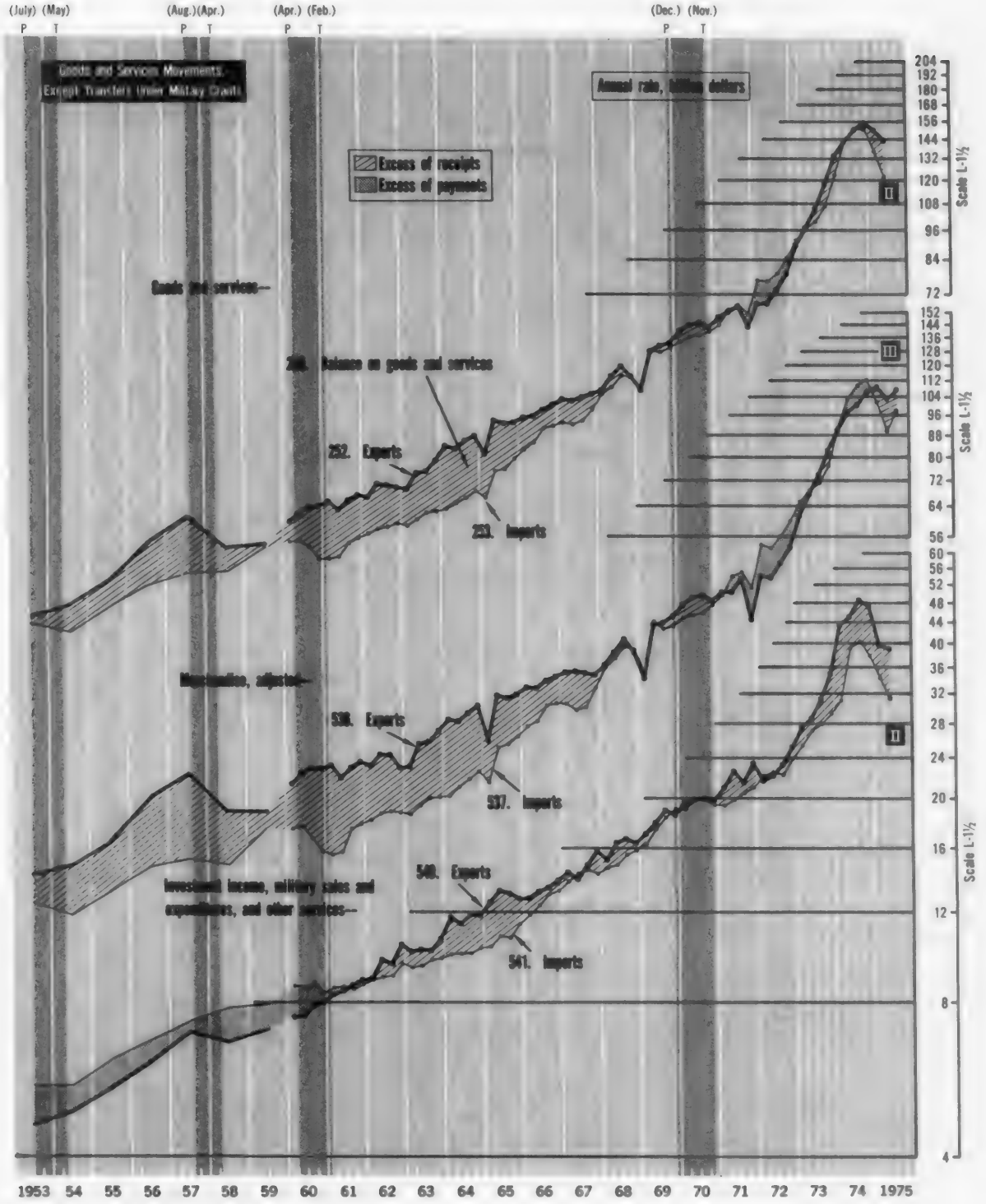
Current data for these series are shown on page 87.

Chart D2 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND MAJOR COMPONENTS—Con.



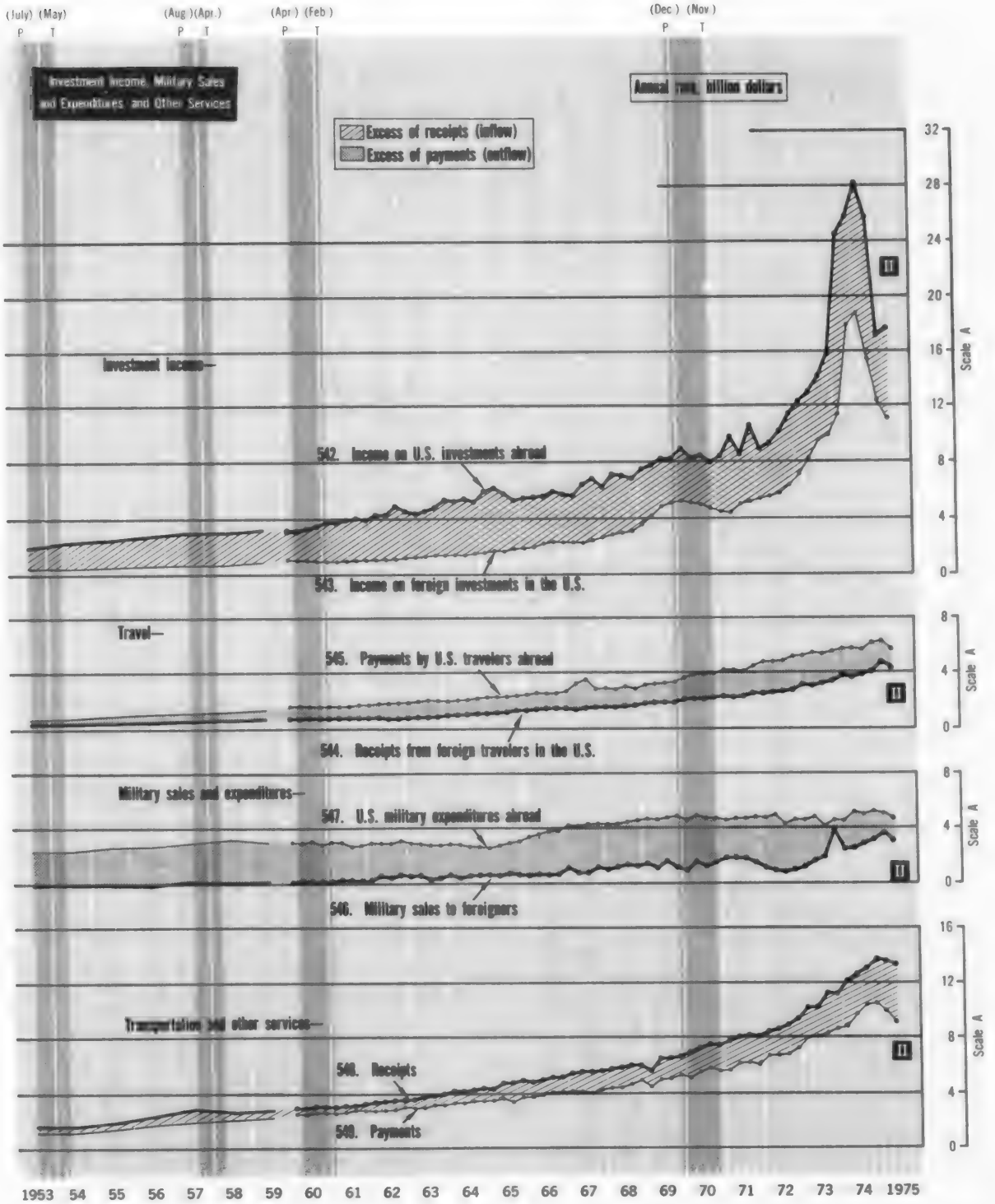
Current data for these series are shown on page 87. End-of-year figures are used prior to 1960.

Chart D2 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND MAJOR COMPONENTS—Con.



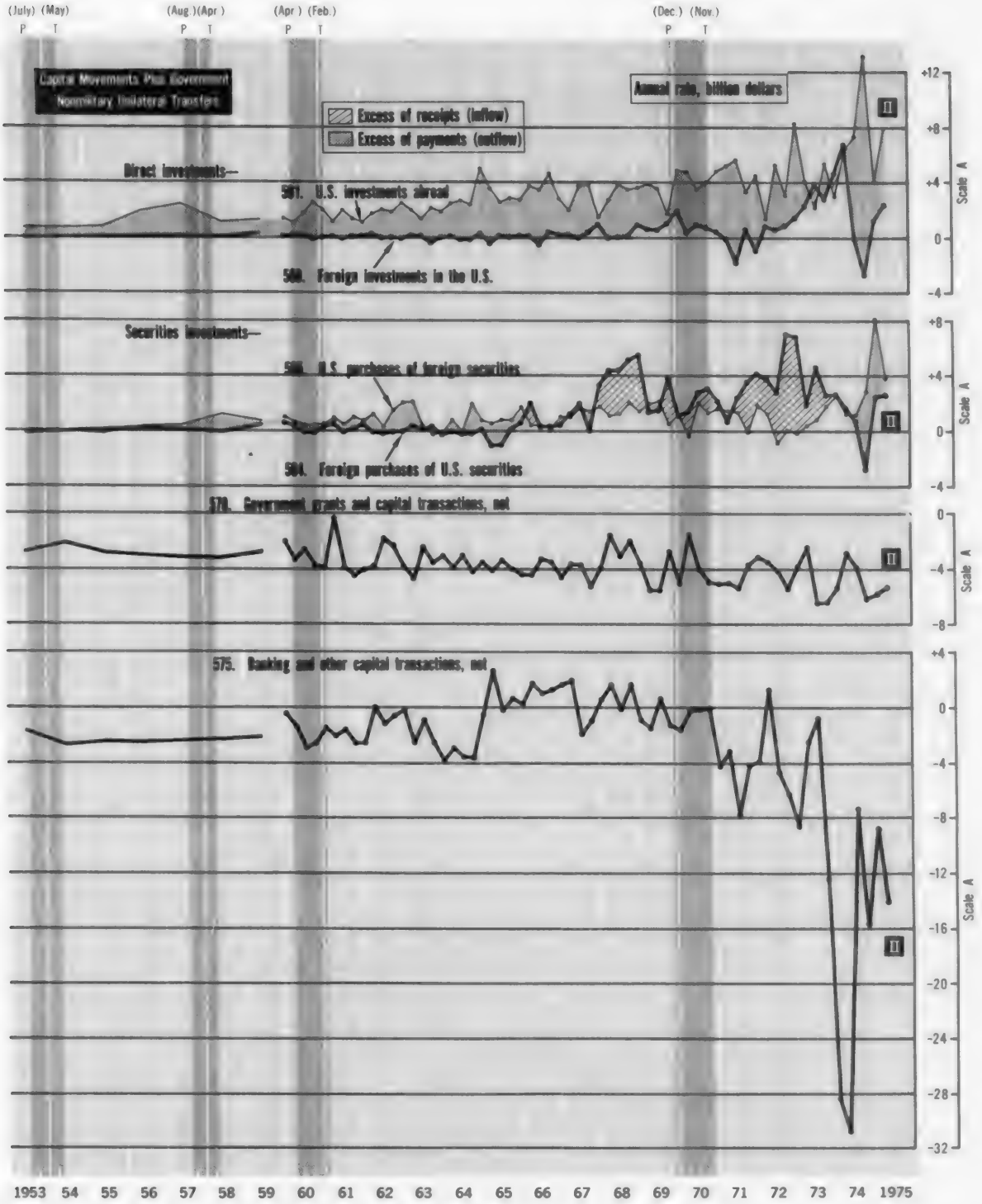
Current data for these series are shown on page 87. Annual totals are used prior to 1960.

Chart D2 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND MAJOR COMPONENTS—Con.



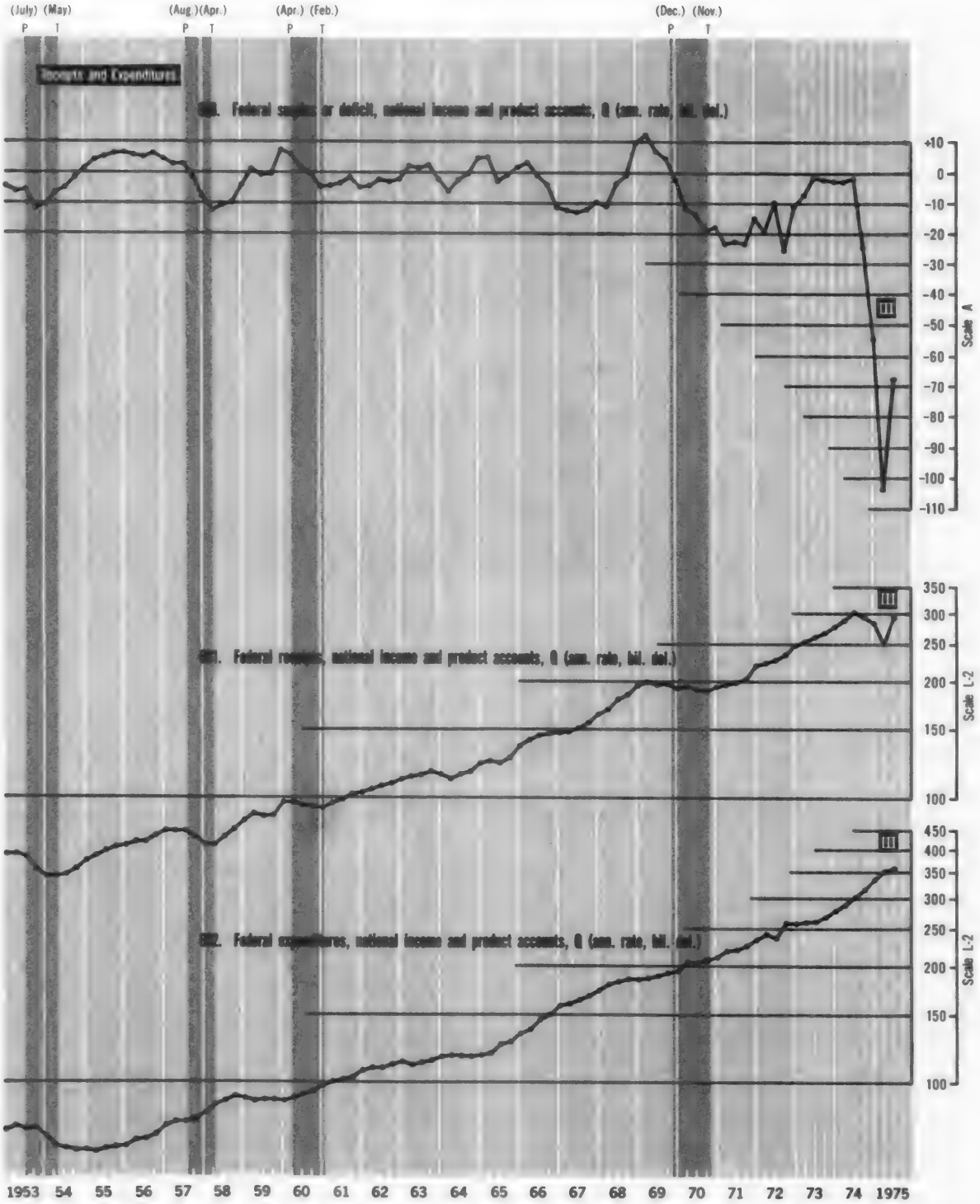
Current data for these series are shown on page 88. Annual totals are used prior to 1960.

Chart D2 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND MAJOR COMPONENTS—Con.



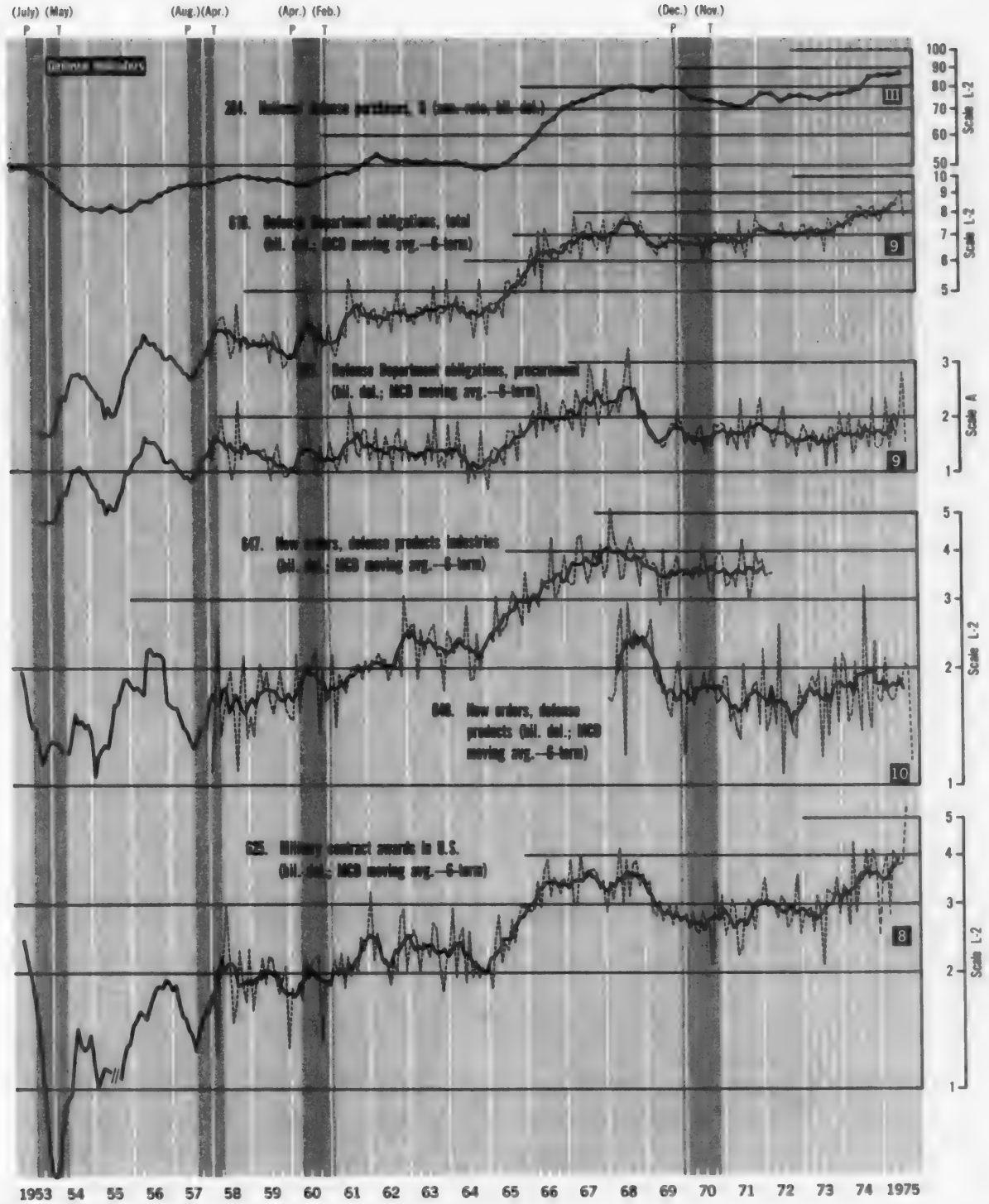
Current data for these series are shown on page 88. Annual totals are used prior to 1960.

Chart D3 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES



Current data for these series are shown on page 89.

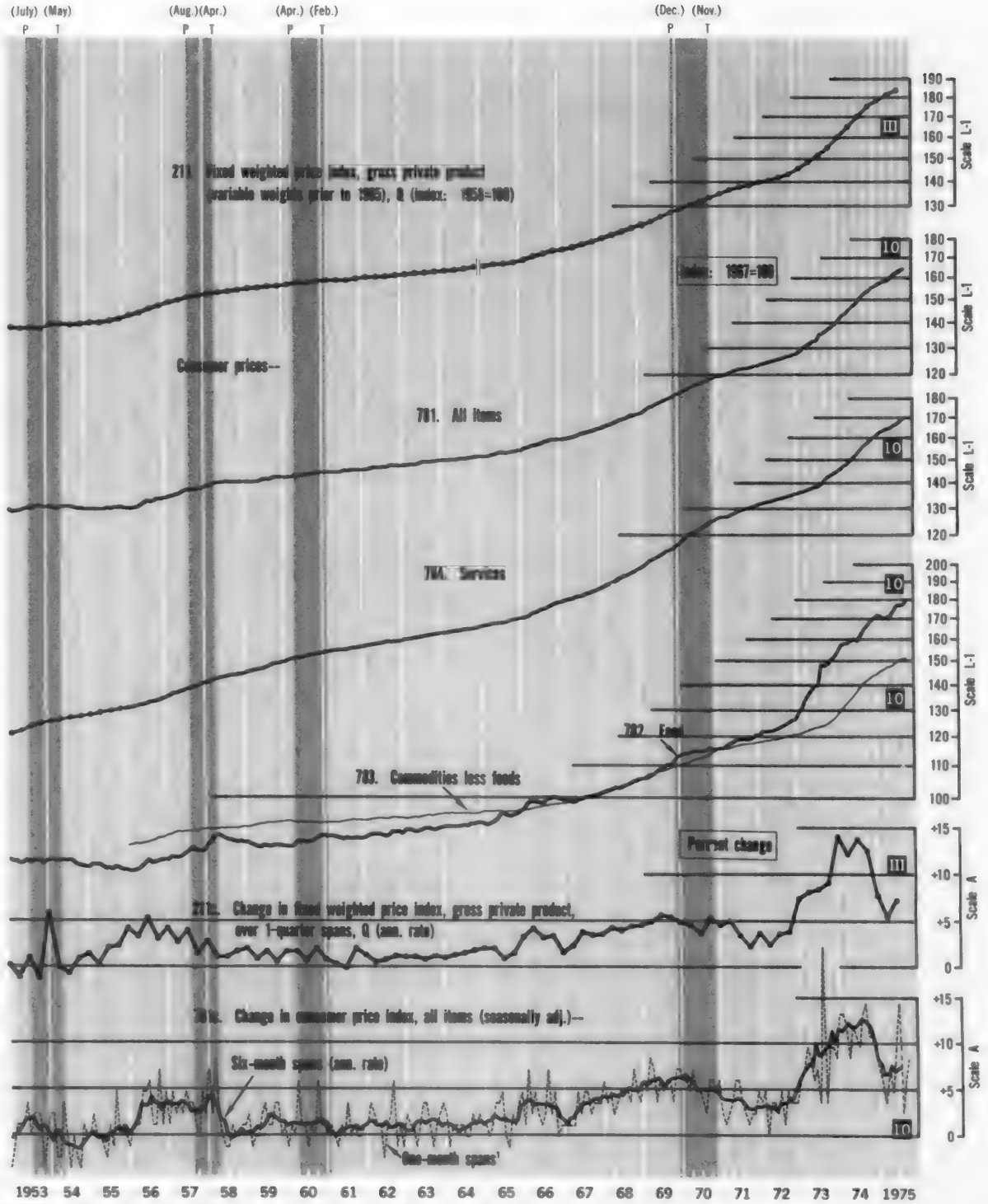
Chart D3 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES—Con.


(July) (May)
(Aug.)(Apr.)
(Apr.) (Feb.)
(Dec.) (Nov.)
P
T
Defense indicators
284. Defense purchases, $ (ann. rate, bil. dol.)
Scale L-2
918. Defense Department obligations, total (bil. dol.; MCD moving avg.—6-term)
9
Scale L-2
Defense Department obligations, procurement (bil. dol.; MCD moving avg.—6-term)
9
Scale A
647. New orders, defense products industries (bil. dol.; MCD moving avg.—6-term)
Scale L-2
646. New orders, defense products (bil. dol.; MCD moving avg.—6-term)
10
625. Military contract awards in U.S. (bil. dol.; MCD moving avg.—6-term)
8
Scale L-2
1953 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 1975

Current data for these series are shown on page 89.

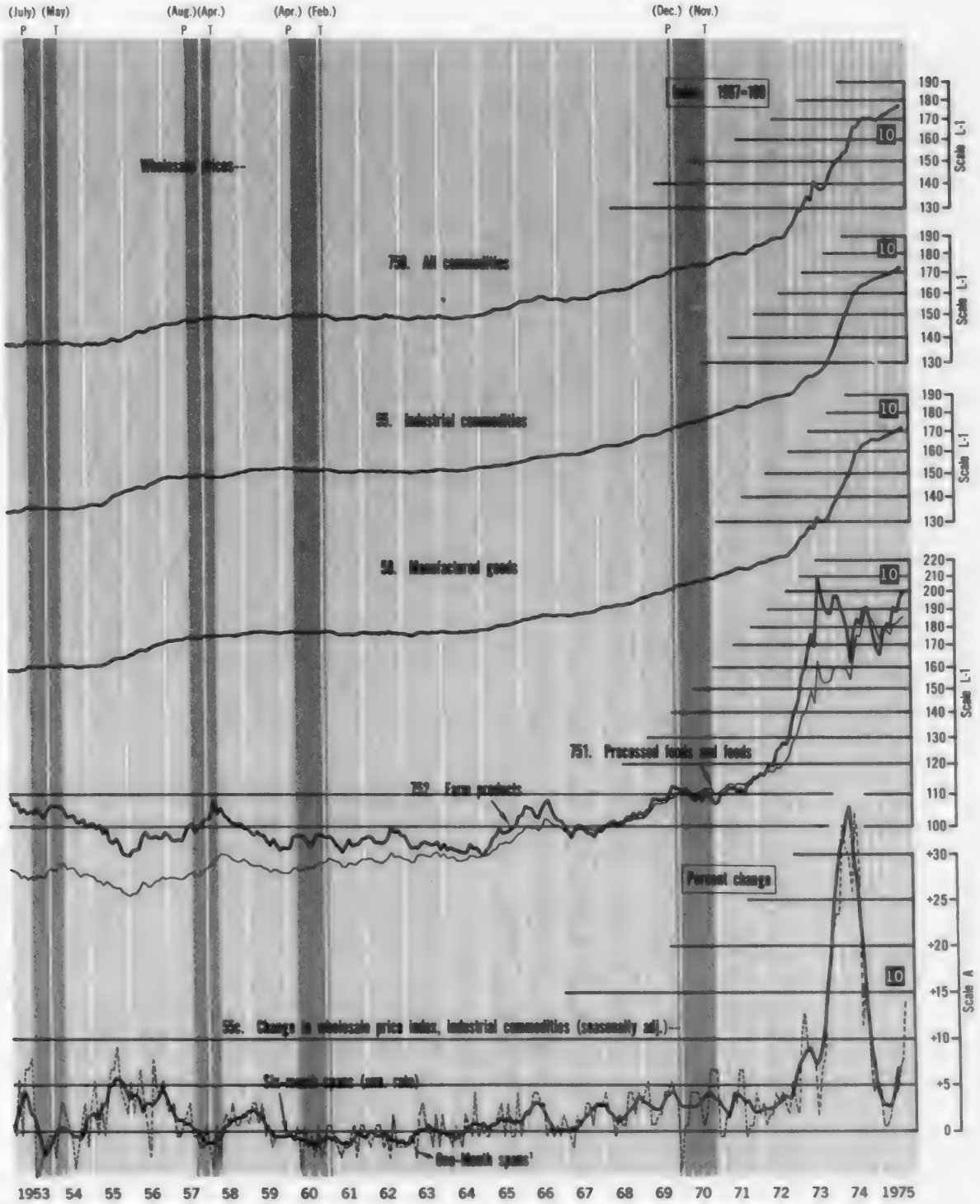
Section D OTHER KEY INDICATORS

Chart D4 PRICE MOVEMENTS


(July) (May)
(Aug.)(Apr.)
(Apr.) (Feb.)
(Dec.) (Nov.)
P T
211. Fixed weighted price index, gross private product (variable weights prior to 1965), Q (index: 1958=100)
Consumer prices--
701. All items
70A. Services
702. Food
703. Commodities less foods
Percent change
211s. Change in fixed weighted price index, gross private product, over 1-quarter spans, Q (ann. rate)
70 s. Change in consumer price index, all items (seasonally adj.)--
Six-month spans (ann. rate)
One-month spans[1]
Scale L-1
Scale A
1953 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 1975

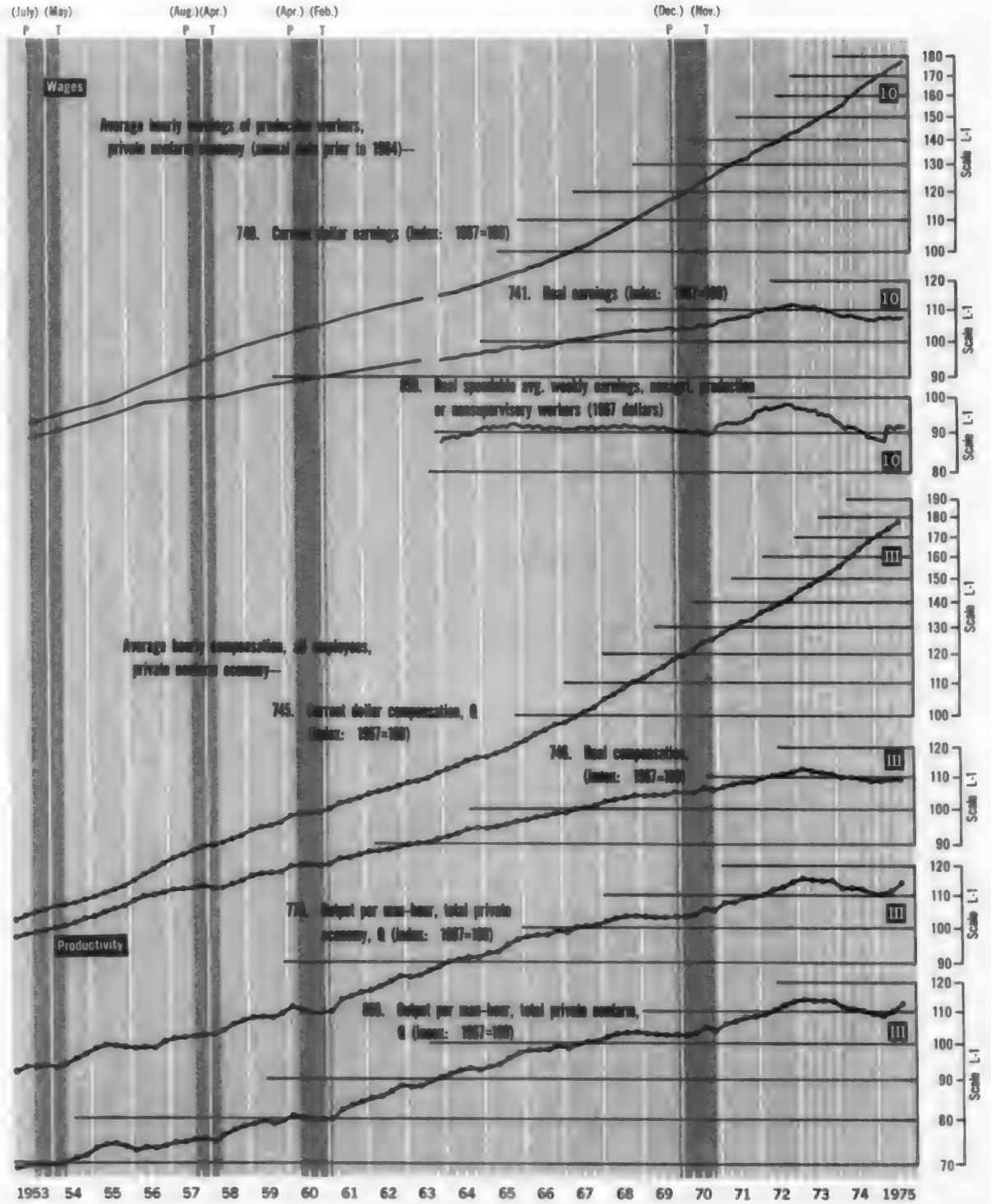
[1]One-month percent changes have been multiplied by a constant (12) so that they may be shown against the background of the annualized changes over 6-month spans. See basic data table for actual 1-month percent changes. Current data for these series are shown on page 90.

Chart D4 PRICE MOVEMENTS—Con.



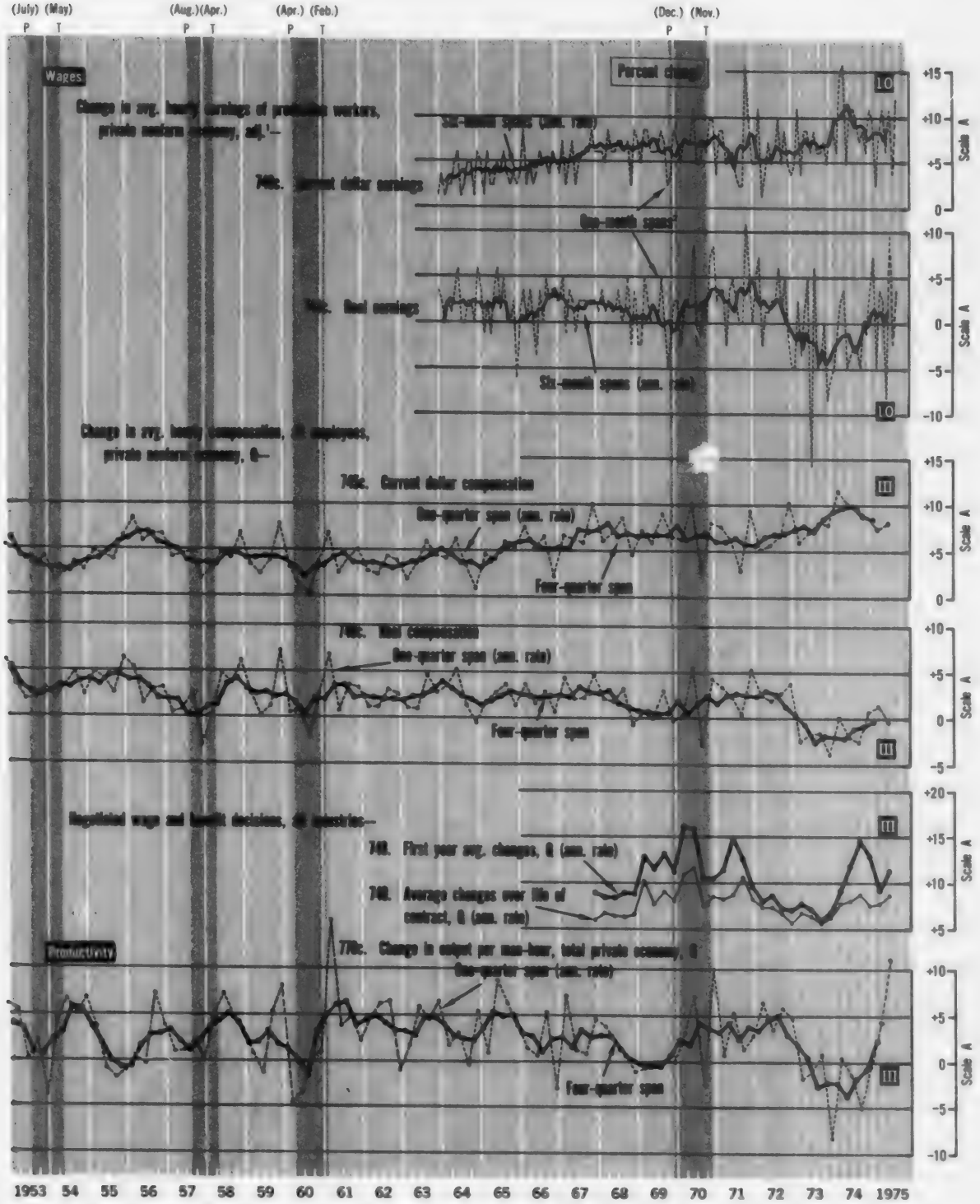
[1] One-month percent changes have been multiplied by a constant (12) so that they may be shown against the background of the annualized changes over 6-month spans. See basic data table for actual 1-month percent changes. Current data for these series are shown on page 91.

Chart D5 WAGES AND PRODUCTIVITY


(July) (May)
(Aug.)(Apr.)
(Apr.) (Feb.)
(Dec.) (Nov.)
P T
Wages
Average hourly earnings of production workers, private nonfarm economy (annual data prior to 1964)--
740. Current dollar earnings (index: 1967=100)
741. Real earnings (index: 1967=100)
Scale L-1
Productivity
1953 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 1975

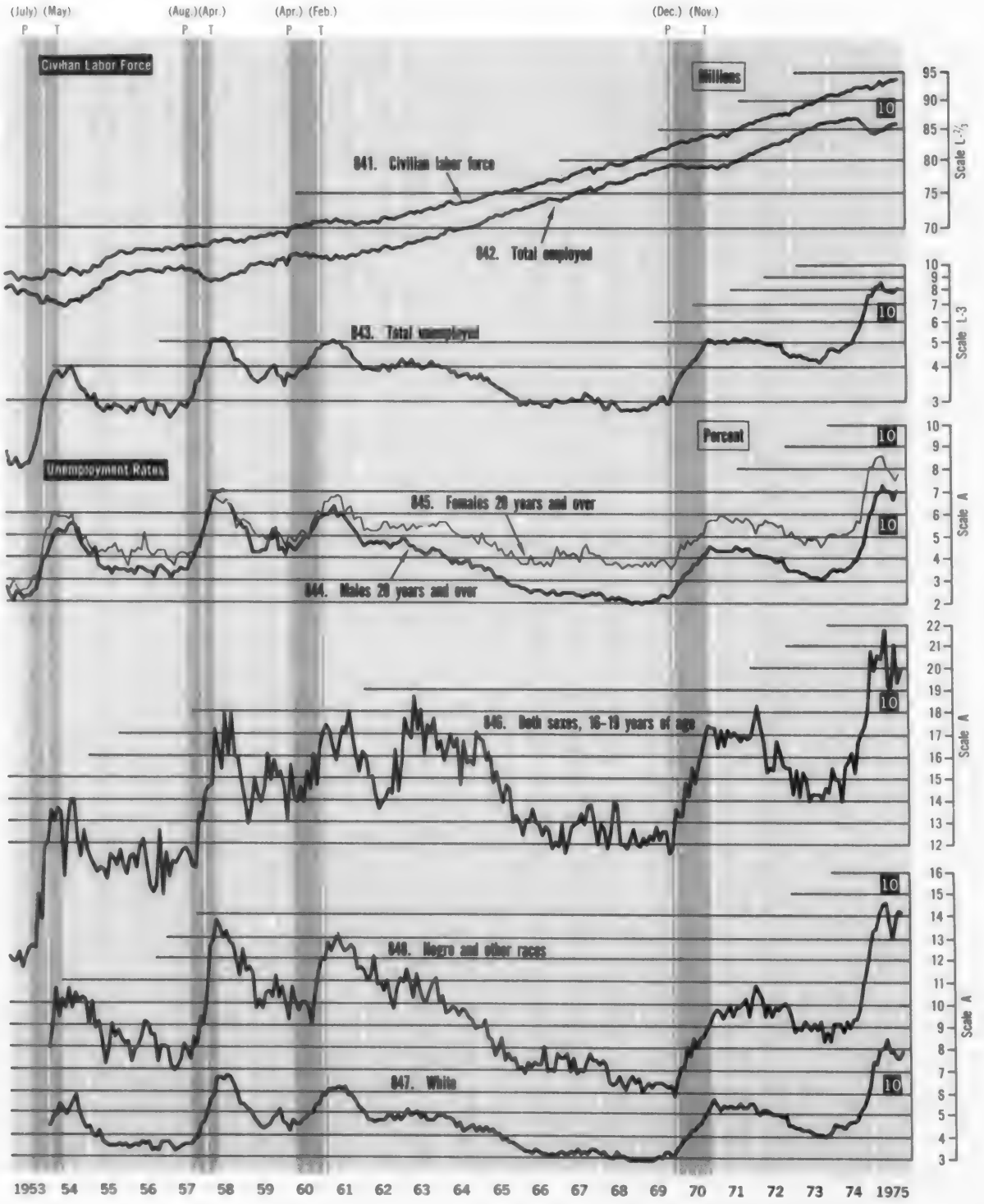
Current data for these series are shown on pages 92 and 93.

Chart D5 WAGES AND PRODUCTIVITY—Con.



[1]Adjusted for overtime (in manufacturing only) and interindustry employment shifts and seasonality. [2]One-month percent changes have been multiplied by a constant (12) so that they may be shown against the background of the annualized changes over 6-month spans. See basic data table for actual 1-month percent changes.
Current data for these series are shown on pages 92 and 93.

Chart D6 CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND MAJOR COMPONENTS

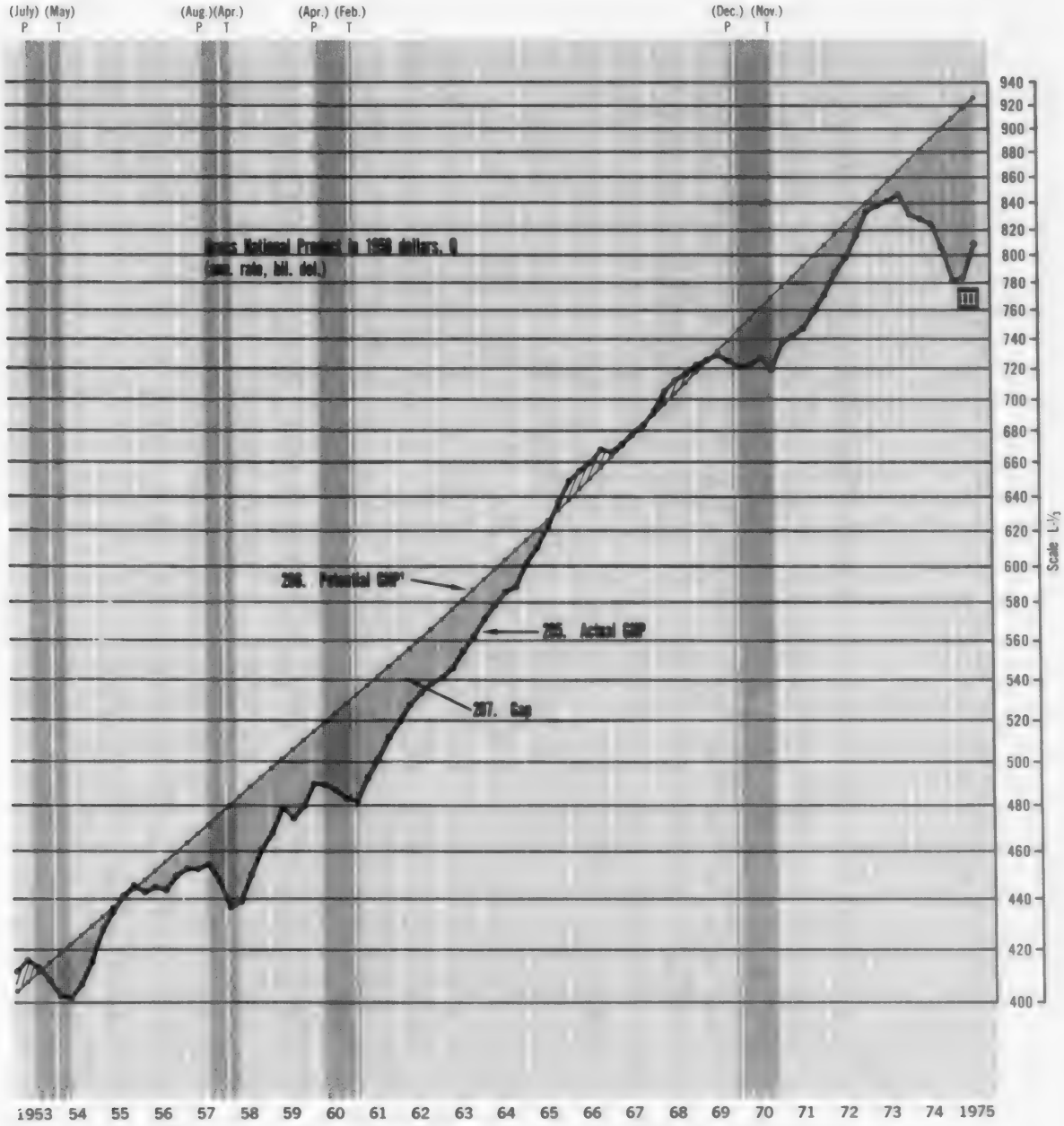


Current data for these series are shown on page 94.

Section E

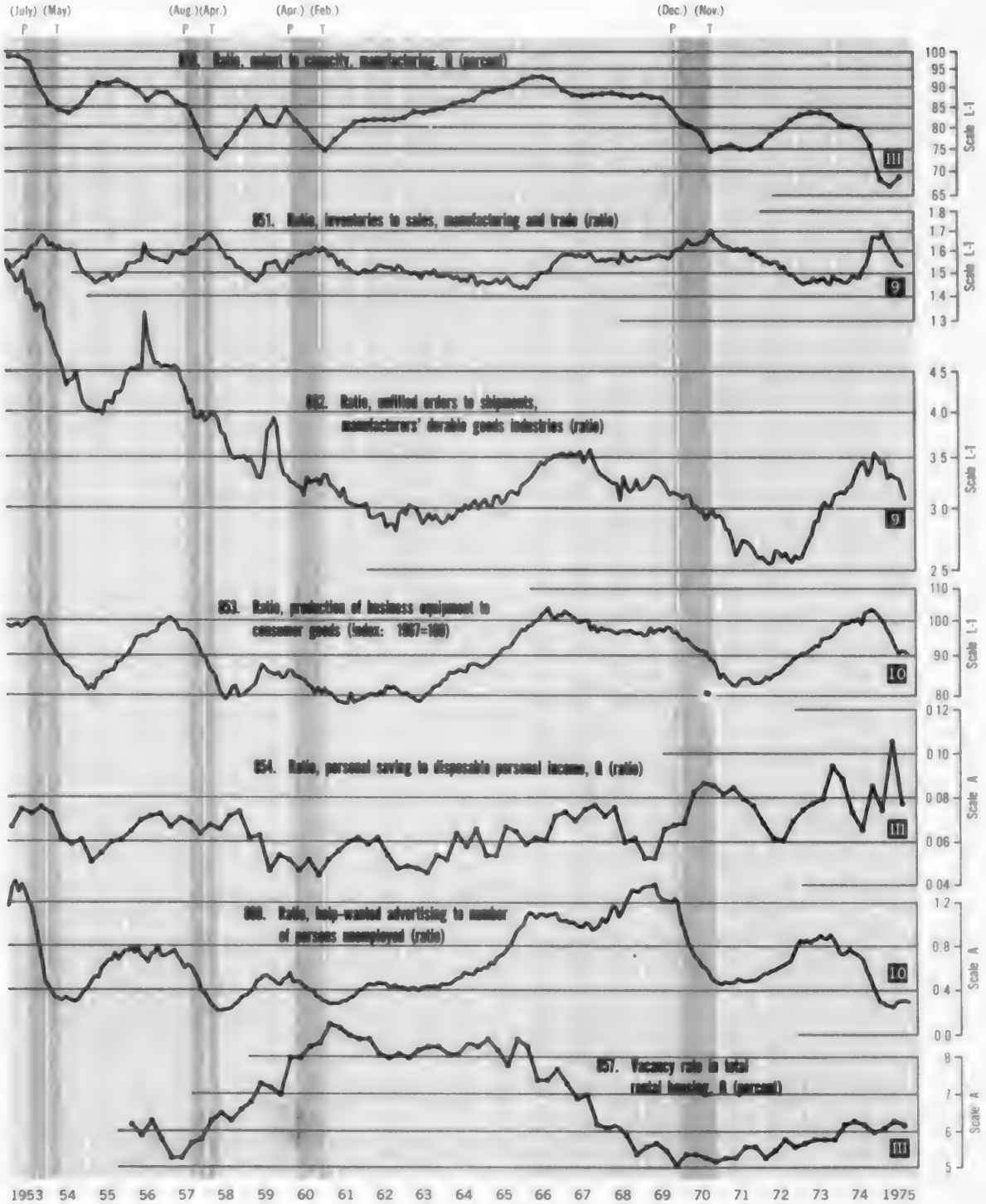
ANALYTICAL MEASURES

Chart E1 ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT



Current data for these series are shown on page 96. [1]Trend line of 3.5 percent per year (intersecting actual line in middle of 1955) from 1st quarter 1952 to 4th quarter 1962, 3.75 percent from 4th quarter 1962 to 4th quarter 1965, and 4 percent from 4th quarter 1965 to 3d quarter 1975. See special note on page 95.

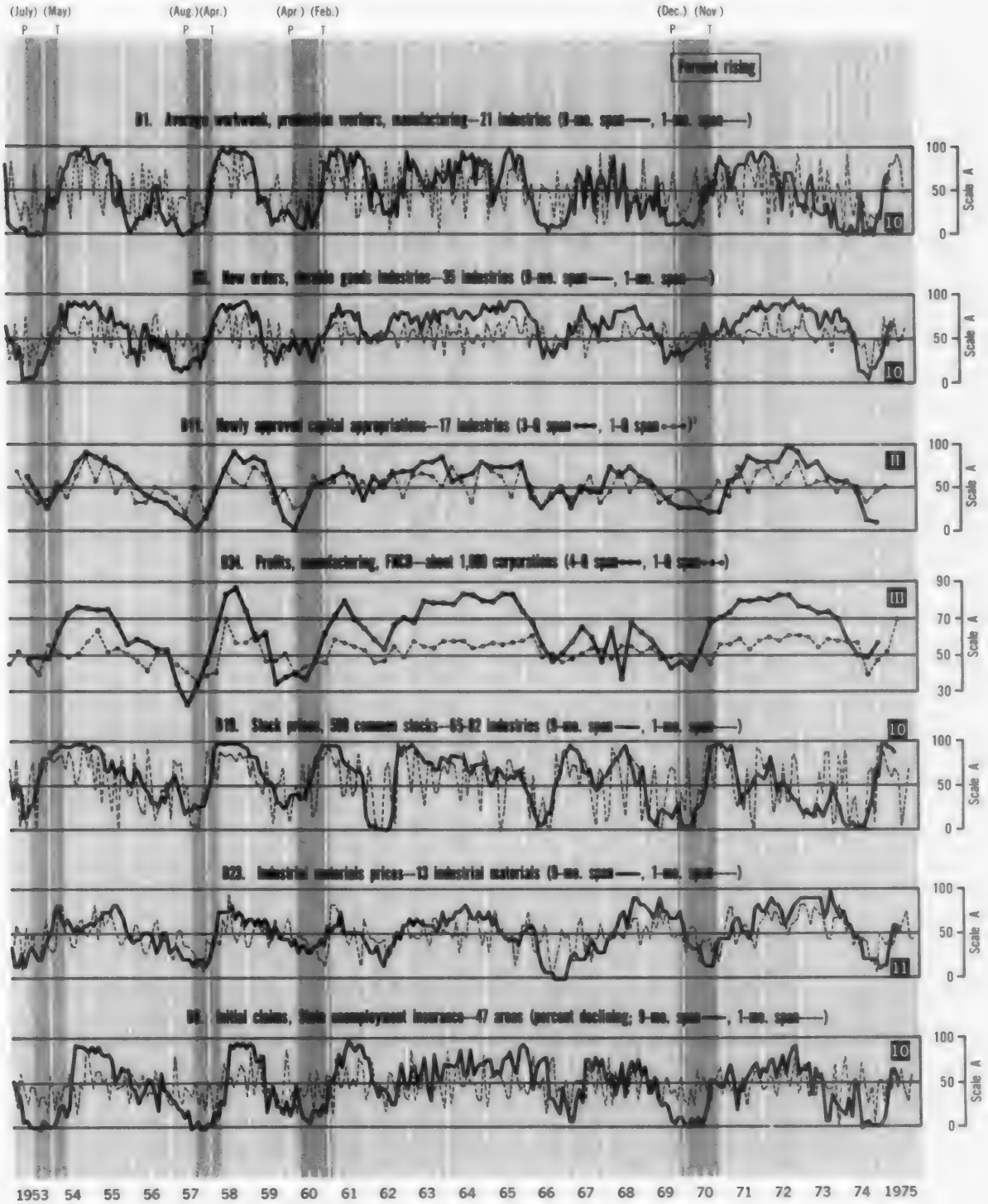
Chart E2 ANALYTICAL RATIOS


(July) (May)
(Aug.)(Apr.)
(Apr.) (Feb.)
(Dec.) (Nov.)
P T
851. Ratio, inventories to sales, manufacturing and trade (ratio)
852. Ratio, unfilled orders to shipments, manufacturers' durable goods industries (ratio)
853. Ratio, production of business equipment to consumer goods (index: 1967=100)
854. Ratio, personal saving to disposable personal income, $ (ratio)
Scale L-1
Scale A
1953 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 1975

Current data for these series are shown on page 96.

Chart E3 DIFFUSION INDEXES

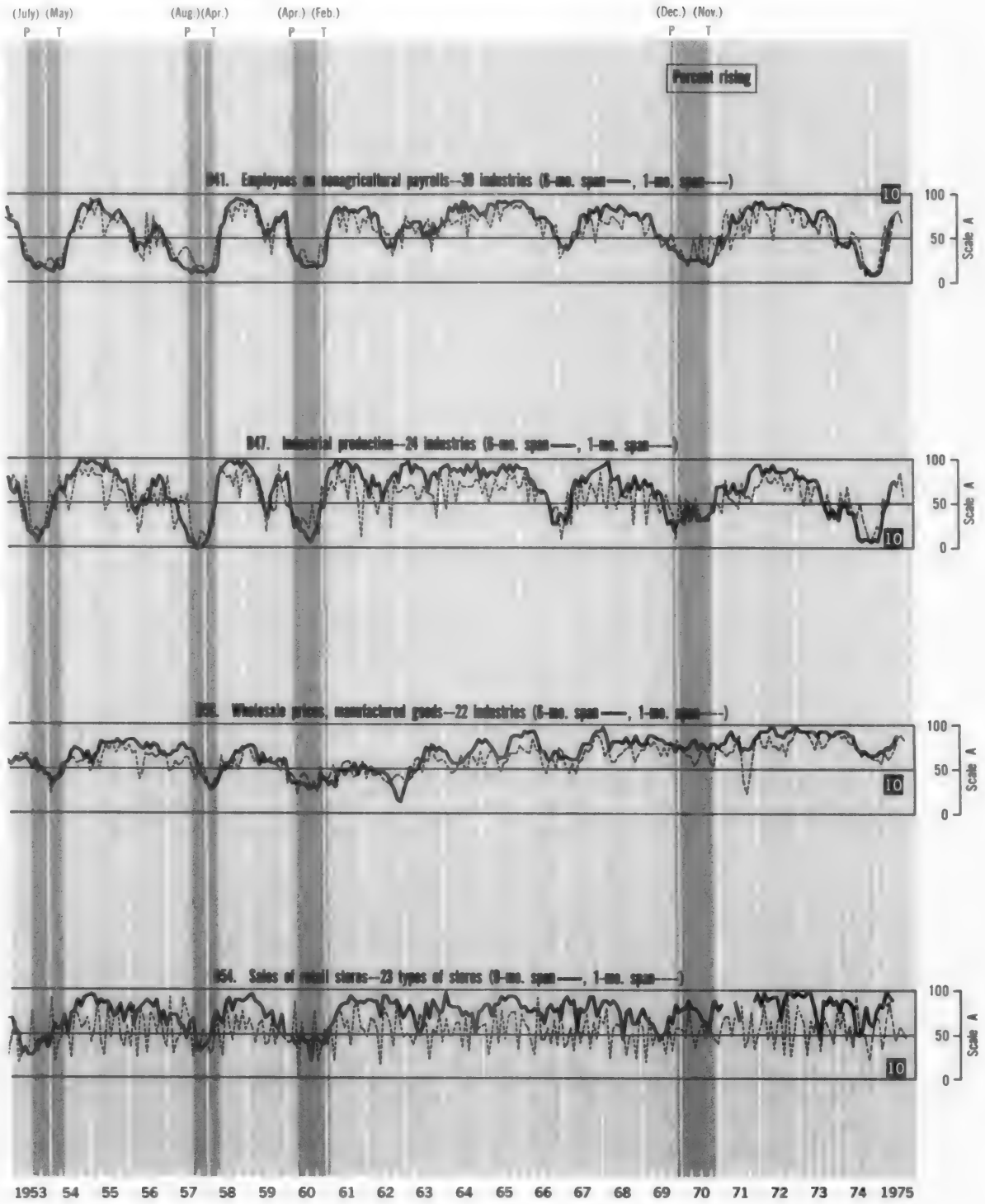
Leading Indicators


(July) (May)
P T
(Aug.)(Apr.)
P T
(Apr.) (Feb.)
P T
(Dec.) (Nov.)
P T
Percent rising
1. Average workweek, production workers, manufacturing—21 industries (9-mo. span——, 1-mo. span——)
32. New orders, durable goods industries—35 industries (9-mo. span——, 1-mo. span——)
911. Newly approved capital appropriations—17 industries (3-Q span——, 1-Q span——)1
Profits, manufacturing, FRCB—about 1,000 corporations (4-Q span——, 1-Q span——)
510. Stock prices, 500 common stocks—83-92 industries (9-mo. span——, 1-mo. span——)
Industrial materials prices—13 industrial materials (9-mo. span——, 1-mo. span——)
Initial claims, State unemployment insurance—47 areas (percent declining; 9-mo. span——, 1-mo. span——)
Scale A
100
50
0
90
70
30
1953 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 1975

[1]This is a copyrighted series used by permission; it may not be reproduced without written permission from The Conference Board.
Current data for these series are shown on pages 97 and 98.

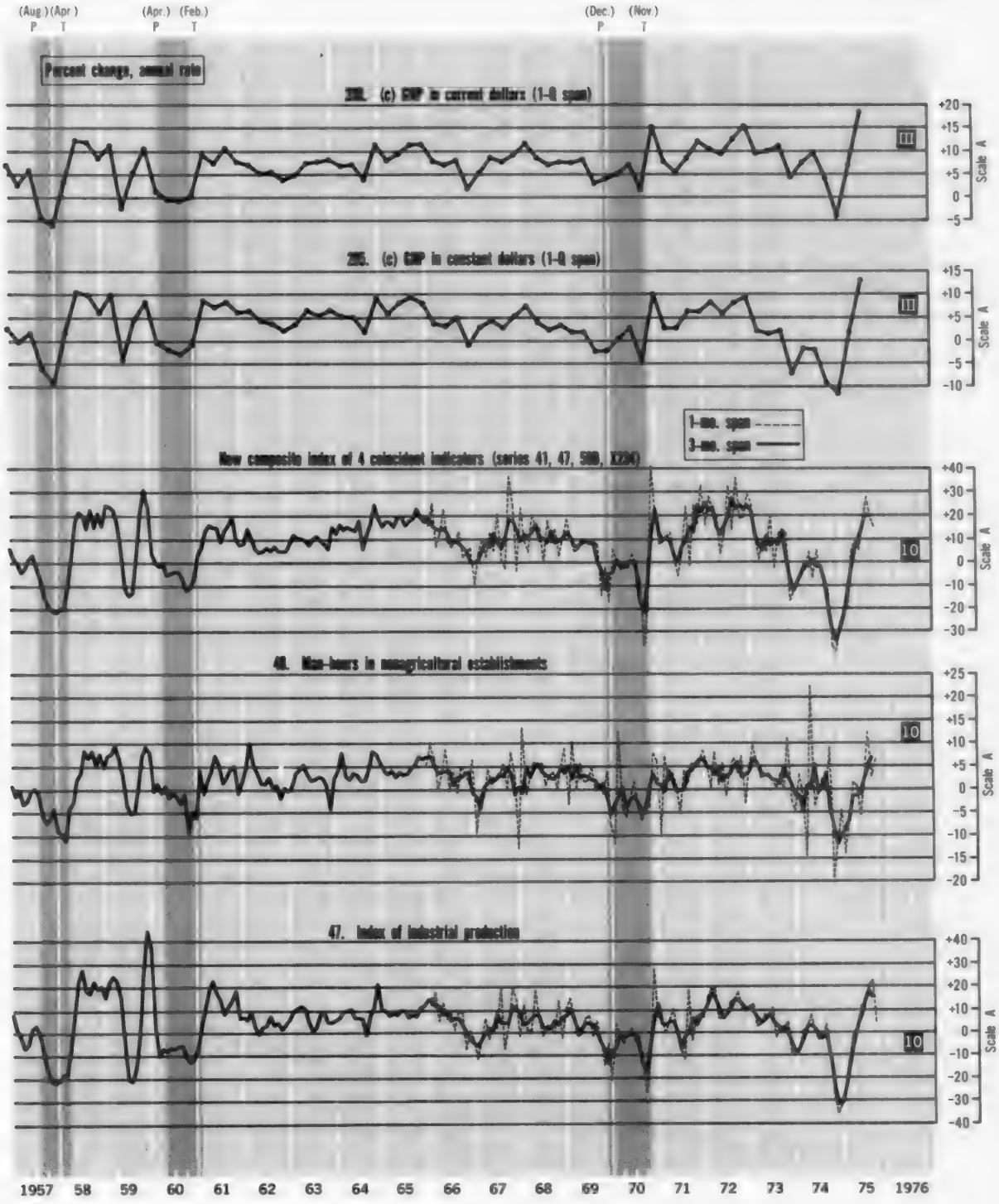
Chart E3 DIFFUSION INDEXES—Con.

Roughly Coincident Indicators

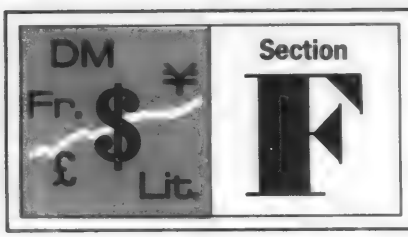

(July) (May)
P T
(Aug.)(Apr.)
P T
(Apr.) (Feb.)
P T
(Dec.) (Nov.)
P T
Percent rising
941. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls—30 industries (6-mo. span——, 1-mo. span----)
947. Industrial production—24 industries (6-mo. span——, 1-mo. span----)
954. Sales of retail stores—22 types of stores (9-mo. span——, 1-mo. span----)
10
100
50
0
Scale A
1953 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 1975

Current data for these series are shown on page 98.

Chart E5 RATES OF CHANGE



To locate basic data for these rates of change, consult "Alphabetical Index–Series Finding Guide," pp. 117-120.

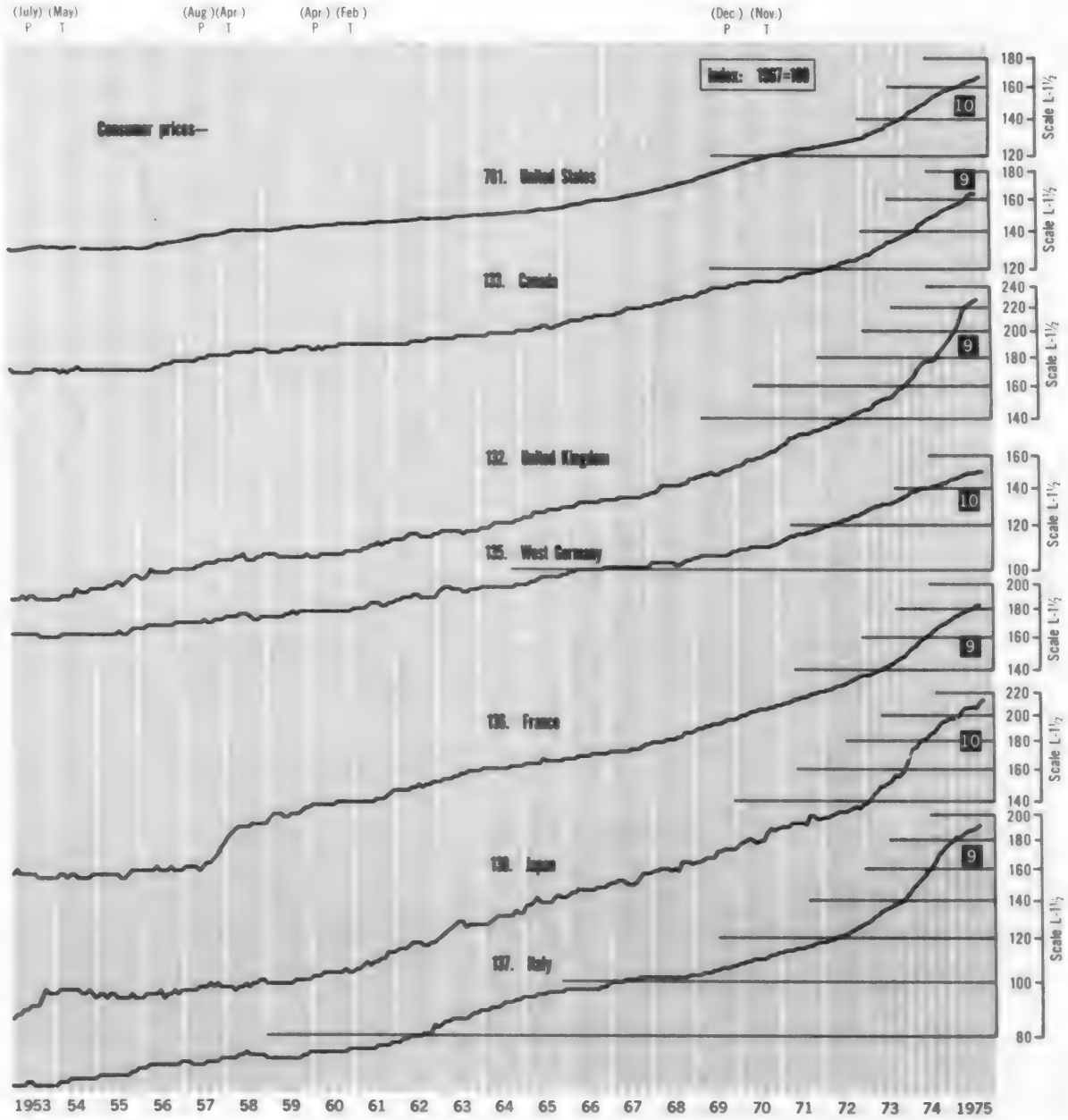


Section

F

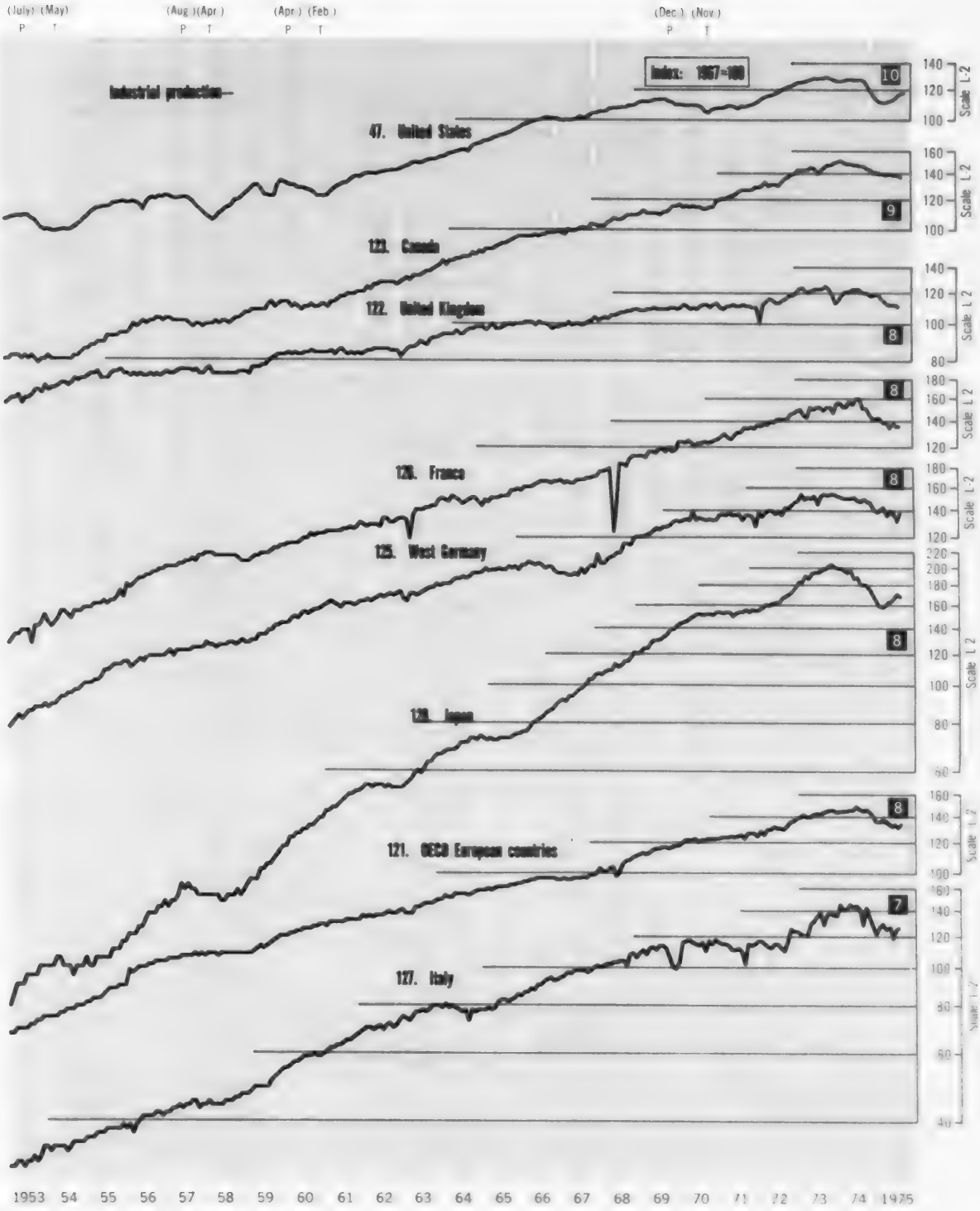
INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Chart F1 CONSUMER PRICES



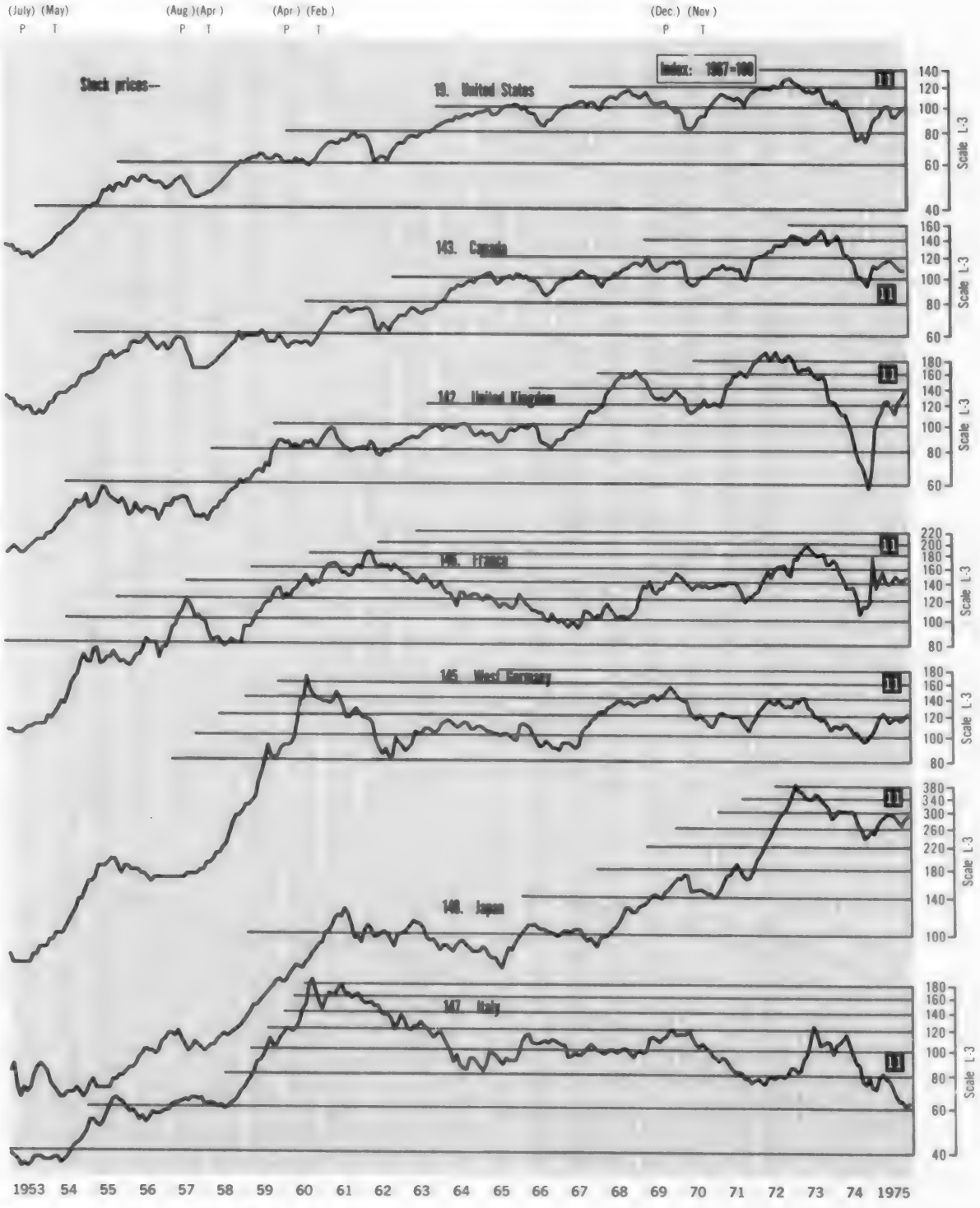
Current data for these series are shown on page 103.

Chart F2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



Current data for these series are shown on pages 103 and 104.

Chart F3 STOCK PRICES



Current data for these series are shown on page 104.

A NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

Year and quarter	A1 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT								
	200. Current dollars			205. Constant (1958) dollars			210. Implicit price deflator		
	a. Total (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	b. Difference (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	c. Percent change at annual rate	a. Total (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	b. Difference (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	c. Percent change at annual rate	a. Total (Index: 1958=100)	b. Difference (Index: 1958=100)	c. Percent change at annual rate
1972									
First quarter	1,115.0	+31.8	+12.2	770.9	+11.8	+6.4	144.6	+1.9	+5.5
Second quarter	1,143.0	+28.0	+10.5	786.6	+15.7	+8.4	145.3	+0.7	+1.9
Third quarter	1,169.3	+26.3	+9.5	798.1	+11.5	+6.0	146.5	+1.2	+3.3
Fourth quarter	1,204.7	+35.4	+12.7	814.2	+16.1	+8.3	148.0	+1.5	+4.1
1973									
First quarter	1,248.9	+44.2	+15.5	832.8	+18.6	+9.5	150.0	+2.0	+5.5
Second quarter	1,277.9	+29.0	+9.6	837.4	+4.6	+2.2	152.6	+2.6	+7.3
Third quarter	1,308.9	+31.0	+10.1	840.8	+3.4	+1.6	155.7	+3.1	+8.3
Fourth quarter	1,344.0	+35.1	+11.2	845.7	+4.9	+2.3	158.9	+3.2	+8.6
1974									
First quarter	1,358.8	+14.8	+4.5	830.5	-15.2	-7.0	163.6	+4.7	+12.3
Second quarter	1,383.8	+25.0	+7.6	827.1	-3.4	-1.6	167.3	+3.7	+9.4
Third quarter	1,416.3	+32.5	+9.7	823.1	-4.0	-1.9	172.1	+4.8	+11.9
Fourth quarter	1,430.9	+14.6	+4.2	804.0	-19.1	-9.0	178.0	+5.9	+14.4
1975									
First quarter	1,416.6	-14.3	-3.9	780.0	-24.0	-11.4	181.6	+3.6	+8.4
Second quarter	1,440.9	+24.3	+7.0	783.6	+3.6	+1.9	183.9	+2.3	+5.1
Third quarter	r1,503.6	r+62.7	r+18.6	r808.3	r+24.7	r+13.2	r186.0	r+2.1	r+4.7
Fourth quarter									

Year and quarter	A1 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT—Con.		A2 NATIONAL AND PERSONAL INCOME					
	215. Per capita GNP, current dollars (Ann. rate, dollars)	217. Per capita GNP, constant (1958) dollars (Ann. rate, dollars)	220. National income in current dollars (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	222. Personal income in current dollars (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	Disposable personal income			
					224. Current dollars (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	225. Constant (1958) dollars (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	226. Per capita, current dollars (Ann. rate, dollars)	227. Per capita, constant (1958) dollars (Ann. rate, dol.)
1972								
First quarter	5,354	3,702	912.3	913.3	774.7	566.2	3,720	2,719
Second quarter	5,478	3,770	932.5	930.9	790.0	573.6	3,787	2,749
Third quarter	5,593	3,817	954.3	950.3	807.2	581.9	3,861	2,784
Fourth quarter	5,750	3,886	987.0	985.0	838.1	600.1	4,000	2,864
1973								
First quarter	5,951	3,968	1,027.6	1,013.6	869.5	615.1	4,143	2,931
Second quarter	6,079	3,983	1,051.2	1,039.2	892.1	618.2	4,244	2,941
Third quarter	6,214	3,992	1,077.3	1,068.0	913.9	621.8	4,339	2,952
Fourth quarter	6,368	4,007	1,106.3	1,099.3	939.4	622.9	4,452	2,952
1974								
First quarter	6,429	3,929	1,118.8	1,112.5	950.6	610.3	4,497	2,887
Second quarter	6,537	3,907	1,130.2	1,134.6	966.5	603.5	4,565	2,850
Third quarter	6,677	3,880	1,155.5	1,168.2	993.1	602.9	4,681	2,842
Fourth quarter	6,731	3,782	1,165.4	1,186.9	1,008.8	594.8	4,745	2,798
1975								
First quarter	6,652	3,663	1,150.7	1,193.4	1,015.5	591.0	4,768	2,775
Second quarter	6,753	3,673	1,175.4	1,220.5	1,078.5	620.2	5,055	2,907
Third quarter	r7,030	r3,779	p1,227.0	r1,255.2	r1,079.6	r611.4	r5,047	r2,858
Fourth quarter								

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 9, 10, and 65.

Year and quarter	A3 PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES						
	230. Total in current dollars (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	231. Total in constant (1958) dollars (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	232. Durable goods, total, in current dollars (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	233. Durable goods, total except autos, in current dollars (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	234. Automobiles in current dollars (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	236. Nondurable goods in current dollars (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	237. Services in current dollars (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)
1972							
First quarter	701.5	512.8	112.1	75.5	36.6	288.4	301.0
Second quarter	720.6	523.2	116.2	77.9	38.3	297.4	307.0
Third quarter	736.8	531.2	121.2	79.4	41.8	302.0	313.6
Fourth quarter	757.2	542.2	124.3	82.4	41.9	310.9	322.0
1973							
First quarter	781.7	552.9	132.4	87.0	45.4	323.3	325.9
Second quarter	799.0	553.7	132.1	87.3	44.8	332.7	334.2
Third quarter	816.3	555.4	132.4	87.0	45.4	343.8	340.1
Fourth quarter	823.9	546.3	124.3	86.3	38.0	352.1	347.4
1974							
First quarter	840.6	539.7	123.9	88.1	35.8	364.4	352.4
Second quarter	869.1	542.7	129.5	91.5	38.0	375.8	363.8
Third quarter	901.3	547.2	136.1	92.5	43.6	389.0	376.2
Fourth quarter	895.8	528.2	120.7	88.1	32.6	391.7	383.5
1975							
First quarter	913.2	531.5	124.9	89.6	35.3	398.8	389.5
Second quarter	938.6	539.7	130.6	93.5	37.1	410.1	397.9
Third quarter	r968.8	r548.6	r138.6	r96.3	r42.3	r422.7	r407.5
Fourth quarter							

Year and quarter	A4 GROSS PRIVATE DOMESTIC INVESTMENT IN CURRENT DOLLARS					
	240. Total (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	241. Nonresidential fixed investment (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	242. Nonresidential structures (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	243. Producers' durable equipment (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	244. Residential structures (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	245. Change in business inventories (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)
1972						
First quarter	169.4	112.7	40.7	72.0	51.8	+5.0
Second quarter	175.5	114.7	41.0	73.7	52.9	+8.0
Third quarter	182.1	117.5	40.6	76.8	54.5	+10.2
Fourth quarter	190.2	122.5	42.2	80.3	56.7	+11.0
1973						
First quarter	199.0	130.5	44.6	85.9	58.5	+10.0
Second quarter	205.1	135.6	46.2	89.4	58.7	+10.7
Third quarter	209.0	139.0	47.9	91.1	58.1	+11.8
Fourth quarter	224.5	141.9	49.3	92.6	53.6	+28.9
1974						
First quarter	210.5	145.2	51.3	93.9	48.4	+16.9
Second quarter	211.8	149.4	52.2	97.2	48.8	+13.5
Third quarter	205.8	150.9	51.0	99.9	46.2	+8.7
Fourth quarter	209.4	151.2	53.7	97.5	40.4	+17.8
1975						
First quarter	163.1	146.9	52.8	94.2	35.3	-19.2
Second quarter	148.1	142.7	49.1	93.6	36.4	-31.0
Third quarter	r179.1	143.6	r49.6	r94.0	r41.0	r-5.5
Fourth quarter						

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 11 and 12.

A NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

Year and quarter	A3 FOREIGN TRADE IN CURRENT DOLLARS			A4 GOVERNMENT PURCHASES OF GOODS AND SERVICES IN CURRENT DOLLARS			
	250. Net exports of goods and services (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	252. Exports of goods and services (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	253. Imports of goods and services (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	260. Total (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	262. Federal (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	264. National defense (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	266. State and local (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)
1972							
First quarter	-7.1	69.1	76.1	251.1	105.6	75.9	145.5
Second quarter	-6.9	68.8	75.7	253.8	105.9	75.9	147.9
Third quarter	-4.8	73.3	78.1	255.1	102.7	72.6	152.4
Fourth quarter	-5.3	78.5	83.8	262.6	105.2	74.7	157.4
1973							
First quarter	-0.8	88.8	89.5	269.0	106.4	75.0	162.6
Second quarter	+0.5	95.4	94.9	273.3	106.2	74.0	167.1
Third quarter	+6.7	103.7	96.9	276.9	105.3	73.3	171.6
Fourth quarter	+9.3	113.6	104.3	286.4	108.4	75.3	177.9
1974							
First quarter	+11.3	131.2	119.9	296.3	111.5	75.8	184.8
Second quarter	-1.5	138.5	140.0	304.4	114.3	76.6	190.1
Third quarter	-3.1	143.6	146.7	312.3	117.2	78.4	195.1
Fourth quarter	+1.9	147.5	145.7	323.8	124.5	84.0	199.3
1975							
First quarter	+8.8	142.2	133.4	331.6	126.5	84.7	205.1
Second quarter	+16.2	136.0	119.8	338.1	128.4	84.8	209.7
Third quarter	r+14.2	r142.0	r129.8	r343.5	r130.5	r86.1	r213.0
Fourth quarter							

Year and quarter	A1 FINAL SALES AND INVENTORIES IN CURRENT DOLLARS				A2 NATIONAL INCOME COMPONENTS IN CURRENT DOLLARS		
	Durable goods		Nondurable goods		280. Compensation of employees (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	282. Proprietors' income (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	284. Rental income of persons (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)
	270. Final sales (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	271. Change in business inventories (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	274. Final sales (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	275. Change in business inventories (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)			
1972							
First quarter	204.6	+2.7	309.7	+2.2	683.8	72.9	25.5
Second quarter	210.6	+5.8	318.9	+2.2	699.0	74.6	24.4
Third quarter	218.3	+6.8	322.7	+3.4	712.6	75.8	26.8
Fourth quarter	223.6	+13.2	332.6	-2.2	732.9	80.1	26.7
1973							
First quarter	237.8	+6.1	347.9	+3.9	759.1	89.1	26.3
Second quarter	241.2	+7.7	359.7	+3.0	776.7	92.8	25.7
Third quarter	243.9	+9.0	374.2	+2.9	793.3	99.3	26.2
Fourth quarter	240.6	+14.8	384.1	+14.1	814.8	103.2	26.4
1974							
First quarter	242.3	+8.7	392.8	+8.2	828.8	98.4	26.4
Second quarter	248.5	-1.8	402.9	+15.4	848.3	89.9	26.3
Third quarter	259.8	+5.7	413.2	+3.0	868.2	92.1	26.6
Fourth quarter	246.2	+18.3	418.6	-0.5	877.7	91.6	26.8
1975							
First quarter	252.9	-13.4	433.2	-5.7	875.6	84.9	27.0
Second quarter	261.7	-14.7	449.8	-16.3	885.4	86.1	27.1
Third quarter	r268.7	r-9.2	461.3	r+3.7	r906.6	94.6	27.4
Fourth quarter							

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 13, 14, 15, and 16.

A NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

Year and quarter	A8 NATIONAL INCOME COMPONENTS IN CURRENT DOLLARS—Con.		A9 SAVING IN CURRENT DOLLARS				
	286. Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	288. Net interest (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	290. Gross saving (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	292. Personal saving (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	294. Undistributed corporate profits plus inventory valuation adjustment (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	296. Capital consumption allowances (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	298. Government surplus or deficit (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)
1972							
First quarter	86.5	43.6	164.4	53.3	21.3	98.9	-8.2
Second quarter	89.5	44.9	169.4	49.0	22.1	103.7	-5.2
Third quarter	92.9	46.2	175.0	49.3	23.3	103.3	-0.6
Fourth quarter	99.8	47.5	184.6	58.9	26.5	105.8	-6.5
1973							
First quarter	103.9	49.2	201.1	65.3	26.3	107.4	+2.1
Second quarter	105.0	51.1	207.9	69.6	24.9	110.5	+3.0
Third quarter	105.2	53.2	217.0	73.2	25.6	111.5	+6.7
Fourth quarter	106.4	55.5	231.7	89.3	26.2	113.9	+2.3
1974							
First quarter	107.7	57.5	224.5	84.4	23.9	115.8	+0.4
Second quarter	105.6	60.1	206.3	71.5	17.1	118.6	-1.0
Third quarter	105.8	62.8	196.4	65.5	9.9	120.7	+0.2
Fourth quarter	103.4	65.9	202.9	86.5	18.1	122.9	-24.6
1975							
First quarter	94.3	68.9	166.6	75.9	21.5	125.2	-56.0
Second quarter	104.9	71.9	165.0	113.8	27.9	127.4	-104.2
Third quarter	p122.5	75.9	p187.7	r84.6	p36.0	130.0	p-62.9
Fourth quarter							

Year and quarter	A10 REAL GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT						
	273. Final sales, constant (1958) dollars (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	246. Change in business inventories, constant (1958) dollars (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	247. Fixed investment, nonresidential, constant (1958) dollars (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	248. Fixed investment, residential structures, constant (1958) dollars (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	249. Gross auto product, constant (1958) dollars (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	263. Federal Government purchases of goods and services, constant (1958) dollars (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	267. State and local government purchases of goods and services, constant (1958) dollars (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)
1972							
First quarter	766.7	+4.2	81.3	33.8	36.1	62.9	80.9
Second quarter	780.0	+6.6	82.4	34.2	37.5	62.5	81.3
Third quarter	789.7	+8.5	83.8	34.3	40.9	59.5	82.4
Fourth quarter	805.3	+8.8	87.2	34.8	41.8	59.2	83.8
1973							
First quarter	825.5	+7.3	92.2	35.0	46.3	58.9	85.2
Second quarter	829.6	+7.8	94.3	34.1	45.2	57.7	86.2
Third quarter	832.7	+8.0	95.1	32.6	43.6	56.2	87.5
Fourth quarter	825.7	+20.0	96.0	29.8	41.6	56.4	89.3
1974							
First quarter	819.9	+10.6	96.3	26.4	29.2	56.3	89.7
Second quarter	818.9	+8.2	96.5	25.7	32.6	56.3	89.5
Third quarter	818.1	+5.0	94.1	23.6	38.9	56.5	89.4
Fourth quarter	793.1	+10.9	89.2	20.4	33.6	57.0	89.3
1975							
First quarter	791.8	-11.7	83.8	17.3	26.7	57.4	90.2
Second quarter	800.7	-17.1	80.3	17.5	33.7	58.3	90.9
Third quarter	r810.6	r-2.3	80.4	r19.4	r39.2	r58.9	91.2
Fourth quarter							

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 16, 17, and 18.

A1 SHARES OF GNP AND NATIONAL INCOME

Percent of Gross National Product

Year and quarter	230A. Personal consumption expenditures (Percent)	241A. Fixed investment, nonresidential (Percent)	244A. Fixed investment, residential structures (Percent)	245A. Change in business inventories (Percent)	250A. Net exports of goods and services (Percent)	262A. Federal Govt. purchases of goods and services (Percent)	266A. State and local govt. purchases of goods and services (Percent)
1972							
First quarter	62.9	10.1	4.6	+0.4	-0.6	9.5	13.0
Second quarter	63.0	10.0	4.6	+0.7	-0.6	9.3	12.9
Third quarter	63.0	10.0	4.7	+0.9	-0.4	8.8	13.0
Fourth quarter	62.9	10.2	4.7	+0.9	-0.4	8.7	13.1
1973							
First quarter	62.6	10.4	4.7	+0.8	-0.1	8.5	13.0
Second quarter	62.5	10.6	4.6	+0.8	0.0	8.3	13.1
Third quarter	62.4	10.6	4.4	+0.9	+0.5	8.0	13.1
Fourth quarter	61.3	10.6	4.0	+2.2	+0.7	8.1	13.2
1974							
First quarter	61.9	10.6	3.6	+1.2	+0.8	8.2	13.6
Second quarter	62.8	10.8	3.5	+1.0	-0.1	8.3	13.7
Third quarter	63.6	10.7	3.3	+0.6	-0.2	8.3	13.8
Fourth quarter	62.6	10.6	2.8	+1.2	+0.1	8.7	13.9
1975							
First quarter	64.5	10.4	2.5	-1.4	+0.6	8.9	14.5
Second quarter	65.1	9.9	2.5	-2.2	+1.1	8.9	14.6
Third quarter	r64.4	9.6	2.7	r-0.4	r+0.8	8.7	14.2
Fourth quarter							

A1 SHARES OF GNP AND NATIONAL INCOME—Con.

Percent of National Income

Year and quarter	280A. Compensation of employees (Percent)	282A. Proprietors' income (Percent)	284A. Rental income of persons (Percent)	286A. Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment (Percent)	288A. Net interest (Percent)
1972					
First quarter	75.0	8.0	2.8	9.5	4.8
Second quarter	75.0	8.0	2.6	9.6	4.8
Third quarter	74.7	7.9	2.8	9.7	4.8
Fourth quarter	74.3	8.1	2.7	10.1	4.8
1973					
First quarter	73.9	8.7	2.6	10.1	4.8
Second quarter	73.9	8.8	2.4	10.0	4.9
Third quarter	73.6	9.2	2.4	9.8	4.9
Fourth quarter	73.6	9.3	2.4	9.6	5.0
1974					
First quarter	74.1	8.8	2.4	9.6	5.1
Second quarter	75.1	8.0	2.3	9.3	5.3
Third quarter	75.1	8.0	2.3	9.2	5.4
Fourth quarter	75.3	7.9	2.3	8.9	5.7
1975					
First quarter	76.1	7.4	2.4	8.2	6.0
Second quarter	75.3	7.3	2.3	8.9	6.1
Third quarter	p73.9	p7.7	p2.2	p10.0	p6.2
Fourth quarter					

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on page 19.

B CYCLICAL INDICATORS–Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS	EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT		
TIMING CLASS	LEADING INDICATORS	ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS	
Minor Economic Process	Marginal Employment Adjustments	Job Vacancies	Comprehensive Employment

Year and month	*1. Average workweek of production workers, manufacturing (Hours)	21. Average weekly overtime hours, production workers, manufacturing (Hours)	2. Accession rate, manufacturing (Per 100 employees)	*5. Average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance, State programs[1] (Thous.)	3. Layoff rate, manufacturing (Per 100 employees)	46. Index of help-wanted advertising in newspapers (1967=100)	48. Man-hours in nonagricultural establishments (Ann. rate, bil. man-hours)
1973							
January	40.5	3.8	4.8	226	0.8	126	146.60
February	(H)41.0	4.0	4.9	(H)223	(H)0.7	126	147.73
March	40.9	3.9	4.9	227	0.8	127	148.41
April	40.9	(H)4.0	4.7	238	0.8	125	148.74
May	40.7	3.9	4.7	234	0.9	126	149.13
June	40.7	3.8	4.8	233	0.8	127	149.57
July	40.6	3.8	4.7	232	1.0	(H)129	149.88
August	40.5	3.7	4.7	247	0.9	126	149.95
September	40.6	3.7	4.8	241	0.8	125	150.38
October	40.6	3.7	4.9	244	0.9	127	150.40
November	40.6	3.8	(H)4.9	251	1.0	126	151.74
December	40.7	3.7	4.5	284	1.1	122	151.46
1974							
January	40.5	3.5	4.5	306	1.4	117	150.88
February	40.4	3.5	4.4	323	1.2	116	151.32
March	40.4	3.6	4.4	312	1.2	117	151.07
April	39.3	2.7	4.5	293	1.1	120	149.15
May	40.3	3.4	4.6	291	1.1	119	151.70
June	40.2	3.4	4.4	306	1.1	119	151.29
July	40.2	3.4	4.4	290	1.0	118	151.22
August	40.1	3.4	4.2	332	1.3	114	151.53
September	39.9	3.2	4.0	362	1.4	107	151.50
October	40.0	3.1	3.7	410	2.0	99	(H)152.62
November	39.5	2.8	3.1	458	2.5	91	149.99
December	39.4	2.7	3.1	504	2.6	85	148.48
1975							
January	39.2	2.4	3.3	548	3.1	77	147.96
February	38.8	2.4	3.3	550	3.0	76	146.15
March	38.9	2.3	3.4	545	2.7	74	145.38
April	39.1	2.3	3.9	517	2.6	74	145.58
May	39.0	2.4	3.5	496	2.6	74	145.70
June	39.3	2.4	3.5	487	2.1	81	145.04
July	39.4	2.6	4.2	410	1.5	84	145.35
August	r39.7	r2.8	4.0	442	1.5	83	r146.81
September	r39.8	r2.8	3.7	451	1.7	r83	r147.15
October	p39.8	p2.7	p3.6	p432	p1.7	p83	p147.96
November							
December							

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U). Current high values are indicated by (H); for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series 3, 5, 14, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, and 93), current low values are indicated by (H). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. Series preceded by an asterisk (*) are included in the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators (chart 88). The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 20, 21, and 39.

[1]Data exclude Puerto Rico which is included in figures published by source agency.

B CYCLICAL INDICATORS–Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS	EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT–Con.		
TIMING CLASS	ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS–Con.		LAGGING INDICATORS
Minor Economic Process	Comprehensive Employment–Con.	Comprehensive Unemployment	Long-Duration Unemployment

Year and month	*41. Number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls, establishment survey (Thous.)	42. Persons engaged in nonagricultural activities, labor force survey (Thous.)	*43. Unemployment rate, total (Percent)	45. Average weekly insured unemployment rate, State programs[1] (Percent)	40. Unemployment rate, married males (Percent)	*44. Unemployment rate, persons unemployed 15 weeks and over (Percent)
1973						
January	75,516	79,182	5.0	2.8	2.4	1.1
February	75,915	79,863	5.0	2.8	2.4	1.0
March	76,159	80,256	4.9	2.8	2.4	1.0
April	76,367	80,521	5.0	2.6	2.4	0.9
May	76,569	80,669	4.9	2.6	2.3	0.9
June	76,878	81,022	4.8	2.6	2.2	0.9
July	76,940	81,144	4.8	2.6	2.1	0.8
August	77,207	81,148	4.8	2.6	2.1	0.9
September	77,366	81,626	4.8	2.6	2.1	0.9
October	77,673	82,024	(H)4.6	2.6	(H)2.1	0.8
November	77,973	82,006	4.8	(H)2.6	2.2	0.9
December	78,058	82,011	4.9	2.8	2.2	(H)0.8
1974						
January	78,068	82,051	5.2	3.1	2.3	0.9
February	78,196	82,050	5.2	3.2	2.4	0.9
March	78,236	82,126	5.1	3.3	2.3	0.9
April	78,351	82,272	5.0	3.2	2.4	1.0
May	78,486	82,565	5.2	3.2	2.2	1.0
June	78,530	82,755	5.2	3.2	2.6	1.0
July	78,648	(H)82,970	5.3	3.2	2.7	1.0
August	78,733	82,823	5.4	3.2	2.7	1.0
September	(H)78,830	82,913	5.8	3.4	2.8	1.1
October	78,790	82,864	6.0	3.7	3.0	1.1
November	78,374	82,314	6.6	4.2	3.3	1.2
December	77,723	81,863	7.2	4.9	3.8	1.4
1975						
January	77,319	81,179	8.2	5.5	4.5	1.7
February	76,804	80,701	8.2	6.0	4.7	2.0
March	76,468	80,584	8.7	6.4	5.2	2.2
April	76,462	80,848	8.9	6.8	5.6	2.6
May	76,510	80,890	9.2	6.9	5.8	2.8
June	76,343	81,140	8.6	6.6	5.7	3.1
July	76,679	81,628	8.4	6.2	5.4	3.2
August	r77,023	81,884	8.4	5.8	5.0	3.1
September	r77,275	81,872	8.3	5.7	5.3	3.1
October	p77,492	82,019	8.6	p5.5	5.2	2.8
November						
December						

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U). Current high values are indicated by (H); for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series 3, 5, 14, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, and 93), current low values are indicated by (H). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. Series preceded by an asterisk (*) are included in the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators (chart 88). The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 21, 22, 41, and 43.

[1]Data exclude Puerto Rico which is included in figures published by source agency.

B CYCLICAL INDICATORS–Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS	B PRODUCTION, INCOME, CONSUMPTION, AND TRADE
TIMING CLASS	ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS
Minor Economic Process	Comprehensive Production / Comprehensive Income / Comprehensive Consumption and Trade

Year and month	*200. Gross national product in current dollars (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	*205. Gross national product in 1958 dollars (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	*47. Index of industrial production (1967=100)	*52. Personal income (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	53. Wages and salaries in mining, manufacturing and construction (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	*56. Manufacturing and trade sales (Mil. dol.)	57. Final sales (series 200 minus series 245) (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	Sales of retail stores: *54. Current dollar sales (Mil. dol.)	Sales of retail stores: 59. Deflated (1967 dollar) sales (Mil. dol.)
1973									
January	...	...	122.2	1,002.0	235.1	135,962	...	40,707	33,930
February	1,248.9	832.8	123.4	1,014.4	238.0	138,404	1,238.9	41,242	34,106
March	...	...	123.7	1,024.5	239.8	140,538	...	41,979	H 34,393
April	...	...	124.1	1,031.7	242.2	140,215	...	41,185	33,384
May	1,277.9	837.4	124.9	1,038.9	244.1	141,924	1,267.2	41,723	33,553
June	...	...	125.6	1,047.2	246.8	141,697	...	41,167	32,832
July	...	...	126.7	1,056.1	248.4	144,754	...	42,767	34,011
August	1,308.9	840.8	126.5	1,067.6	249.7	145,309	1,297.0	42,355	33,349
September	...	...	126.8	1,080.4	253.4	145,226	...	42,529	33,339
October	...	...	127.0	1,090.8	255.7	149,196	...	42,970	33,494
November	1,344.0	H 845.7	H 127.5	1,100.0	258.7	151,899	1,315.1	42,976	33,209
December	...	...	126.5	1,107.1	259.9	150,929	...	42,116	32,121
1974									
January	...	...	125.4	1,107.0	257.4	154,323	...	43,079	32,523
February	1,358.8	830.5	124.6	1,113.4	260.0	156,595	1,341.9	43,295	32,246
March	...	...	124.7	1,117.1	260.7	159,735	...	43,938	32,453
April	...	...	124.9	1,125.2	262.7	160,999	...	44,406	32,467
May	1,383.8	827.1	125.7	1,135.2	265.3	163,048	1,370.3	44,838	32,326
June	...	...	125.8	1,143.5	267.9	163,539	...	44,727	31,896
July	...	...	125.5	1,159.5	268.6	168,082	...	45,905	32,395
August	1,416.3	823.1	125.2	1,167.2	271.7	171,229	1,407.6	46,920	32,771
September	...	...	125.6	1,178.0	273.5	170,355	...	45,858	31,528
October	...	...	124.8	1,185.0	H 274.6	170,997	...	45,844	31,212
November	1,430.9	804.0	121.7	1,184.5	267.4	167,918	1,413.1	44,529	30,064
December	...	...	117.4	1,191.0	264.3	162,347	...	45,109	30,416
1975									
January	...	...	113.7	1,191.1	261.2	161,915	...	46,006	30,922
February	1,416.6	780.0	111.2	1,193.4	255.4	163,248	1,435.8	46,914	31,493
March	...	...	110.0	1,195.7	255.2	159,050	...	45,951	30,630
April	...	...	109.9	1,203.1	255.7	162,374	...	46,813	31,035
May	1,440.9	783.6	110.1	1,214.3	256.7	163,038	1,471.9	48,173	31,971
June	...	...	111.1	1,244.1	259.1	165,504	...	48,578	31,922
July	...	...	112.2	1,238.9	260.8	169,124	...	49,655	32,319
August	H r1,503.6	r808.3	114.0	1,255.9	265.8	r172,349	H r1,509.1	r49,925	r32,350
September			r116.0	r1,270.9	r269.5	H p173,277		r49,473	r32,000
October			p116.5	H p1,283.6	p272.7	(NA)		H p49,955	p32,253
November									
December									

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U). Current high values are indicated by (H); for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series 3, 5, 14, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, and 93), current low values are indicated by (H). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. Series preceded by an asterisk (*) are included in the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators (chart B8). The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 23, 24, and 42.

MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS	FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT
TIMING CLASS	LEADING INDICATORS
Minor Economic Process	Formation of Business Enterprises / New Investment Commitments

Year and month	*12. Index of net business formation (1967=100)	13. Number of new business incorporations (Number)	*6. Value of manufacturers' new orders, durable goods industries (Bil. dol.)	8. Index of construction contracts, total value[1] (1967=100)	*10. Contracts and orders for plant and equipment (Bil. dol.)	11. Newly approved capital appropriations, 1,000 manufacturing corporations[1] (Bil. dol.)	24. Value of manufacturers new orders, capital goods industries, nondefense (Bil. dol.)	9. Construction contracts for commercial and industrial buildings, floor space[1] (Million sq. feet)	(Million sq. meters)[2]
1973									
January	119.1	27,796	38.48	185	11.33	...	9.57	87.48	8.13
February	119.9	28,752	39.37	191	11.36	9.72	9.45	85.89	7.98
March	(H)120.8	28,964	40.86	193	11.69	...	10.04	84.71	7.87
April	119.3	28,522	40.81	177	11.30	...	9.94	83.61	7.77
May	118.8	28,286	41.71	173	11.94	10.92	10.04	83.73	7.78
June	118.5	27,999	42.29	183	12.76	...	10.56	85.79	7.97
July	118.2	27,664	41.01	175	12.62	...	10.57	(H)95.42	(H)8.86
August	117.2	26,689	41.71	199	12.65	11.67	10.28	89.80	8.34
September	115.6	26,240	40.70	182	12.26	...	10.39	83.77	7.78
October	116.2	26,809	42.71	191	13.29	...	10.93	91.60	8.51
November	117.6	26,718	43.04	194	13.40	12.20	11.16	87.47	8.13
December	114.0	24,881	41.24	161	12.73	...	10.94	69.51	6.46
1974									
January	113.3	26,511	41.63	155	12.66	...	11.00	76.53	7.11
February	113.0	27,056	42.60	187	13.17	12.86	11.42	80.67	7.49
March	113.9	26,458	42.40	181	13.01	...	11.30	75.07	6.97
April	115.9	(H)29,071	44.32	167	13.67	...	11.92	82.77	7.69
May	116.3	27,562	46.96	188	14.57	14.98	11.80	77.98	7.24
June	115.7	25,785	47.20	166	13.84	...	12.01	75.83	7.04
July	118.6	27,790	47.42	177	(H)15.16	...	(H)12.80	76.64	7.12
August	114.6	26,495	(H)49.18	170	13.52	(H)16.38	11.80	82.17	7.63
September	111.1	26,313	46.21	187	14.08	...	11.83	73.70	6.85
October	105.2	25,404	44.39	148	12.87	...	11.38	62.47	5.80
November	105.1	25,555	42.70	154	12.34	12.68	10.62	56.71	5.27
December	106.3	25,003	38.09	176	13.64	...	10.46	54.25	5.04
1975									
January	102.9	24,406	36.17	135	11.39	...	10.08	54.39	5.05
February	101.7	24,298	37.36	135	11.34	11.46	9.97	46.54	4.32
March	103.0	24,922	35.97	153	11.44	...	9.52	39.69	3.69
April	103.4	26,506	38.98	189	13.01	...	10.31	56.90	5.29
May	104.8	26,634	39.43	182	12.99	r11.08	10.30	44.79	4.16
June	110.7	26,843	39.73	174	12.34	...	10.14	50.54	4.70
July	113.2	28,143	41.68	165	12.65	...	10.73	52.60	4.89
August	r112.6	28,708	42.69	(H)208	13.98	p10.82	10.39	43.25	4.02
September	re113.5	(NA)	r42.23	157	r11.93		r10.21	50.12	4.66
October	e112.0		p42.78	166	p12.21		p10.75	54.10	5.03
November									
December									

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U). Current high values are indicated by (H); for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series 3, 5, 14, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, and 93), current low values are indicated by (H). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. Series preceded by an asterisk (*) are included in the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators (chart 88). The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated: "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 25, 26, and 39.

[1] This is a copyrighted series used by permission; it may not be reproduced without written permission from the source agency: McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division (series 8 and 9) or The Conference Board (series 11).

[2] Converted to metric units by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS	FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT–Con.			INVENTORIES AND INVENTORY INVESTMENT
TIMING CLASS	LEADING INDICATORS–Con.	ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS	LAGGING INDICATORS	LEADING INDICATORS
Minor Economic Process	New Investment Commitments–Con.	Backlog of Investment Commitments	Investment Expenditures	Inventory Investment and Purchasing

Year and month	28. New private housing units started, total[1] (Ann. rate, thous.)	*29. Index of new private housing units authorized by local building permits[1] (1967=100)	96. Manufacturers' unfilled orders, durable goods industries (Bil. dol.)	97. Backlog of capital appropriations, manufacturing[2] (Bil. dol.)	*61. Business expenditures on new plant and equipment, total (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	89. Machinery and equipment sales and business construction expenditures (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	245. Change in business inventories (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	*31. Change in book value of mfg. and trade inventories, total (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	37. Purchased materials, companies reporting higher inventories (Percent reporting)
1973									
January	2,486	195.7	82.27	...	...	126.80	...	+23.0	61
February	2,376	191.8	83.91	...	96.19	126.51	+10.0	+25.2	63
March	2,309	177.7	86.80	26.03	...	128.52	...	+22.0	61
April	2,096	164.4	89.60	...	...	131.73	...	+17.3	57
May	2,313	166.4	92.74	...	97.76	132.41	+10.7	+28.3	58
June	2,087	176.7	96.41	29.62	...	135.14	...	+30.3	63
July	2,120	156.8	98.46	...	...	137.47	...	+23.7	64
August	2,058	155.9	101.54	...	100.90	135.53	+11.8	+26.5	61
September	1,861	146.8	103.45	33.36	...	137.26	...	+17.6	64
October	1,692	121.6	105.87	...	...	139.91	...	+21.4	(H)70
November	1,721	120.8	108.30	...	103.74	142.39	(H)+28.9	+34.5	64
December	1,441	111.0	109.86	37.11	...	142.81	...	+50.7	65
1974									
January	1,437	112.5	111.38	...	...	144.58	...	+35.2	63
February	1,881	113.9	113.58	...	107.27	147.63	+16.9	+36.8	59
March	1,511	120.2	114.93	39.84	...	149.04	...	+35.8	57
April	1,580	108.9	117.82	...	...	149.90	...	+24.8	59
May	1,467	99.9	122.02	...	111.40	151.29	+13.5	+47.7	58
June	1,533	96.1	126.08	44.80	...	156.22	...	+53.0	56
July	1,314	89.6	129.67	...	...	151.32	...	+57.3	54
August	1,156	80.0	134.30	...	113.99	151.94	+8.7	+53.1	57
September	1,157	73.5	(H)135.70	(H)50.01	...	155.49	...	+61.5	(H)
October	1,106	69.9	134.22	...	...	(H)160.52	...	(H)+67.4	49
November	1,017	66.4	132.66	...	(H)116.22	159.38	+17.8	+39.4	47
December	880	72.1	129.94	49.79	...	156.39	...	+47.7	41
1975									
January	999	59.4	125.87	...	...	153.54	...	+1.2	37
February	1,000	60.4	123.25	...	114.57	155.41	-19.2	-10.8	30
March	985	58.3	120.10	49.08	...	150.14	...	-21.6	30
April	980	72.1	118.23	...	...	151.74	...	-17.7	26
May	1,130	78.6	117.48	...	112.46	148.75	-31.0	-31.6	31
June	1,094	81.8	116.75	r47.64	...	150.24	...	-7.0	29
July	1,235	89.8	117.21	...	...	148.67	...	-4.8	25
August	r1,269	85.7	117.41	...	a113.48	r149.95	r-5.5	r+15.8	28
September	r1,268	r94.4	r116.36	p45.74	...	p149.00		p+5.6	37
October	p1,458	p94.1	p115.08		...	(NA)		(NA)	42
November					a113.70				
December									

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U). Current high values are indicated by (H); for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series 3, 5, 14, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, and 93), current low values are indicated by (H). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. Series preceded by an asterisk (*) are included in the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators (chart 88). The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "a", estimated; "e", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 26, 27, 28, 40, and 43.

[1]Series reaching high values before 1973 are as follows: Series 28, January 1972 (2,494); Series 29, December 1972 (208.5).

[2]This is a copyrighted series used by permission; it may not be reproduced without written permission from The Conference Board.

CYCLICAL INDICATORS–Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS	5 INVENTORIES AND INVENTORY INVESTMENT–Con.		6 PRICES, COSTS, AND PROFITS		
TIMING CLASS	LEADING INDICATORS–Con.	LAGGING INDICATORS	LEADING INDICATORS		
Minor Economic Process	Inventory Investment and Purchasing–Con.	Inventories	Sensitive Commodity Prices	Stock Prices	Profits and Profit Margins

Year and month	20. Change in book value, mfrs.' inventories of mtls. and supplies (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	26. Prod. materials, companies reporting commitments 60 days or longer (U) (Percent reporting)	32. Vendor performance, companies reporting slower deliveries (U) (Percent reporting)	25. Change in unfilled orders, durable goods industries (Bil. dol.)	*71. Manufacturing and trade inventories, book value (Bil. dol.)	65. Mfrs.' inventories of finished goods, book value (Bil. dol.)	*23. Index of industrial materials prices (U) (1967=100)	*19. Index of stock prices, 500 common stocks (U) (1941-43=10)	Corporate profits after taxes	
									*16. Current dollars (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	18. Constant (1958) dollars (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)
1973										
January	+4.1	63	78	+1.36	199.61	35.72	139.3	(H)118.42	...	...
February	+5.3	68	84	+1.64	201.71	35.87	147.5	114.16	71.5	50.5
March	+3.2	67	88	+2.89	203.55	36.19	155.3	112.42	...	...
April	+4.2	77	90	+2.80	204.98	36.08	158.2	110.27	...	...
May	+5.3	80	(H)92	+3.14	207.34	36.45	162.9	107.22	74.0	51.4
June	+6.9	78	89	+3.67	209.87	36.84	170.1	104.75	...	...
July	+7.6	82	88	+2.05	211.84	36.85	178.1	105.83	...	...
August	+6.3	80	88	+3.09	214.05	36.74	189.8	103.80	72.9	49.8
September	+7.0	83	90	+1.90	215.51	37.04	186.3	105.61	...	...
October	+7.9	87	90	+2.42	217.30	37.12	188.1	109.84	...	...
November	+5.7	84	91	+2.42	220.17	37.33	192.4	102.03	73.2	49.1
December	+13.1	87	88	+1.56	224.40	37.95	208.9	94.78	...	...
1974										
January	+12.2	90	85	+1.52	227.34	38.46	215.9	96.11	...	...
February	+11.8	(H)91	88	+2.20	230.40	38.89	232.0	93.45	83.2	54.5
March	+13.8	85	88	+1.34	233.39	39.11	237.2	97.44	...	...
April	+12.6	83	84	+2.89	235.46	39.35	(H)238.4	92.46	...	...
May	+16.0	84	79	+4.20	239.43	39.76	226.2	89.67	83.1	52.9
June	+13.5	84	76	+4.07	243.85	40.39	227.5	89.79	...	...
July	(H)+19.7	83	72	+3.58	248.63	41.34	228.2	82.82	...	...
August	+17.9	85	68	(H)+4.64	253.05	42.09	224.2	76.03	(H)94.3	(H)58.2
September	+15.5	83	52	+1.39	258.18	43.41	214.7	68.12	...	...
October	+9.5	82	46	-1.47	263.79	44.27	204.4	69.44	...	...
November	+4.8	73	32	-1.57	267.08	45.58	196.4	71.74	79.5	46.9
December	+19.2	69	22	-2.71	271.05	46.73	183.4	67.07	...	...
1975										
January	+8.4	64	18	-4.07	(H)271.15	47.60	180.1	72.56	...	...
February	+2.1	64	16	-2.63	270.25	47.70	181.1	80.10	62.3	35.9
March	-6.1	58	17	-3.15	268.45	(H)47.73	182.3	83.78	...	...
April	-12.2	57	22	-1.87	266.97	47.29	186.4	84.72	...	...
May	-10.5	54	24	-0.76	264.34	47.01	184.2	90.10	70.3	40.0
June	-8.2	56	26	-0.72	263.75	46.83	173.2	92.40	...	...
July	-7.4	53	30	+0.45	263.34	46.41	171.5	92.49	...	...
August	r-6.5	58	36	+0.20	r264.66	r46.60	179.6	85.71	p82.2	p46.3
September	-2.2	58	44	r-1.05	p265.13	47.02	184.2	84.67		
October	(NA)	62	45	p-1.28	(NA)	(NA)	181.9	[2]88.57		
November							[1]179.3	[2]90.11		
December										

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U). Current high values are indicated by (H); for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series 3, 5, 14, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, and 93), current low values are indicated by (H). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. Series preceded by an asterisk (*) are included in the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators (chart 88). The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 28, 29, 30, 40, 41, and 43.

[1]Average for November 4, 11, and 18. [2]Average for November 5, 12, and 19.

MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS	PRICES, COSTS, AND PROFITS–Con.			
TIMING CLASS	LEADING INDICATORS–Con.		ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS	LAGGING INDICATORS
Minor Economic Process	Profits and Profit Margins–Con.	Cash Flows	Comprehensive Wholesale Prices	Unit Labor Costs

Year and month	22. Ratio, profits to income orig. in corporate business (Percent)	15. Profits (after taxes) per dollar of sales, all mfg. corp.[1] (Cents)	*17. Ratio, price to unit labor cost index, mfg. (1967=100)	Net cash flows, corporate: 34. Current dollars (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	Net cash flows, corporate: 35. Constant (1958) dol. (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	55. Index of wholesale prices, industrial commod. Ⓤ (1967=100)	58. Index of wholesale prices, mfd. goods Ⓤ (1967=100)	Unit labor cost, total private economy: 63. Index (1967=100)	Unit labor cost, total private economy: 63c. Change over 1-Q spans (Ann. rate, percent)	68. Labor cost (cur. dol.) per unit of gross prod. (1958 dol.), corp. (Dollars)	*62. Index of labor cost per unit of output, mfg. (1967=100)
1973											
January	...	...	103.0	...	...	120.0	121.6	...	7.4	...	118.4
February	11.4	4.7	104.1	112.0	79.1	121.3	123.6	127.6	...	0.858	118.4
March	...	...	105.3	...	...	122.8	125.7	...	...	...	119.0
April	...	...	104.7	...	...	124.2	126.4	...	6.9	...	120.2
May	11.6	4.7	105.6	115.7	80.5	125.3	128.3	129.8	...	0.870	120.7
June	...	...	106.4	...	...	126.0	130.1	...	...	...	121.2
July	...	...	106.0	...	...	126.1	129.1	...	7.4	...	121.6
August	11.1	4.7	109.3	114.8	78.5	126.7	133.4	132.1	...	0.884	122.4
September	...	...	106.9	...	...	127.4	131.8	...	...	...	123.3
October	...	...	106.3	...	...	128.5	132.0	...	8.0	...	124.7
November	10.8	5.7	107.5	115.5	78.1	130.1	132.8	134.7	...	0.905	124.8
December	...	...	108.6	...	...	132.2	135.1	...	...	...	125.4
1974											
January	...	...	110.7	...	...	135.3	138.6	...	Ⓗ16.4	...	125.6
February	11.6	5.8	111.2	125.7	83.4	138.2	140.9	139.9	...	0.937	126.5
March	...	...	112.2	...	...	142.4	143.6	...	...	...	127.4
April	...	...	112.8	...	...	146.6	146.0	...	12.6	...	129.0
May	12.1	5.6	113.9	126.3	81.5	150.5	149.3	144.1	...	0.964	130.2
June	...	...	114.0	...	...	153.6	151.5	...	...	...	131.8
July	...	...	116.7	...	...	157.8	156.4	...	12.8	...	134.0
August	Ⓗ13.5	Ⓗ5.9	119.5	Ⓗ138.6	Ⓗ86.4	161.6	161.8	148.5	...	0.993	134.6
September	...	...	120.0	...	...	162.9	162.4	...	...	...	135.5
October	...	...	120.9	...	...	164.8	165.2	...	14.4	...	136.8
November	11.1	4.9	Ⓗ121.5	125.5	74.0	165.8	166.2	153.6	...	1.023	138.1
December	...	...	119.9	...	...	166.1	166.9	...	...	...	140.5
1975											
January	...	...	117.5	...	...	167.5	168.2	...	10.7	...	144.0
February	9.3	3.8	116.2	109.6	62.5	168.4	168.0	157.5	...	Ⓗ1.043	144.5
March	...	...	113.7	...	...	168.9	167.8	...	...	...	147.3
April	...	...	113.9	...	...	169.7	168.7	...	3.2	...	147.8
May	10.2	4.4	113.4	119.3	67.1	170.3	169.5	Ⓗ158.8	...	1.034	148.6
June	...	...	113.6	...	...	170.7	170.1	...	...	...	148.4
July	...	...	r114.9	...	...	171.2	171.4	...	r-4.1	...	r149.1
August	p11.5	(NA)	115.0	p132.9	p74.3	172.2	172.3	r157.1		p1.022	r148.9
September			116.2			173.1	173.0				r149.0
October			p116.7			Ⓗ174.7	Ⓗ174.5				Ⓗp149.8
November											
December											

NOTE. Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by Ⓤ. Current high values are indicated by Ⓗ; for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series 3, 5, 14, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, and 93), current low values are indicated by Ⓛ. Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. Series preceded by an asterisk (*) are included in the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators (chart B8). The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 30, 31, 32, 41, and 43.

[1] Data beginning with the 4th quarter 1973 are not comparable with earlier data due to changes in the definition of profits and in the rules for consolidation. The figure for the 4th quarter 1973 on the old basis is 4.8.

B CYCLICAL INDICATORS–Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS	B5 MONEY AND CREDIT
TIMING CLASS	LEADING INDICATORS
Minor Economic Process	Flows of Money and Credit / Credit Difficulties

Year and month	85. Change in U.S. money supply (M1) (Ann. rate, percent)	102. Change in money supply plus time deposits at commercial banks (M2) (Ann. rate, percent)	103. Change in money supply plus time deposits at banks and nonbank institutions (M3) (Ann. rate, percent)	33. Net change in mortgage debt held by financial institutions and life insurance companies[1] [2] (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	112. Net change in bank loans to businesses[3] (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	*113. Net change in consumer installment debt (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	110. Total private borrowing (Ann. rate, mil. dol.)	14. Current liabilities of business failures (U)[1] (Mil. dol.)	39. Delinquency rate, 30 days and over, consumer installment loans[1] (Percent)
1973									
January	+5.16	+9.36	+10.65	+47.92	+23.70	+23.39	...	205.84	...
February	+4.67	+7.02	+8.45	+49.33	+50.95	+23.96	185,696	137.16	2.01
March	+0.47	+5.40	+6.99	+53.46	+41.00	(H) +24.53	...	252.35	...
April	+6.51	+7.85	+8.20	+52.75	+26.14	+16.85	...	119.34	2.01
May	+13.42	+12.03	+11.18	+53.51	+14.32	+23.89	178,460	167.95	...
June	+13.72	+11.69	+11.76	+57.43	+13.07	+19.34	...	180.21	1.99
July	+3.62	+5.24	+5.96	+53.60	+22.94	+23.98	...	206.19	...
August	-0.45	+6.96	+5.26	+52.30	+29.40	+22.74	184,496	190.15	2.02
September	-1.35	+4.54	+4.43	+43.74	+6.02	+16.31	...	189.47	...
October	+4.06	+9.48	+8.42	+40.69	+3.13	+20.40	...	185.66	2.11
November	+12.60	+11.97	+10.49	+39.76	+4.31	+20.71	161,928	218.67	...
December	+9.35	+10.58	+10.27	+31.66	+17.00	+4.92	...	245.62	2.27
1974									
January	-2.65	+6.92	+7.18	+36.94	+19.79	+11.00	...	337.28	...
February	+9.75	+11.26	+9.47	+39.92	+1.04	+8.05	157,208	213.13	2.54
March	+9.23	+9.50	+9.52	+41.93	+30.01	+7.40	...	204.59	...
April	+6.10	+7.99	+7.53	+48.34	(H) +52.21	+13.84	...	209.76	2.56
May	+4.34	+4.48	+3.68	+47.36	+20.42	+15.14	(H) 207,196	375.69	...
June	+10.37	+11.16	+9.11	+39.54	+14.92	+13.03	...	215.50	2.61
July	+1.71	+5.02	+4.77	+39.83	+44.54	+15.90	...	153.40	...
August	+0.43	+4.60	+3.75	+31.58	+14.17	+18.14	164,008	232.68	2.63
September	+0.86	+2.99	+2.99	+30.66	+21.02	+8.12	...	217.01	...
October	+3.85	+8.35	+7.09	+29.34	+9.90	+4.82	...	306.83	2.65
November	+8.52	+7.90	+7.66	+24.11	+21.42	-4.80	142,872	344.66	...
December	+3.38	+3.73	+5.90	+16.52	+14.22	-9.77	...	242.59	2.80
1975									
January	-11.81	+2.54	+5.62	+25.07	-11.59	-4.81	...	391.14	2.59
February	+3.41	+8.39	+9.86	+30.26	-39.71	+2.84	r95,040	384.76	2.71
March	+11.05	+11.63	+13.88	+28.99	-17.42	-5.24	...	343.35	2.94
April	+3.37	+7.29	+11.69	+36.54	-22.73	-2.90	...	372.08	2.74
May	+11.34	+13.36	+14.89	+39.47	-22.70	-1.50	r107,432	357.79	2.65
June	(H) +18.72	(H) +19.25	(H) +19.84	+35.38	-18.34	+5.06	...	175.92	2.63
July	+2.05	+8.17	+12.17	+40.72	-7.32	+10.43	...	242.03	2.60
August	+2.86	+5.90	+9.43	+38.22	-18.72	+6.00	p120,084	222.44	2.65
September	r+2.04	+4.77	r+7.78	p+47.96	r+2.59	+12.68		205.53	2.59
October	p+2.85	p+4.02	p+7.28	(NA)	p+5.87	(NA)		(NA)	(NA)
November	[4] +14.31	[4] +14.27			[4] +7.96				
December									

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U). Current high values are indicated by (H); for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series 3, 5, 14, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, and 93), current low values are indicated by (H). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. Series preceded by an asterisk (*) are included in the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators (chart 88). The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 33, 34, and 41.

[1] Series reaching high values before 1973 are as follows: Series 33, December 1972 (+57.89); Series 14, December 1972 (86.79); Series 39, December 1971 (1.71). [2] Data include conventional mortgages held by GNMA. [3] Data beginning October 1974 are not strictly comparable with earlier data. See October 1974 BCD, page iii. [4] Average for weeks ended November 5 and 12.

CYCLICAL INDICATORS–Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS	MONEY AND CREDIT–Con.			
TIMING CLASS	ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS		LAGGING INDICATORS	
Minor Economic Process	Bank Reserves	Interest Rates	Outstanding Debt	Interest Rates

Year and month	93. Free reserves (U) (Mil. dol.)	119. Federal funds rate (U) (Percent)	114. Treasury bill rate (U) (Percent)	116. Corporate bond yields (U) (Percent)	115. Treasury bond yields (U) (Percent)	117. Municipal bond yields (U) (Percent)	66. Consumer installment debt (Mil. dol.)	*72. Commercial and industrial loans outstanding, weekly reporting large commercial banks[1] (Mil. dol.)	109. Average prime rate charged by banks (U) (Percent)	*67. Bank rates on short-term business loans, 35 cities (U) (Percent)	118. Mortgage yields, residential (U) (Percent)
1973											
January	-823	5.94	5.31	7.61	5.96	5.05	126,388	93,885	6.00	...	7.55
February	-1,388	6.58	5.56	7.67	6.14	5.13	128,385	98,131	6.02	6.52	7.56
March	-1,563	7.09	6.05	7.75	6.20	5.29	130,429	101,548	6.30	...	7.63
April	-1,564	7.12	6.29	7.70	6.11	5.15	131,833	103,726	6.60	...	7.73
May	-1,638	7.84	6.35	7.69	6.25	5.14	133,824	104,919	7.01	7.35	7.79
June	-1,653	8.49	7.19	7.73	6.32	5.18	135,436	106,008	7.49	...	7.89
July	-1,584	10.40	8.02	7.97	6.53	5.40	137,434	107,920	8.30	...	8.19
August	-1,734	10.50	8.67	8.45	6.85	5.48	139,329	110,370	9.23	9.24	(NA)
September	-1,477	10.78	8.48	8.10	6.41	5.10	140,688	110,872	9.86	...	9.18
October	-1,141	10.01	7.16	7.97	6.25	5.05	142,388	111,133	9.94	...	8.97
November	-1,111	10.03	7.87	7.95	6.30	5.18	144,114	111,492	9.75	10.08	8.86
December	-995	9.95	7.36	8.09	6.35	5.12	144,524	112,909	9.75	...	8.78
1974											
January	-790	9.65	7.76	8.32	6.56	5.22	145,441	114,558	9.73	...	(NA)
February	-980	8.97	7.06	8.21	6.54	5.20	146,112	114,645	9.21	9.91	8.54
March	-1,444	9.35	7.99	8.60	6.81	5.40	146,729	117,146	8.83	...	8.66
April	-1,506	10.51	8.23	9.04	7.04	5.73	147,882	121,497	10.02	...	9.17
May	-2,282	11.31	8.43	9.39	7.09	6.02	149,144	123,199	11.25	11.15	9.46
June	-2,739	11.93	8.14	9.59	7.02	6.13	150,230	124,442	11.54	...	9.46
July	-2,982	(H)12.92	7.75	10.18	7.18	6.68	151,555	128,154	11.98	...	9.85
August	(H) -3,008	12.01	(H) 8.74	10.30	(H)7.33	6.71	153,067	129,335	12.00	(H)12.40	10.30
September	-2,957	11.34	8.36	(H)10.44	7.30	6.76	153,744	130,988	(H)12.00	...	(H)10.38
October	-1,585	10.06	7.24	10.29	7.22	6.57	154,146	131,813	11.68	...	10.13
November	-960	9.45	7.58	9.22	6.93	6.61	153,746	133,598	10.83	11.64	(NA)
December	-332	8.35	7.18	9.47	6.77	7.05	152,932	(H)134,783	10.50	...	9.51
1975											
January	-441	7.13	6.49	9.17	6.68	6.82	152,531	133,817	10.05	...	8.99
February	+95	6.24	5.58	8.84	6.66	6.39	152,768	130,508	8.96	9.94	8.84
March	+167	5.54	5.54	9.48	6.77	6.74	152,331	129,056	7.93	...	8.69
April	+17	5.49	5.69	9.81	7.05	6.95	152,089	127,162	7.50	...	(NA)
May	-52	5.22	5.32	9.76	7.01	6.97	151,964	125,270	7.41	8.16	9.16
June	+288	5.55	5.19	9.27	6.86	6.95	152,386	123,742	7.08	...	9.06
July	-276	6.10	6.16	9.56	6.89	7.07	153,255	123,132	7.14	...	9.13
August	+44	6.14	6.46	9.70	7.11	7.17	153,755	121,572	7.65	8.22	9.32
September	r-136	6.24	6.38	9.89	7.28	(H)7.44	(H)154,812	r121,788	7.89		9.74
October	p+42	5.82	6.08	9.54	7.29	7.39	(NA)	p122,277	7.96		9.53
November	[2]+322	[3]5.22	[3]5.45	[3]9.29	[3]7.19	[3]7.45		[4]122,940	[5]7.54		
December											

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U). Current high values are indicated by (H); for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series 3, 5, 14, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, and 93), current low values are indicated by (H). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. Series preceded by an asterisk (*) are included in the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators (chart 88). The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 35, 36, and 43.

[1]Data beginning with September 1974 are not strictly comparable with earlier data. See October 1974 BCD, page iii. [2]Average for weeks ended November 5, 12, and 19. [3]Average for weeks ended November 7, 14, and 21. [4]Average for weeks ended November 5 and 12. [5]Average for November 1 through 25.

B CYCLICAL INDICATORS–Selected Indicators by Timing

Year and month	B COMPOSITE INDEXES								
	New index of 12 leading indicators, original trend	New index of 12 leading indicators, reverse trend adjusted[1]	New index of 4 coincident indicators	New index of 6 lagging indicators	Leading Indicator Subgroups				
					813. Marginal employment adjustments (series 1, 2, 3, 5)	814. Capital investment commitments (series 6, 10, 12, 29)	815. Inventory investment and purchasing (series 23, 25, 31, 37)	816. Profitability (series 16, 17, 19)	817. Sensitive financial flows (series 33, 85, 112, 113)
	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)
1973		Revised[2]	([2])	([2])					
January	125.0	164.5	163.4	140.8	102.2	121.2	114.8	115.6	124.2
February	125.7	166.0	166.5	144.4	102.5	121.6	116.6	116.3	125.9
March	124.5	164.8	168.0	147.5	103.2	122.2	118.8	118.5	(H)128.6
April	124.1	164.3	168.2	151.3	(H)103.3	120.8	118.6	118.1	120.4
May	124.9	166.3	169.6	154.2	103.2	120.9	121.3	119.0	123.7
June	(H)126.6	(H)169.7	170.3	158.1	102.3	(H)122.4	123.9	118.8	121.9
July	126.5	168.8	173.0	162.4	101.7	121.1	123.6	118.6	122.5
August	123.9	166.1	172.7	166.1	102.2	120.5	126.9	120.8	117.4
September	122.3	165.3	174.4	169.3	102.8	118.9	125.3	119.2	108.7
October	122.4	165.8	176.4	170.3	102.6	118.9	127.1	119.6	108.2
November	121.7	166.6	(H)178.2	171.7	100.8	119.2	129.1	119.0	110.6
December	119.8	164.8	175.6	175.8	97.7	116.1	132.9	119.5	104.7
1974									
January	117.5	162.5	173.7	177.7	95.3	115.7	132.1	122.8	106.9
February	117.7	163.2	172.6	177.6	95.2	116.6	135.2	123.7	109.6
March	119.6	166.0	172.2	178.7	94.8	117.3	134.6	125.6	115.8
April	117.4	163.4	171.8	184.0	95.6	118.3	135.3	124.8	123.1
May	116.5	163.0	172.5	189.4	95.6	118.4	137.3	125.0	121.0
June	113.7	160.0	171.6	192.3	96.1	117.4	138.0	126.4	116.1
July	112.9	159.1	172.4	195.5	95.8	118.8	137.8	128.0	115.8
August	108.8	153.5	171.9	196.7	94.3	115.9	(H)138.0	(H)129.4	113.7
September	104.3	147.7	171.0	198.3	92.3	113.3	134.4	125.4	105.5
October	100.2	142.5	169.0	199.5	89.0	109.5	129.2	124.9	106.2
November	97.1	138.7	162.8	198.9	85.7	108.3	124.1	124.4	101.1
December	95.0	136.3	156.4	(H)199.5	83.9	108.8	120.7	119.4	92.8
1975									
January	r91.6	131.9	152.5	198.9	82.5	104.1	113.3	117.1	89.1
February	r91.0	131.5	149.7	192.4	81.9	104.1	112.2	115.9	90.5
March	r91.8	133.3	147.0	190.3	82.5	103.9	110.9	116.1	88.7
April	r94.6	138.0	147.6	185.5	83.9	107.6	112.1	117.7	94.0
May	r96.6	141.5	148.8	181.7	84.0	109.0	112.4	119.8	96.2
June	r99.7	146.6	149.5	174.9	85.7	111.3	112.5	r122.1	99.1
July	102.0	150.5	151.4	175.6	r88.8	113.8	112.4	r124.8	101.3
August	r102.6	152.1	154.6	174.8	r89.3	r114.2	116.6	r124.5	r98.8
September	102.5	152.5	156.9	174.0	p88.6	r114.1	r117.1	r125.5	p105.1
October	[3]102.0	[3]152.4	[4]158.8	p176.2	(NA)	p113.8	p117.4	p127.8	(NA)
November									
December									

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U). Current high values are indicated by (H); for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series 3, 5, 14, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, and 93), current low values are indicated by (H). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. Series preceded by an asterisk (*) are included in the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators (chart B8). The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 37 and 38.

[1]Reverse trend adjusted index of 12 leaders contains the same trend as the new index of 4 coincident indicators.

[2]See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," page iii.

[3]Excludes series X170D for which data are not yet available.

[4]Excludes series 56D for which data are not yet available.

The old index of 12 leading indicators is shown in appendix G.

C ANTICIPATIONS AND INTENTIONS

Year and quarter	C1 AGGREGATE SERIES					
	61. Business expenditures for new plant and equipment, all industries			410. Manufacturers' sales, total value	412. Manufacturers' inventories, total book value	414. Condition of manufacturers' inventories: percent considered high less percent considered low
	a. Actual expenditures (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	b. Second anticipations as percent of actual (Percent)	c. First anticipations as percent of actual (Percent)	(Bil. dol.)	(Bil. dol.)	(Percent)
1972						
First quarter	86.79	100.9	100.4	177.6	103.0	12
Second quarter	87.12	104.1	102.3	182.7	104.3	10
Third quarter	87.67	103.1	102.3	187.0	106.2	11
Fourth quarter	91.94	100.5	99.9	196.9	107.7	10
1973						
First quarter	96.19	100.6	100.5	206.2	110.2	9
Second quarter	97.76	100.8	102.4	211.4	113.0	11
Third quarter	100.90	101.0	100.9	215.1	116.1	12
Fourth quarter	103.74	101.2	100.6	224.6	120.9	13
1974						
First quarter	107.27	99.9	100.8	232.4	126.5	18
Second quarter	111.40	99.3	98.7	242.1	133.5	22
Third quarter	113.99	99.1	99.3	255.0	143.0	23
Fourth quarter	116.22	98.4	99.8	252.8	150.4	31
1975						
First quarter	114.57	98.8	103.0	236.0	151.2	30
Second quarter	112.46	100.8	101.2	240.5	148.1	24
Third quarter	a113.48	(NA)	(NA)	a261.0	a146.2	(NA)
Fourth quarter	a113.70			a271.2	a144.3	

Year and quarter	C1 AGGREGATE SERIES—Con.		C2 DIFFUSION INDEXES				
	416. Adequacy of mfrs.' capacity: percent considered inadequate less percent considered excessive (Percent)	435. Index of consumer sentiment (U) (First quarter 1966=100)	D61. Business expenditures for new plant and equipment, all industries			D440. New orders, manufacturing[1] (U)	
			a. Actual expenditures (1-Q span)	b. Second anticipations (1-Q span)	c. First anticipations (1-Q span)	Actual (4-Q span)	Anticipated (4-Q span)
1972							
First quarter	24	87.5	44.4	77.8	75.0	82	82
Second quarter	26	89.3	50.0	63.9	44.4	84	86
Third quarter	31	94.0	55.6	88.9	47.2	86	88
Fourth quarter	35	90.8	83.3	75.0	50.0	84	88
1973							
First quarter	41	80.8	83.3	77.8	86.1	88	88
Second quarter	45	76.0	61.1	77.8	63.9	90	90
Third quarter	48	71.8	83.3	72.2	61.1	88	88
Fourth quarter	51	75.7	66.7	75.0	72.2	86	87
1974							
First quarter	51	60.9	77.8	72.2	75.0	84	86
Second quarter	49	72.0	86.1	77.8	86.1	82	80
Third quarter	45	64.5	61.1	61.1	69.4	74	85
Fourth quarter	32	58.4	63.9	55.6	61.1	59	80
1975							
First quarter	22	58.0	38.9	36.1	66.7	50	72
Second quarter	21	72.9	44.4	41.7	52.8	54	59
Third quarter	(NA)	75.8	(NA)	50.0	66.7	(NA)	70
Fourth quarter					61.1		73

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 44, 45, and 46.

[1]This is a copyrighted series used by permission; it may not be reproduced without written permission from Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Year and quarter	C2 DIFFUSION INDEXES—Con.							
	D442. Net profits, manufacturing and trade[1] (U)		D444. Net sales, manufacturing and trade[1] (U)		D446. Number of employees, mfg. and trade[1] (U)		D450. Level of inventories, manufacturing and trade[1] (U)	
	Actual (4-Q span)	Anticipated (4-Q span)	Actual (4-Q span)	Anticipated (4-Q span)	Actual (4-Q span)	Anticipated (4-Q span)	Actual (4-Q span)	Anticipated (4-Q span)
1972								
First quarter	74	76	82	83	56	58	64	61
Second quarter	76	82	82	88	58	60	66	66
Third quarter	79	84	85	90	62	61	72	66
Fourth quarter	80	83	86	88	60	60	71	66
1973								
First quarter	78	82	86	88	63	60	73	69
Second quarter	79	85	89	90	62	63	76	72
Third quarter	76	84	86	90	60	62	75	72
Fourth quarter	76	80	85	88	60	60	76	70
1974								
First quarter	74	80	82	86	58	61	78	70
Second quarter	76	74	84	78	59	56	79	67
Third quarter	71	79	80	86	56	60	78	72
Fourth quarter	63	77	70	82	49	58	69	72
1975								
First quarter	52	68	57	75	44	53	58	64
Second quarter	53	58	58	62	44	48	52	54
Third quarter	(NA)	66	(NA)	73	(NA)	54	(NA)	50
Fourth quarter		67		74		54		54

Year and quarter	C2 DIFFUSION INDEXES—Con.							
	Selling prices							
	D460. Manufacturing and trade[1] (U)		D462. Manufacturing[1] (U)		D464. Wholesale trade[1] (U)		D466. Retail trade[1] (U)	
	Actual (4-Q span)	Anticipated (4-Q span)	Actual (4-Q span)	Anticipated (4-Q span)	Actual (4-Q span)	Anticipated (4-Q span)	Actual (4-Q span)	Anticipated (4-Q span)
1972								
First quarter	74	68	70	68	80	70	73	67
Second quarter	76	74	72	72	81	78	78	74
Third quarter	76	75	72	72	82	80	79	74
Fourth quarter	78	72	74	70	80	74	81	74
1973								
First quarter	86	76	82	73	90	80	90	76
Second quarter	86	82	84	80	89	86	87	85
Third quarter	90	85	86	83	92	88	93	88
Fourth quarter	92	83	90	82	96	84	93	83
1974								
First quarter	94	87	92	86	96	88	92	87
Second quarter	96	90	96	89	96	94	97	89
Third quarter	94	92	94	92	94	92	96	92
Fourth quarter	90	91	89	90	91	91	92	93
1975								
First quarter	80	87	81	86	80	87	80	88
Second quarter	80	76	78	76	79	74	84	75
Third quarter	(NA)	69	(NA)	68	(NA)	70	(NA)	72
Fourth quarter		76		74		76		79

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 46 and 47

[1]This is a copyrighted series used by permission; it may not be reproduced without written permission from Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Year and month	FOREIGN TRADE				
	500. Merchandise trade balance (series 502 minus series 512) (Mil. dol.)	502. Exports, excluding military aid shipments, total (Mil. dol.)	506. Manufacturers' new orders for export, durable goods except motor vehicles and parts (Mil. dol.)	508. Index of export orders, nonelectrical machinery (1967=100)	512. General imports, total (Mil. dol.)
1973					
January	-289	4,955	2,304	164	5,244
February	-413	5,070	2,248	172	5,483
March	-102	5,311	2,307	184	5,414
April	+133	5,494	2,111	193	5,360
May	-142	5,561	2,258	184	5,703
June	-47	5,728	2,109	207	5,775
July	+37	5,865	2,228	189	5,829
August	+32	6,042	2,853	192	6,010
September	+776	6,420	2,104	194	5,644
October	+589	6,585	2,633	195	5,996
November	+194	6,879	2,291	205	6,684
December	+658	6,949	2,665	191	6,291
1974					
January	+652	7,150	2,828	213	6,498
February	+231	7,549	2,872	216	7,318
March	-116	7,625	3,115	205	7,742
April	+82	8,108	3,375	219	8,025
May	-612	7,652	3,520	206	8,264
June	-260	8,317	2,960	210	8,577
July	-615	8,307	2,900	211	8,922
August	-888	8,379	3,204	219	9,267
September	-297	8,399	3,327	215	8,696
October	-100	8,673	3,565	207	8,773
November	0	8,973	3,264	190	8,973
December	-395	8,862	3,305	178	9,257
1975					
January	-210	9,412	3,295	187	9,622
February	+917	8,789	3,166	172	7,872
March	+1,380	8,716	3,647	178	7,336
April	+557	8,570	3,193	194	8,013
May	+1,052	8,145	3,446	191	7,093
June	+1,737	8,692	3,531	197	6,954
July	+977	8,885	3,338	214	7,908
August	+1,035	8,996	3,479	r225	7,961
September	+976	9,165	p3,288	p210	8,189
October	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
November					
December					

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on page 48.

D OTHER KEY INDICATORS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND MAJOR COMPONENTS

Year and quarter	250. Balance on goods and services (Mil. dol.)	515. Balance on goods, services, and remittances (Mil. dol.)	517. Balance on current account (Mil. dol.)	519. Balance on current account and long-term capital (Mil. dol.)	521. Net liquidity balance (Mil. dol.)	522. Official reserve transactions balance (Mil. dol.)	530. Liquid liabilities to all foreigners[1] [2] Ⓤ (Mil. dol.)
1972							
First quarter	-1,786	-2,187	-2,773	-3,953	-3,460	-3,563	66,925
Second quarter	-1,657	-2,050	-2,608	-2,338	-2,287	-624	69,880
Third quarter	-1,245	-1,625	-2,198	-2,966	-4,570	-4,681	75,498
Fourth quarter	-1,243	-1,674	-2,131	-1,855	-3,511	-1,485	78,679
1973							
First quarter	-361	-755	-1,116	-1,393	-6,811	-10,629	85,361
Second quarter	166	-228	-849	-1,085	-1,719	551	86,279
Third quarter	1,553	1,147	653	1,917	1,826	2,318	86,576
Fourth quarter	2,820	2,110	1,647	-419	-950	2,449	87,572
1974							
First quarter	2,992	2,622	26	1,701	-1,200	551	91,154
Second quarter	78	-379	-1,787	-2,302	-6,218	-4,198	98,865
Third quarter	-235	-692	-1,500	-3,574	-3,910	118	105,439
Fourth quarter	989	550	-99	-6,513	-7,717	-4,847	112,885
1975							
First quarter	3,178	2,230	2,003	-673	3,108	-3,267	116,983
Second quarter	p5,259	p4,784	p4,061	p1,611	rp1,104	-1,616	r118,197
Third quarter	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	e289	p4,923	(NA)
Fourth quarter							

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND MAJOR COMPONENTS—Con.

Year and quarter	532. Liquid and certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign official agencies[1] Ⓤ (Mil. dol.)	534. U.S. official reserve assets[3] Ⓤ (Mil. dol.)	Goods and Services Movements, Excluding Transfers Under Military Grants					
			Goods and services		Merchandise, adjusted[4]		Income on investment, military transactions, other services	
			252. Exports (Mil. dol.)	253. Imports (Mil. dol.)	536. Exports (Mil. dol.)	537. Imports (Mil. dol.)	540. Exports (Mil. dol.)	541. Imports (Mil. dol.)
1972								
First quarter	53,806	12,270	17,247	19,033	11,798	13,489	5,449	5,544
Second quarter	54,604	13,339	17,275	18,932	11,699	13,296	5,576	5,636
Third quarter	60,075	13,217	18,349	19,594	12,496	14,027	5,853	5,567
Fourth quarter	61,526	13,151	19,729	20,972	13,395	14,985	6,334	5,987
1973								
First quarter	71,336	12,931	22,329	22,690	15,423	16,334	6,906	6,356
Second quarter	70,701	12,914	24,144	23,978	16,958	17,189	7,186	6,789
Third quarter	69,777	12,927	26,282	24,729	18,451	17,737	7,831	6,992
Fourth quarter	66,827	14,378	29,298	26,478	20,547	19,164	8,751	7,314
1974								
First quarter	65,631	14,588	33,337	30,345	22,464	22,587	10,873	7,758
Second quarter	70,043	14,946	35,510	35,432	24,218	25,677	11,292	9,755
Third quarter	72,730	15,893	37,187	37,422	25,034	27,349	12,153	10,073
Fourth quarter	76,658	15,883	38,413	37,424	26,593	27,973	11,820	9,451
1975								
First quarter	79,210	16,256	37,097	33,919	27,188	25,358	9,909	8,561
Second quarter	p80,468	16,242	p35,418	p30,159	p25,694	p22,349	p9,724	p7,810
Third quarter	(NA)	16,291	(NA)	(NA)	p26,899	p24,618	(NA)	(NA)
Fourth quarter								

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by Ⓤ. Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 49 50, and 51. [1]Amount outstanding at end of quarter. [2]See (2) on page 88. [3]Reserve position at end of quarter. [4]Balance of payments basis: Excludes transfers under military grants and Department of Defense sales contracts (exports) and Department of Defense purchases (imports).

22 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND MAJOR COMPONENTS—Con.

Year and quarter	Income on Investments, Military Transactions and Other Services (components of series 540 and 541)							
	Income on investments		Travel		Military transactions		Transportation and other services	
	542. U.S. investments abroad (Mil. dol.)	543. Foreign investments in the U.S. (Mil. dol.)	544. Receipts from foreign travelers in the U.S. (Mil. dol.)	545. Payments by U.S. travelers abroad (Mil. dol.)	546. Sales under military contracts (Mil. dol.)	547. Military expenditures abroad (U) (Mil. dol.)	548. Receipts from (Mil. dol.)	549. Payments for (Mil. dol.)
1972								
First quarter	2,274	1,364	673	1,232	332	1,222	2,170	1,726
Second quarter	2,387	1,403	695	1,231	281	1,272	2,213	1,730
Third quarter	2,595	1,462	713	1,250	255	1,105	2,290	1,750
Fourth quarter	2,905	1,612	736	1,329	295	1,185	2,398	1,861
1973								
First quarter	3,123	1,799	836	1,338	347	1,174	2,600	2,045
Second quarter	3,304	2,096	817	1,394	455	1,236	2,610	2,063
Third quarter	3,576	2,413	860	1,375	531	1,072	2,864	2,132
Fourth quarter	3,995	2,511	899	1,419	1,009	1,177	2,848	2,207
1974								
First quarter	6,129	2,884	997	1,463	663	1,166	3,084	2,245
Second quarter	6,447	4,483	955	1,476	678	1,324	3,212	2,472
Third quarter	7,054	4,700	1,016	1,455	766	1,279	3,317	2,639
Fourth quarter	6,438	3,879	1,064	1,579	837	1,335	3,481	2,658
1975								
First quarter	4,304	3,128	1,229	1,616	954	1,303	3,422	2,514
Second quarter	p4,445	p2,816	p1,120	p1,459	p804	p1,216	p3,355	p2,319
Third quarter	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Fourth quarter								

22 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND MAJOR COMPONENTS—Con.

Year and quarter	Capital Movements plus Government Nonmilitary Unilateral Transfers					
	Direct investments		Securities investments		570. Government grants and capital transactions, net (Mil. dol.)	575. Banking and other capital transactions, net (Mil. dol.)
	560. Foreign investments in the U.S. (Mil. dol.)	561. U.S. investments abroad (Mil. dol.)	564. Foreign purchases of U.S. securities (Mil. dol.)	565. U.S. purchases of foreign securities (Mil. dol.)		
1972						
First quarter	-221	1,121	1,059	476	-747	-923
Second quarter	216	335	961	318	-837	365
Third quarter	156	1,315	718	-203	-993	-1,121
Fourth quarter	229	760	1,769	28	-1,311	-1,518
1973						
First quarter	371	2,065	1,718	-30	-910	-2,096
Second quarter	583	1,025	489	111	-571	-580
Third quarter	990	539	1,173	216	-1,567	-152
Fourth quarter	711	1,339	675	462	-1,551	-3,050
1974						
First quarter	1,177	745	692	646	-1,294	-7,019
Second quarter	1,700	1,572	440	313	-670	-7,616
Third quarter	-1	1,828	204	304	-930	-1,783
Fourth quarter	-653	3,310	-663	726	-1,487	-3,870
1975						
First quarter	340	1,041	650	2,031	-1,407	-2,133
Second quarter	p623	p2,001	p678	p1,001	p-1,286	p-3,463
Third quarter	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Fourth quarter						

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 52 and 53.

[2] Beginning with the 1st quarter 1975, data include nonmarketable nonconvertible U.S. Treasury bonds and notes which are not included prior to this date. On the old basis, the figure for the 1st quarter 1975 is $113,143 million.

D OTHER KEY INDICATORS

Year and month	29 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES							
	Receipts and Expenditures			Defense Indicators				
	600. Federal surplus (+) or deficit (-), national income and product accounts (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	601. Federal receipts, national income and product accounts (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	602. Federal expenditures, national income and product accounts (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	264. National defense purchases (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	616. Defense Department obligations, total, excluding military assistance (Mil. dol.)	621. Defense Department obligations, procurement (Mil. dol.)	648. New orders, defense products (Bil. dol.)	625. Military prime contract awards to U.S. business firms and institutions (Mil. dol.)
1973								
January	...	...	...	...	6,840	1,631	1.62	2,824
February	-11.2	249.1	260.2	75.0	7,337	1,838	1.63	2,899
March	...	...	...	...	7,361	1,704	1.80	2,947
April	...	...	...	...	6,739	1,349	1.90	2,568
May	-7.4	255.0	262.4	74.0	7,269	1,730	1.79	3,171
June	...	...	...	...	7,069	1,633	1.96	2,897
July	...	...	...	...	7,203	1,483	1.18	2,106
August	-1.7	261.8	263.4	73.3	7,039	1,676	1.90	3,276
September	...	...	...	...	6,260	1,099	1.34	3,222
October	...	...	...	...	7,671	1,788	1.83	3,176
November	-2.3	268.3	270.6	75.3	7,443	1,771	2.12	3,515
December	...	...	...	...	6,794	1,149	1.45	2,850
1974								
January	...	...	...	...	7,527	2,077	2.18	3,378
February	-2.8	278.1	281.0	75.8	7,348	1,708	2.06	3,141
March	...	...	...	...	7,186	1,642	1.46	2,677
April	...	...	...	...	7,883	2,040	1.53	4,343
May	-3.0	288.6	291.6	76.6	7,302	1,330	2.08	2,881
June	...	...	...	...	7,663	1,412	1.75	3,440
July	...	...	...	...	8,177	1,919	1.38	3,494
August	-1.9	302.8	304.7	78.4	8,199	1,692	3.23	4,153
September	...	...	...	...	7,781	1,842	1.68	3,502
October	...	...	...	...	7,603	1,446	1.40	4,161
November	-24.5	294.7	319.3	84.0	8,138	2,349	2.35	3,777
December	...	...	...	...	8,228	1,431	1.67	2,532
1975								
January	...	...	...	...	7,609	1,424	1.64	3,693
February	-54.4	284.1	338.5	84.7	7,508	1,509	2.15	3,987
March	...	...	...	...	8,223	2,349	1.70	2,817
April	...	...	...	...	7,952	1,425	1.64	4,122
May	-103.3	251.8	355.0	84.8	8,235	1,850	1.66	3,926
June	...	...	...	...	8,450	1,642	1.91	3,773
July	...	...	...	...	8,718	2,074	1.82	3,842
August	p-67.1	p295.7	r362.7	r86.1	9,077	2,821	2.05	5,299
September					7,791	1,535	r1.99	(NA)
October					(NA)	(NA)	p1.15	
November								
December								

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 54 and 55.

Year and month	PRICE MOVEMENTS							
	Fixed weighted price index, gross private product		Consumer price indexes					
	211. Index	211c. Change over 1-quarter spans[1]	All items			782. Food	783. Commodities less food	784. Services (U)
			781. Index (U)	781c. Change over 1-month spans[1]	781c. Change over 6-month spans[1]			
	(1958=100)	(Ann. rate, percent)	(1967=100)	(Percent)	(Ann. rate, percent)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)
1973								
January	...	7.4	127.7	0.5	6.8	129.2	121.0	135.7
February	145.1	...	128.6	0.6	7.3	131.0	121.4	136.2
March	...	...	129.8	0.8	7.9	134.0	121.9	136.6
April	...	8.1	130.7	0.7	7.5	136.2	122.4	137.1
May	148.0	...	131.5	0.5	10.0	137.9	122.8	137.6
June	...	...	132.4	0.6	8.7	139.8	123.3	138.1
July	...	8.4	132.7	0.3	8.9	139.9	123.5	138.4
August	151.0	...	135.1	1.7	9.6	148.8	123.9	139.3
September	...	...	135.5	0.3	9.7	148.0	124.2	140.6
October	...	9.1	136.6	0.8	11.4	149.0	125.0	142.2
November	154.4	...	137.6	0.8	10.0	150.9	125.9	143.0
December	...	...	138.5	0.7	11.7	152.1	126.8	143.8
1974								
January	...	14.1	139.7	1.1	11.3	154.6	128.4	144.8
February	159.5	...	141.5	1.1	11.8	157.4	129.8	145.9
March	...	...	143.1	1.0	12.3	158.2	131.5	147.1
April	...	12.2	143.9	0.7	11.8	158.3	132.9	148.0
May	164.2	...	145.5	1.0	11.8	159.7	134.2	149.5
June	...	...	146.9	0.9	12.1	160.3	135.8	150.9
July	...	13.8	148.0	0.8	12.7	159.4	137.5	152.6
August	169.6	...	149.9	1.1	12.5	162.2	139.3	154.2
September	...	...	151.7	1.2	12.2	164.8	140.8	156.0
October	...	12.6	153.0	0.9	11.7	166.9	141.8	157.3
November	174.7	...	154.3	0.9	10.4	168.8	142.9	158.7
December	...	...	155.4	0.8	8.5	170.4	143.8	160.1
1975								
January	...	7.7	156.1	0.6	7.8	171.9	144.5	161.3
February	178.0	...	157.2	0.5	6.6	171.4	145.6	162.6
March	...	...	157.8	0.3	6.6	170.3	146.4	163.2
April	...	5.5	158.6	0.6	7.6	170.9	147.5	164.1
May	180.4	...	159.3	0.4	6.8	171.8	147.8	164.5
June	...	...	160.6	0.8	7.2	174.4	148.5	165.7
July	...	r7.3	162.3	1.2	7.4	177.4	149.9	166.6
August	r183.6		162.8	0.2		177.4	150.7	167.4
September			163.6	0.5		177.6	151.2	169.1
October			164.6	0.7		179.9	151.7	170.1
November								
December								

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on page 56.

[1]Percent changes are centered within the spans; 1-month changes are placed on the 2d month, 1-quarter changes are placed on 1st month of the 2d quarter, and 6-month changes are placed on the 4th month.

Year and month	PRICE MOVEMENTS—Con.						
	Wholesale price indexes						
	750. All commodities (U) (1967=100)	58. Manufactured goods (U) (1967=100)	751. Processed foods and feeds (1967=100)	752. Farm products (1967=100)	Industrial commodities		
					55. Index (U) (1967=100)	55c. Change over 1-month spans[1] (Percent)	55c. Change over 6-month spans[1] (Ann. rate, percent)
1973							
January	124.5	121.6	131.7	143.3	120.0	0.2	8.0
February	126.9	123.6	135.5	147.5	121.3	0.9	8.6
March	129.8	125.7	140.4	158.1	122.8	1.1	9.3
April	130.5	126.4	141.5	161.7	124.2	0.8	9.4
May	133.2	128.3	145.9	170.2	125.3	0.8	8.6
June	136.0	130.1	150.7	178.4	126.0	0.7	7.8
July	134.3	129.1	145.5	172.1	126.1	0.2	8.4
August	142.1	133.4	164.9	211.8	126.7	0.6	10.0
September	139.7	131.8	156.3	201.8	127.4	0.7	12.3
October	138.7	132.0	154.5	193.6	128.5	1.1	16.5
November	139.2	132.8	154.8	189.9	130.1	1.5	19.8
December	141.8	135.1	155.7	189.9	132.2	1.8	24.9
1974							
January	146.6	138.6	161.1	200.6	135.3	2.0	28.5
February	149.5	140.9	162.6	200.4	138.2	2.0	31.1
March	151.4	143.6	161.5	193.5	142.4	2.8	32.2
April	152.7	146.0	161.4	187.9	146.6	2.6	34.4
May	155.0	149.3	160.0	180.8	150.5	2.5	35.6
June	155.7	151.5	156.0	164.5	153.6	2.2	30.8
July	161.7	156.4	166.9	180.8	157.8	2.9	27.9
August	167.4	161.8	177.9	186.8	161.6	2.5	23.8
September	167.2	162.4	177.0	184.4	162.9	1.0	19.5
October	170.2	165.2	185.0	193.1	164.8	1.5	14.0
November	171.9	166.2	193.8	194.0	165.8	0.8	9.5
December	171.5	166.9	188.2	186.1	166.1	0.4	7.6
1975							
January	171.8	168.2	185.3	177.9	167.5	0.5	4.7
February	171.3	168.0	180.3	170.2	168.4	0.4	3.4
March	170.4	167.8	175.7	168.1	168.9	0.1	3.4
April	172.1	168.7	181.9	179.3	169.7	0.1	3.2
May	173.2	169.5	180.3	184.5	170.3	0.2	3.7
June	173.7	170.1	178.1	181.7	170.7	0.4	5.0
July	175.7	171.4	183.9	193.7	171.2	0.4	7.3
August	176.7	172.3	184.5	190.7	172.2	0.6	
September	177.7	173.0	186.3	198.9	173.1	0.7	
October	178.9	174.5	187.7	203.2	174.7	1.2	
November							
December							

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on page 57.

[1]Percent changes are centered within the spans: 1-month percent changes are placed on the 2d month and 6-month percent changes are placed on the 4th month.

Year and month	35 WAGES AND PRODUCTIVITY									
	Average hourly earnings, production workers, private nonfarm economy, adj.[1]						859. Real spendable avg. weekly earnings of nonagri. prod. or nonsupv. workers	Average hourly compensation, all employees, private nonfarm economy		
	Current dollar earnings			Real earnings				Current dollar compensation		
	740. Index (1967=100)	740c. Change over 1-month spans[2] (Percent)	740c. Change over 6-month spans[2] (Ann. rate, percent)	741. Index (1967=100)	741c. Change over 1-month spans[2] (Percent)	741c. Change over 6-month spans[2] (Ann. rate, percent)	(1967 dol.)	745. Index (1967=100)	745c. Change over 1-quarter spans[2] (Ann. rate, percent)	745c. Change over 4-quarter spans[2] (Ann. rate, percent)
1973										
January	142.3	0.4	6.4	111.2	-0.1	-0.4	96.42	...	10.2	...
February	142.7	0.3	6.1	110.8	-0.4	-1.1	96.76	144.9	...	7.4
March	143.3	0.4	6.1	110.4	-0.4	-1.7	96.40	...	...	...
April	144.6	0.9	6.6	110.6	0.2	-0.8	96.34	...	5.9	...
May	145.0	0.3	7.2	110.3	-0.3	-2.6	95.83	147.0	...	7.8
June	146.0	0.7	7.7	110.4	0.1	-0.9	95.89	...	...	...
July	147.0	0.7	6.9	110.8	0.4	-1.9	96.23	...	7.0	...
August	147.7	0.5	7.5	109.4	-1.3	-1.9	94.78	149.5	...	7.2
September	148.8	0.7	7.3	109.9	0.5	-2.2	95.18	...	...	...
October	149.5	0.5	6.7	109.5	-0.4	-4.2	94.58	...	8.0	...
November	150.3	0.5	7.0	109.2	-0.3	-2.8	94.66	152.4	...	8.6
December	151.2	0.6	7.0	109.2	0.0	-4.3	94.22	...	...	...
1974										
January	151.8	0.4	7.0	108.4	-0.7	-3.9	92.94	...	7.8	...
February	152.8	0.7	8.5	107.9	-0.5	-2.9	92.75	155.3	...	9.4
March	153.9	0.7	9.8	107.5	-0.4	-2.2	91.99	...	...	...
April	154.7	0.5	9.9	107.4	-0.1	-1.7	90.91	...	11.5	...
May	156.5	1.2	10.4	107.6	0.2	-1.2	91.62	159.6	...	9.8
June	158.5	1.3	10.9	107.9	0.3	-1.1	91.34	...	...	...
July	159.2	0.4	11.5	107.5	-0.4	-1.0	91.37	...	10.1	...
August	160.6	0.9	10.0	107.2	-0.3	-2.2	90.68	163.5	...	10.0
September	162.0	0.9	9.0	107.0	-0.2	-2.9	90.16	...	...	...
October	163.3	0.8	9.1	106.8	-0.2	-2.3	89.91	...	9.6	...
November	164.2	0.6	9.2	106.4	-0.4	-1.1	88.61	167.3	...	8.9
December	165.4	0.7	8.9	106.4	0.0	0.4	88.67	...	...	...
1975										
January	166.3	0.5	7.6	106.3	-0.1	-0.2	88.43	...	8.6	...
February	167.8	0.9	8.0	106.6	0.3	1.3	88.08	170.8	...	r8.4
March	169.1	0.8	8.4	107.2	0.6	1.7	87.93	...	...	
April	169.4	0.2	8.4	106.8	-0.4	0.7	87.58	...	7.4	
May	170.6	0.7	r8.3	107.1	0.3	r1.4	91.67	173.9	...	
June	172.2	0.9	r7.3	107.3	0.2	r0.1	91.53	...	...	
July	173.1	0.5	p8.8	106.6	-0.7	p1.4	91.01	...	r8.0	
August	r174.6	r0.9		r107.4	r0.8		r91.82	r177.2		
September	r175.1	r0.3		r107.2	r-0.2		r91.70			
October	p176.8	p1.0		p107.5	p0.3		p91.66			
November										
December										

NOTE Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 58 and 59.

[1] Adjusted for overtime (in manufacturing only) and interindustry employment shifts.

[2] Percent changes are centered within the spans: 1-month changes are placed on the 2d month, 1-quarter changes are placed on the 1st month of the 2d quarter, 6-month changes are placed on the 4th month, and 4-quarter changes are placed on the middle month of the 3d quarter.

D OTHER KEY INDICATORS

Year and month	WAGES AND PRODUCTIVITY—Con.								
	Average hourly compensation, all employees, private nonfarm economy—Con.			Negotiated wage and benefit decisions, all industries Ⓤ		Output per man-hour, total private economy			858. Output per man-hour, total private nonfarm
	Real compensation			748. First year average changes	749. Average changes over life of contract	770. Index	770c. Change over 1-quarter spans[1]	770c. Change over 4-quarter spans[1]	
	746. Index (1967=100)	746c. Change over 1-quarter spans[1] (Ann. rate, percent)	746c. Change over 4-quarter spans[1] (Ann. rate, percent)	(Ann. rate, percent)	(Ann. rate, percent)	(1967=100)	(Ann. rate, percent)	(Ann. rate, percent)	(1967=100)
1973									
January	...	3.8	...	7.1	5.6	...	4.6	...	...
February	112.5	...	0.5	...	...	115.5	...	1.8	113.9
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	-2.5	...	7.8	6.7	...	-1.9	...	...
May	111.7	...	-0.6	...	...	114.9	...	0.5	113.4
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	-1.7	...	7.2	6.3	...	-1.1	...	...
August	111.3	...	-2.5	...	...	114.6	...	-2.7	113.4
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	-1.6	...	6.1	5.6	...	0.7	...	...
November	110.8	...	-1.8	...	...	114.8	...	-2.2	113.2
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974									
January	...	-3.9	...	6.9	6.2	...	-8.4	...	...
February	109.7	...	-1.9	...	...	112.3	...	-2.3	111.2
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	0.1	...	9.2	7.7	...	0.3	...	...
May	109.7	...	-2.1	...	...	112.4	...	-3.7	110.7
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	-2.0	...	11.9	8.0	...	-1.5	...	...
August	109.2	...	-1.0	...	...	112.0	...	-1.8	110.1
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	-2.6	...	14.6	8.7	...	-5.1	...	...
November	108.5	...	-0.7	...	...	110.5	...	-0.8	109.1
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975									
January	...	0.7	...	p13.0	p7.5	...	-0.6	...	...
February	108.6	...	r-0.3	...	...	110.3	...	r2.2	108.4
March	...	...		...	...	...	...		...
April	...	1.3		p9.3	p7.7	...	4.2		...
May	109.0	...		...	...	111.5	...		109.9
June	...	...		...	...	...	...		...
July	...	r-0.4		p11.4	p8.6	...	r11.0		...
August	r108.9					r114.4			r112.8
September									
October									
November									
December									

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by Ⓤ. Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 58 and 59.

[1]Percent changes are centered within the spans: 1-quarter changes are placed on the 1st month of the 2d quarter and 4-quarter changes are placed on the middle month of the 3d quarter.

Year and month	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND MAJOR COMPONENTS							
	Civilian labor force			Unemployment rates				
	841. Total	842. Employed	843. Unemployed	844. Males 20 years and over	845. Females 20 years and over	846. Both sexes 16-19 years of age	847. White	848. Negro and other races
	(Thous.)	(Thous.)	(Thous.)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)
1973								
January	86,964	82,633	4,331	3.4	5.2	14.3	4.5	8.8
February	87,703	83,276	4,427	3.4	4.9	15.4	4.5	9.0
March	88,043	83,686	4,357	3.4	4.9	14.2	4.4	8.9
April	88,296	83,877	4,419	3.3	4.8	15.3	4.4	9.3
May	88,325	84,021	4,304	3.3	4.6	15.0	4.4	9.1
June	88,791	84,487	4,304	3.2	4.9	14.0	4.3	8.9
July	88,902	84,679	4,223	3.1	4.8	14.3	4.2	9.2
August	88,816	84,582	4,234	3.1	4.9	14.3	4.2	8.9
September	89,223	84,983	4,240	3.1	4.8	14.3	4.2	9.3
October	89,568	85,452	4,116	3.0	4.5	14.1	4.1	8.4
November	89,852	85,577	4,275	3.1	4.7	14.6	4.2	8.8
December	90,048	85,646	4,402	3.2	5.0	14.4	4.4	8.4
1974								
January	90,465	85,800	4,665	3.4	5.1	15.5	4.7	9.2
February	90,551	85,861	4,690	3.5	5.1	15.0	4.6	9.2
March	90,381	85,779	4,602	3.4	5.0	15.0	4.6	9.2
April	90,324	85,787	4,537	3.5	5.0	14.0	4.5	8.8
May	90,753	86,062	4,691	3.4	5.1	15.6	4.7	9.3
June	90,857	86,088	4,769	3.5	5.1	15.8	4.8	9.0
July	91,283	86,403	4,880	3.6	5.2	16.2	4.8	9.4
August	91,199	86,274	4,925	3.8	5.3	15.3	4.9	9.4
September	91,705	86,402	5,303	3.9	5.7	16.7	5.3	9.9
October	91,844	86,304	5,540	4.3	5.6	17.1	5.5	10.9
November	91,708	85,689	6,019	4.6	6.6	17.4	5.9	11.6
December	91,803	85,202	6,601	5.3	7.2	18.1	6.4	12.5
1975								
January	92,091	84,562	7,529	6.0	8.1	20.8	7.5	13.4
February	91,511	84,027	7,484	6.2	8.1	19.9	7.4	13.5
March	91,829	83,849	7,980	6.8	8.5	20.6	8.0	14.2
April	92,262	84,086	8,176	7.0	8.6	20.4	8.1	14.6
May	92,940	84,402	8,538	7.3	8.6	21.8	8.5	14.7
June	92,340	84,444	7,896	7.0	8.1	19.2	7.9	13.7
July	92,916	85,078	7,838	7.0	7.9	19.1	7.9	13.0
August	93,146	85,352	7,794	6.6	7.7	21.1	7.6	14.0
September	93,191	85,418	7,773	7.0	7.5	19.3	7.6	14.3
October	93,443	85,441	8,002	7.1	7.8	19.9	7.9	14.2
November								
December								

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by Ⓤ. Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on page 60.

Year and quarter	E ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL GNP		
	Gross national product in constant (1958) dollars		
	205. Actual GNP (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	206. Potential GNP (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	207. GNP gap (potential less actual) (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)
1972			
First quarter	770.9	806.8	+35.9
Second quarter	786.6	814.7	+28.1
Third quarter	798.1	822.8	+24.7
Fourth quarter	814.2	830.9	+16.7
1973			
First quarter	832.8	839.1	+6.3
Second quarter	837.4	847.3	+9.9
Third quarter	840.8	855.7	+14.9
Fourth quarter	845.7	864.1	+18.4
1974			
First quarter	830.5	872.6	+42.1
Second quarter	827.1	881.2	+54.1
Third quarter	823.1	889.9	+66.8
Fourth quarter	804.0	898.7	+94.7
1975			
First quarter	780.0	907.6	+127.6
Second quarter	783.6	916.5	+132.9
Third quarter	r808.3	925.5	r+117.2
Fourth quarter			

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (u). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on page 61.

Special Note on Potential GNP

The following note has been provided by the Council of Economic Advisers regarding potential GNP.

The idea of potential GNP has had a long history. Its measurement by the Council of Economic Advisers was started in the Economic Report of the Council in 1962. Since that time, it has been used as a standard with which to evaluate the past and future behavior of the economy.

Potential GNP purports to measure what the economy would produce if all of its resources were fully utilized given the technology and institutional arrangements that have existed at the time. "Fully utilized" has never meant the kind of utilization that would prevail, say, under wartime conditions but rather the utilization that could be expected under conditions of reasonable price stability. This has always been less than complete utilization. Under ordinary circumstances, some unemployment is present because some workers are in the process of changing jobs; similarly, some old plants are idle because market conditions do not permit them to operate profitably. In the past, this degree of utilization has been reflected in an overall unemployment rate of 4 percent. The rate of inflation associated with that degree of unemployment has typically not been specified. Furthermore, notions of what constitutes reasonable price stability can vary over time.

Potential GNP is not something ordinarily observable. In practice, the Council in 1962 made the judgment that the economy was operating at 100 percent of potential in mid-1955. Since that time potential GNP has been estimated to grow at differing annual rates, as follows: 3.5 percent from the first quarter of 1952 to the fourth quarter of 1962, 3.75 percent from the fourth quarter of 1962 to the fourth quarter of 1965, 4 percent from the fourth quarter of 1965 to the fourth quarter of 1969. At the beginning of 1970, the Council estimated that after the fourth quarter of 1969 potential was growing at an annual rate of 4.3 percent, reflecting a rise of 1.8 percent in the potential labor force, a 0.2 percent decline in annual hours of work, and a 2.7 percent rise in output per manhour at potential. Drawing on a new study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics ("The United States Economy in 1985", Monthly Labor Review, December 1973), the Council has lowered its estimate of potential growth after 1969 to 4 percent per annum, reflecting the following component changes: labor force, 1.8 percent; annual hours, −0.3 percent; output per manhour, 2.5 percent.

Although potential is presented in the chart on page 61 and the table above as a point estimate each quarter, it is clearly subject to a margin of error and consequently, as with any measure of capacity, should be used with considerable caution. There are uncertainties regarding both the growth and the level of potential. It cannot be reasonably assumed that potential grows in each year or quarter at the same annual rate. Some qualifications about the measure of potential appear on pages 64-65 of the 1974 Economic Report.

Year and month	E2 ANALYTICAL RATIOS						
	850. Ratio, output to capacity, manufacturing (Percent)	851. Ratio, inventories to sales, manufacturing and trade (Ratio)	852. Ratio, manufacturers' unfilled orders to shipments, durable goods industries (Ratio)	853. Ratio, production of business equipment to consumer goods (1967=100)	854. Ratio, personal saving to disposable personal income (Ratio)	860. Ratio, help-wanted advertising to persons unemployed (Ratio)	857. Vacancy rate in total rental housing Ⓤ (Percent)
1973							
January	...	1.47	2.59	90.1	...	0.866	...
February	p82.8	1.46	2.60	90.8	0.075	0.847	5.7
March	...	1.45	2.67	90.7	...	0.867	...
April	...	1.46	2.73	91.4	...	0.842	...
May	p83.3	1.46	2.78	92.0	0.078	0.871	5.8
June	...	1.48	2.89	92.9	...	0.878	...
July	...	1.46	2.89	92.6	...	0.910	...
August	p83.3	1.47	3.02	95.0	0.080	0.886	5.8
September	...	1.48	3.06	95.1	...	0.878	...
October	...	1.46	3.01	95.2	...	0.918	...
November	p82.6	1.45	3.04	95.7	0.095	0.877	5.8
December	...	1.49	3.13	96.6	...	0.825	...
1974							
January	...	1.47	3.14	98.1	...	0.747	...
February	p80.5	1.47	3.16	99.2	0.089	0.737	6.2
March	...	1.46	3.14	99.3	...	0.757	...
April	...	1.46	3.20	99.5	...	0.787	...
May	p80.1	1.47	3.21	100.4	0.074	0.755	6.3
June	...	1.49	3.30	100.0	...	0.743	...
July	...	1.48	3.39	101.0	...	0.720	...
August	p79.4	1.48	3.45	99.2	0.066	0.689	6.2
September	...	1.52	3.46	102.7	...	0.601	...
October	...	1.54	3.32	103.0	...	0.532	...
November	p75.7	1.59	3.38	103.7	0.086	0.450	6.0
December	...	1.67	3.56	103.0	...	0.383	...
1975							
January	...	1.67	3.50	101.8	...	0.304	...
February	p68.2	1.66	3.44	100.4	0.075	0.302	6.1
March	...	1.69	3.47	99.0	...	0.276	...
April	...	1.64	3.29	96.5	...	0.269	...
May	p67.0	1.62	3.33	94.9	0.106	0.258	6.3
June	...	1.59	3.30	92.4	...	0.305	...
July	...	1.56	3.29	r90.8	...	0.319	...
August	rp68.9	1.54	r3.17	r91.5	r0.078	0.317	6.2
September		p1.53	p3.08	91.5		r0.318	
October		(NA)	(NA)	p90.7		p0.309	
November							
December							

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by Ⓤ. Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on page 62.

E1 DIFFUSION INDEXES

Leading Indicators

Year and month	D1. Average workweek of production workers, manufacturing (21 industries)		D6. Value of manufacturers' new orders, durable goods industries (35 industries)		D11. Newly approved capital appropriations, The Conference Board[1] (17 industries)		D34. Profits, mfg., First National City Bank (about 1,000 corporations)		D19. Index of stock prices, 500 common stocks (65-71 industries)[2] (U)		D23. Index of industrial materials prices (13 industrial materials)	
	1-month span	9-month span	1-month span	9-month span	1-quarter span	3-quarter span	1-quarter span	4-quarter span (U)	1-month span	9-month span	1-month span	9-month span
1973												
January	52.4	52.4	65.7	90.0	82	94	62	...	26.8	26.5	84.6	92.3
February	92.9	33.3	61.4	85.7	...	...	...	78	14.5	19.1	84.6	92.3
March	52.4	35.7	80.0	91.4	...	...	...	...	19.6	25.0	76.9	92.3
April	45.2	26.2	61.4	82.9	53	76	61	...	21.7	19.1	61.5	92.3
May	31.0	59.5	54.3	85.7	...	...	...	77	14.7	17.6	80.8	92.3
June	19.0	69.0	51.4	82.9	...	...	...	...	15.4	30.9	76.9	92.3
July	52.4	28.6	45.7	80.0	59	82	55	...	66.2	23.9	73.1	92.3
August	35.7	26.2	51.4	62.9	...	...	...	74	41.9	16.4	65.4	69.2
September	85.7	23.8	50.0	68.6	...	...	...	...	88.2	26.9	46.2	76.9
October	23.8	23.8	62.9	82.9	59	65	60	...	89.0	35.8	46.2	100.0
November	73.8	35.7	55.7	74.3	...	...	...	75	7.5	53.7	69.2	84.6
December	42.9	9.5	34.3	68.6	...	...	...	...	13.4	35.8	69.2	76.9
1974												
January	26.2	35.7	65.7	82.9	47	59	59	...	85.8	28.8	84.6	69.2
February	59.5	7.1	57.1	85.7	...	...	...	71	50.7	10.6	69.2	76.9
March	42.9	7.1	60.0	71.4	...	...	...	...	91.0	6.1	53.8	61.5
April	7.1	4.8	57.1	74.3	59	59	58	...	9.7	6.1	61.5	61.5
May	92.9	0.0	65.7	68.6	...	...	...	59	27.3	10.6	38.5	46.2
June	35.7	11.9	47.1	60.0	...	...	...	...	39.4	4.6	53.8	46.2
July	21.4	4.8	60.0	45.7	53	47	58	...	4.5	4.6	38.5	46.2
August	47.6	4.8	45.7	14.3	...	...	...	51	7.6	3.1	46.2	23.1
September	23.8	47.6	40.0	14.3	...	...	...	...	1.5	10.8	42.3	23.1
October	38.1	0.0	45.7	11.4	35	15	40	...	66.2	23.1	19.2	23.1
November	9.5	4.8	18.6	5.7	...	...	...	50	70.8	38.5	23.1	23.1
December	23.8	9.5	17.1	18.6	...	...	...	...	9.2	70.8	7.7	23.1
1975												
January	19.0	0.0	48.6	17.1	47	p12	48	...	95.4	62.0	53.8	11.5
February	11.9	23.8	51.4	25.7	...	...	...	58	93.8	98.5	42.3	15.4
March	33.3	19.0	34.3	31.4	...	...	...		86.2	100.0	38.5	15.4
April	61.9	r59.5	77.1	45.7	p53	(NA)	53		69.2	95.4	46.2	38.5
May	47.6	r69.0	42.9	r60.0	...		...		61.0	93.8	38.5	61.5
June	81.0	p61.9	54.3	p71.4			...		70.8	89.2	61.5	61.5
July	78.6		74.3		...		71		64.6		57.7	[3]53.8
August	r90.5		47.1		(NA)				6.2		65.4	
September	r81.0		r51.4						40.0		76.9	
October	p45.2		p62.9						70.8		46.2	
November											[3]46.2	
December												

NOTE: Figures are the percent of series components rising. (Half of the unchanged components are considered rising.) Data are centered within spans: 1-month indexes are placed on the 2d month and 9-month indexes on the 6th month of span; 1-quarter indexes are placed on the 1st month of the 2d quarter, 3-quarter indexes on the 1st month of the 3d quarter, and 4-quarter indexes on the 2d month of the 3d quarter. Seasonally adjusted components are used except in D19, which requires no adjustment, and D34, which is adjusted as an index (1-quarter span only). Table E4 identifies the components for many of the indexes shown. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; and "NA", not available. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U).

Graphs of these series are shown on page 63.

[1] This is a copyrighted series used by permission; it may not be reproduced without written permission from The Conference Board.

[2] Based on 71 components in January 1973, on 69 components through April 1973, on 68 components through October 1973, on 67 components through April 1974, on 66 components through September 1974, and on 65 components thereafter. Component data are not shown in table E4 but are available from the source agency.

[3] Average for November 4, 11, and 18.

E DIFFUSION INDEXES—Con.

Year and month	Leading Indicators—Con.		Roughly Coincident Indicators							
	D5. Initial claims for unemployment insurance, State programs, week including the 12th (47 areas)[1]		D41. Number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls (30 industries)		D47. Index of industrial production (24 industries)		D58. Index of wholesale prices (22 manufacturing industries) (U)		D54. Sales of retail stores (23 types of stores)	
	1-month span	9-month span	1-month span	6-month span	1-month span	6-month span	1-month span	6-month span	1-month span	9-month span
1973										
January	67.0	68.1	68.3	85.0	79.2	83.3	95.5	100.0	87.0	100.0
February	74.5	66.0	86.7	83.3	91.7	79.2	97.7	95.5	76.1	97.8
March	36.2	74.5	86.7	85.0	62.5	83.3	95.5	95.5	65.2	95.7
April	53.2	38.3	63.3	83.3	50.0	79.2	95.5	95.5	30.4	100.0
May	36.2	68.1	65.0	76.7	77.1	77.1	90.9	95.5	69.6	100.0
June	57.4	57.4	76.7	70.0	54.2	79.2	84.1	95.5	56.5	87.0
July	63.8	57.4	65.0	68.3	70.8	79.2	75.0	90.9	73.9	69.6
August	46.8	8.5	65.0	81.7	70.8	70.8	91.0	95.5	34.8	47.8
September	44.7	8.5	56.7	83.3	62.5	54.2	77.3	95.5	73.9	91.3
October	46.8	38.3	76.7	83.3	45.8	45.8	79.5	95.5	65.2	87.0
November	72.3	29.8	76.7	76.7	62.5	35.4	86.4	90.9	56.5	95.7
December	2.1	23.4	68.3	75.0	45.8	45.8	90.9	90.9	43.5	87.0
1974										
January	53.2	19.1	53.3	66.7	35.4	39.6	90.9	95.5	78.3	91.3
February	83.0	14.9	41.7	46.7	37.5	33.3	95.5	95.5	60.9	78.3
March	40.4	34.0	48.3	46.7	64.6	52.1	88.6	95.5	78.3	91.3
April	51.1	12.8	41.7	43.3	47.9	54.2	91.0	95.5	47.8	91.3
May	56.4	55.3	48.3	41.7	70.8	41.7	84.1	90.9	60.9	87.0
June	34.0	44.7	48.3	50.0	50.0	41.7	81.8	90.9	39.1	78.3
July	75.5	0.0	60.0	46.7	39.6	31.3	81.8	77.3	95.7	52.2
August	48.9	6.4	55.0	33.3	37.5	12.5	77.3	72.7	52.2	50.0
September	28.7	8.5	51.7	18.3	52.1	10.4	68.2	72.7	60.9	60.9
October	46.8	2.1	35.0	21.7	33.3	12.5	72.7	72.7	43.5	82.6
November	8.5	4.3	10.0	15.0	20.8	12.5	68.2	68.2	21.7	65.2
December	53.2	2.1	16.7	10.0	8.3	8.3	65.9	68.2	52.2	60.9
1975										
January	55.3	6.4	13.3	10.0	16.7	12.5	63.6	68.2	73.9	78.3
February	29.8	12.8	13.3	11.7	27.1	10.4	63.6	72.7	67.4	87.0
March	55.3	36.2	20.0	15.0	20.8	29.2	59.1	72.7	34.8	82.6
April	44.7	68.1	43.3	35.0	58.3	50.0	70.5	77.3	67.4	100.0
May	66.0	68.1	66.7	r53.3	47.9	54.2	63.6	75.0	89.1	r95.7
June	46.8	57.4	38.3	r73.3	75.0	r75.0	68.2	81.8	65.2	p91.3
July	68.1		65.0	p80.0	79.2	p79.2	75.0	90.9	45.7	
August	42.6		r81.7		r70.8		88.6		r60.9	
September	31.9		r83.3		r87.5		90.9		r56.5	
October	61.7		p70.0		p60.4		86.4		p47.8	
November										
December										

NOTE: Figures are the percent of series components rising (half of the unchanged components are considered rising). Data are centered within spans: 1-month indexes are placed on the 2d month, 6-month indexes are placed on the 4th month, and 9-month indexes are placed on the 6th month of span. Seasonally adjusted components are used except in index D58 which requires no adjustment. Table E4 identifies the components for most of the indexes shown. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; and "NA", not available. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U).

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 63 and 64.

[1] Component data are not available for publication and therefore are not shown in table E4.

E4 Selected Diffusion Index Components: Basic Data and Directions of Change

Diffusion index components	1975							
	March	April	May	June	July	August	September[r]	October[p]
D1. AVERAGE WORKWEEK OF PRODUCTION WORKERS, MANUFACTURING[1] (Average weekly hours)								
All manufacturing industries	+ 38.9	+ 39.1	− 39.0	+ 39.3	+ 39.4	+ 39.7	+ 39.8	o 39.8
Percent rising of 21 components	(33)	(62)	(48)	(81)	(79)	(90)	(81)	(45)
Durable goods industries:								
Ordnance and accessories	▪ 41.3	o 41.3	− 41.1	+ 41.6	− 40.1	+ r41.2	+ 41.9	− 41.6
Lumber and wood products	− 38.0	+ 38.8	▪ 38.8	+ 39.0	+ 39.1	+ 39.5	o 39.5	o 39.5
Furniture and fixtures	+ 36.6	+ 37.2	+ 37.5	+ 37.6	+ 37.8	+ 38.3	+ 38.8	+ 38.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	− 39.6	+ 40.3	− 40.2	+ 40.3	+ 40.6	+ 40.7	+ 40.9	− 40.8
Primary metal industries	− 40.0	− 39.7	− 39.5	+ 39.6	+ 39.7	+ 39.9	+ 40.0	+ 40.1
Fabricated metal products	− 39.7	o 39.7	− 39.5	▪ 39.5	▪ 39.5	+ r40.0	+ 40.3	o 40.3
Machinery, except electrical	− 40.9	+ 41.0	− 40.5	− 40.4	+ 40.5	+ r40.8	− 40.7	▪ 40.7
Electrical equipment and supplies	o 39.2	+ 39.4	− 39.1	+ 39.3	+ 39.5	+ r39.6	▪ 39.6	o 39.6
Transportation equipment	− 39.1	+ 40.5	− 39.5	+ 40.0	+ 40.7	+ 41.2	− 40.7	− 40.5
Instruments and related products	+ 39.1	+ 39.2	+ 39.3	+ 39.4	+ 39.7	− r39.5	+ 39.8	o 39.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	− 37.7	+ 38.1	o 38.1	+ 38.3	− 38.1	+ 38.2	+ 38.7	− 38.6
Nondurable goods industries:								
Food and kindred products	+ 40.2	− 39.9	o 39.9	o 39.9	+ 40.1	+ r40.7	+ 40.8	− 40.6
Tobacco manufactures	+ 38.6	− 38.3	− 36.9	+ 39.8	− 35.4	+ r37.6	+ 38.1	− 36.7
Textile mill products	+ 36.9	+ 37.7	+ 38.9	+ 39.2	+ 39.6	+ r40.4	+ 40.9	+ 41.0
Apparel and other textile products	+ 33.8	+ 34.3	+ 34.4	+ 35.2	▪ 35.2	+ r35.5	+ 35.9	+ 36.1
Paper and allied products	− 40.5	− 40.4	+ 40.9	+ 41.5	+ 41.6	+ r42.1	+ 42.2	+ 42.3
Printing and publishing	− 37.0	− 36.8	− 36.7	▪ 36.7	o 36.7	+ 37.1	− 37.0	− 36.9
Chemicals and allied products	− 40.4	− 40.3	+ 40.6	+ 40.7	+ 40.9	+ r41.1	+ 41.3	o 41.3
Petroleum and coal products	− 41.7	− 41.0	+ 41.5	− 41.2	+ 41.3	− r41.0	+ 41.5	− 41.3
Rubber and plastic products, n.e.c.	− 38.7	+ 39.0	+ 39.6	o 39.6	+ 40.0	+ r40.1	+ 40.3	o 40.3
Leather and leather products	− 35.3	+ 36.5	o 36.5	+ 37.5	+ 37.8	+ 38.0	+ 38.4	+ 38.9
D6. VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' NEW ORDERS, DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES[1] [2] (Millions of dollars)								
All durable goods industries	− 35,973	+ 38,983	+ 39,428	+ 39,730	+ 41,681	+ 42,688	− 42,227	+ 42,779
Percent rising of 35 components	(34)	(77)	(43)	(54)	(74)	(47)	(51)	(63)
Primary metals	− 4,961	+ 5,395	+ 5,863	+ 5,887	+ 6,189	+ 6,909	− 6,265	+ 6,941
Fabricated metal products	− 4,449	+ 4,813	+ 4,844	− 4,700	+ 5,111	+ 5,179	+ 5,196	+ 5,328
Machinery, except electrical	− 6,759	+ 6,946	+ 7,117	− 6,984	+ 7,368	− 6,929	+ 7,120	+ 7,619
Electrical machinery	− 4,662	+ 5,316	− 5,183	− 5,133	+ 5,279	+ 5,809	− 5,144	+ 5,338
Transportation equipment	− 8,186	+ 8,738	+ 8,769	+ 9,194	+ 9,793	− 9,758	+ 9,982	− 9,379
Other durable goods industries	− 6,956	+ 7,775	− 7,652	+ 7,832	+ 7,941	+ 8,104	+ 8,520	− 8,174

NOTE: To facilitate interpretation, the month-to-month directions of change are shown along with the numbers: (+) = rising, (o) = unchanged, and (−) = falling. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; and "NA", not available.

[1]Data are seasonally adjusted by the source agency.

[2]Data for most of the 35 diffusion index components are not available for publication; however, they are all included in the totals and directions of change for six major industry groups shown here.

E4 Selected Diffusion Index Components: Basic Data and Directions of Change—Con.

Diffusion index components	1975								
	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November[1]
D23. INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS PRICES[2]									
Industrial materials price index (1967=100)	+ 182.3	+ 186.4	- 184.2	- 173.2	- 171.5	+ 179.6	+ 184.2	- 181.9	- 179.3
	(Dollars)								
Percent rising of 13 components	(38)	(46)	(38)	(62)	(58)	(65)	(77)	(46)	(46)
Copper scrap (pound)	+ 0.400	- 0.399	- 0.384	- 0.366	+ 0.418	+ 0.445	+ 0.452	- 0.432	- 0.422
(kilogram)	0.882	0.880	0.847	0.807	0.922	0.981	0.996	0.952	0.930
Lead scrap (pound)	- 0.086	- 0.081	- 0.073	- 0.050	+ 0.051	+ 0.066	+ 0.081	+ 0.085	- 0.076
(kilogram)	0.190	0.179	0.161	0.110	0.112	0.146	0.179	0.187	0.168
Steel scrap (U.S. ton)	- 72.206	+ 84.830	- 76.961	- 70.675	- 58.448	+ 70.794	+ 81.303	- 68.088	- 62.887
(metric ton)	79.593	93.508	84.834	77.905	64.427	78.036	89.620	75.053	69.320
Tin (pound)	- 3.514	- 3.382	- 3.298	+ 3.391	- 3.336	o 3.336	- 3.229	+ 3.355	+ 3.386
(kilogram)	7.747	7.456	7.271	7.476	7.355	7.355	7.119	7.396	7.465
Zinc (pound)	- 0.379	- 0.376	+ 0.378	+ 0.383	+ 0.387	+ 0.390	+ 0.395	+ 0.405	- 0.398
(kilogram)	0.836	0.829	0.833	0.844	0.853	0.860	0.871	0.893	0.877
Burlap (yard)	- 0.277	- 0.210	- 0.198	+ 0.200	- 0.183	- 0.177	+ 0.180	- 0.177	+ 0.183
(meter)	0.248	0.230	0.217	0.219	0.200	0.194	0.197	0.194	0.200
Cotton, 12-market average (pound)	+ 0.406	+ 0.424	+ 0.431	+ 0.438	+ 0.446	+ 0.472	+ 0.505	- 0.496	+ 0.511
(kilogram)	0.895	0.935	0.950	0.966	0.983	1.041	1.113	1.093	1.127
Print cloth, average (yard)	+ 0.583	+ 0.590	- 0.581	+ 0.592	- 0.581	+ 0.588	- 0.584	+ 0.593	- 0.576
(meter)	0.638	0.645	0.635	0.647	0.635	0.643	0.639	0.649	0.630
Wool tops (pound)	+ 1.860	- 1.849	+ 2.143	- 2.044	+ 2.119	+ 2.318	+ 2.358	+ 2.402	+ 2.493
(kilogram)	4.101	4.076	4.724	4.506	4.672	5.110	5.198	5.295	5.496
Hides (pound)	+ 0.201	+ 0.227	+ 0.255	+ 0.259	+ 0.269	- 0.254	- 0.253	+ 0.286	- 0.272
(kilogram)	0.443	0.500	0.562	0.571	0.593	0.560	0.558	0.631	0.600
Rosin (100 pounds)	- 41.782	- 40.972	- 39.068	- 30.461	- 29.849	- 26.614	+ 28.817	- 28.643	- 28.614
(100 kilograms)	92.113	90.327	86.129	67.154	65.805	63.082	63.530	63.146	63.082
Rubber (pound)	- 0.287	+ 0.291	- 0.275	+ 0.289	+ 0.315	- 0.305	+ 0.319	- 0.301	+ 0.318
(kilogram)	0.633	0.642	0.606	0.637	0.694	0.672	0.703	0.664	0.701
Tallow (pound)	- 0.108	+ 0.116	+ 0.123	+ 0.127	o 0.127	+ 0.143	+ 0.155	- 0.141	+ 0.149
(kilogram)	0.238	0.256	0.271	0.280	0.280	0.315	0.342	0.311	0.328
D41. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS[3] (Thousands of employees)									
All nonagricultural payrolls	- 76,468	o 76,462	+ 76,510	- 76,343	+ 76,679	+ r77,023	+ r77,275	+ 77,492	
Percent rising of 30 components	(20)	(43)	(67)	(38)	(65)	(82)	(83)	(70)	
Ordnance and accessories	- 84	o 84	o 84	- 82	- 81	- 77	- r75	▪ 75	
Lumber and wood products	+ 448	- 444	+ 454	+ 459	+ 463	+ 469	+ r475	+ 479	
Furniture and fixtures	- 347	+ 349	+ 354	- 351	+ 355	+ r366	+ r379	- 377	
Stone, clay, and glass products	- 479	- 478	+ 479	- 477	▫ 477	+ r483	+ r486	+ 488	
Primary metal industries	- 950	- 923	- 905	- 889	- 878	+ 892	+ r912	- 906	
Fabricated metal products	- 993	- 992	- 985	- 979	- 960	+ r993	+ 1,001	+ 1,004	
Machinery, except electrical	- 1,400	- 1,372	- 1,339	- 1,317	- 1,300	▪ r1,300	+ r1,316	+ 1,318	
Electrical equipment	- 1,143	- 1,123	- 1,113	- 1,106	- 1,097	+ 1,131	+ r1,142	+ 1,163	
Transportation equipment	+ 1,122	+ 1,126	+ 1,151	+ 1,155	- 1,143	- r1,142	- r1,141	+ 1,148	
Instruments and related products	- 292	- 291	- 287	- 286	+ 287	- r286	+ 291	+ 293	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	- 303	- 301	+ 303	o 303	+ 307	+ 311	+ r316	- 314	
Food and kindred products	- 1,119	+ 1,125	+ 1,131	+ 1,133	- 1,131	+ r1,147	o 1,147	+ 1,166	
Tobacco manufactures	- 64	- 62	▪ 62	▫ 62	+ 65	o r65	+ 66	- 65	
Textile mill products	- 727	+ 745	+ 766	+ 771	+ 777	+ r800	+ r820	+ 835	
Apparel and other textile products	- 1,008	+ 1,020	+ 1,033	+ 1,043	+ 1,071	o r1,071	+ r1,086	+ 1,106	
Paper and allied products	- 474	- 471	+ 472	- 469	+ 474	+ 479	+ r487	+ 491	
Printing and publishing	- 644	- 639	- 636	- 631	- 629	+ r632	o r632	- 631	
Chemicals and allied products	- 563	- 558	+ 562	- 560	o 560	+ r566	+ r571	+ 574	
Petroleum and coal products	+ 122	- 121	+ 123	+ 125	+ 127	+ 128	+ 129	o 129	
Rubber and plastic products, n.e.c.	- 426	+ 430	+ 436	▫ 436	+ 439	+ r453	+ r462	+ 472	
Leather and leather products	- 207	+ 209	+ 212	+ 215	+ 219	+ 220	+ 226	+ 231	

NOTE: To facilitate interpretation, the month-to-month directions of change are shown along with the numbers: (+) = rising, (o) = unchanged, and (–) = falling. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; and "NA", not available.

[1]Average for November 4, 11, and 18.

[2]Series components are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The industrial materials price index is not seasonally adjusted. Components are converted to metric units by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

[3]Data are seasonally adjusted by the source agency. Data for the latest month shown are preliminary.

E4 Selected Diffusion Index Components: Basic Data and Directions of Change—Con.

Diffusion index components	1975							
	March	April	May	June	July	August r	September r	October p
D41. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS—Con.[1] (Thousands of employees)								
Mining	+ 729	+ 732	+ 738	+ 741	+ 743	+ 749	■ 749	+ 770
Contract construction	– 3,467	– 3,441	– 3,439	– 3,392	+ 3,395	+ 3,415	+ 3,416	– 3,387
Transportation and public utilities	– 4,506	+ 4,508	– 4,491	– 4,469	– 4,464	+ 4,466	■ 4,466	+ 4,474
Wholesale trade	– 4,178	– 4,176	o 4,175	– 4,153	+ 4,161	– 4,159	+ 4,180	+ 4,182
Retail trade	– 12,673	o 12,671	+ 12,682	+ 12,724	+ 12,823	+ 12,857	+ 12,862	– 12,850
Finance, insurance, real estate	– 4,207	+ 4,209	o 4,208	– 4,202	o 4,203	+ 4,218	+ 4,236	+ 4,247
Service	o 13,864	+ 13,878	+ 13,889	– 13,871	+ 13,990	+ 14,050	+ 14,126	+ 14,174
Federal Government	o 2,733	– 2,731	+ 2,732	+ 2,738	+ 2,745	+ 2,756	+ 2,765	– 2,763
State and local government	+ 11,885	+ 11,961	+ 11,994	– 11,953	+ 12,071	+ 12,099	– 12,065	+ 12,127
D47. INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION[1] (1967=100)								
All industrial production	– 110.0	– 109.9	+ 110.1	+ 111.1	+ 112.2	+ 114.0	+ 116.0	+ 116.5
Percent rising of 24 components[2]	(21)	(58)	(48)	(75)	(79)	(71)	(88)	(60)
Durable manufactures:								
Primary and fabricated metals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary metals	– 98.1	– 95.0	– 89.9	+ 91.8	+ r92.8	+ 96.5	– 95.8	– 95.2
Fabricated metal products	– 112.9	– 112.4	– 110.9	o 110.9	– 109.7	+ 112.7	+ 115.3	– 115.0
Machinery and allied goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonelectrical machinery	– 119.3	– 116.9	– 113.7	– 112.3	+ 112.9	+ 114.9	+ 116.3	+ 116.5
Electrical machinery	– 104.3	– 104.0	– 103.8	o 103.8	– 103.4	+ 104.5	+ 106.1	– 106.0
Transportation equipment	+ 81.0	+ 84.7	+ 87.6	+ 90.5	+ 91.0	+ 92.9	+ 95.4	– 94.9
Instruments	– 130.6	+ 131.1	– 129.7	+ 130.9	+ r132.4	– 131.8	+ 133.6	+ 134.1
Lumber, clay, and glass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 112.0
Clay, glass, and stone products	– 104.2	+ 105.4	– 104.7	+ 105.1	+ r106.2	+ 107.9	+ 111.0	(NA)
Lumber and products	+ 99.8	+ 104.1	+ 108.0	+ 110.3	+ 112.0	o 112.0	+ 112.8	(NA)
Furniture and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	– 123.1
Furniture and fixtures	– 106.7	– 105.6	+ 109.6	– 107.9	+ r109.4	– 109.2	+ 110.2	(NA)
Miscellaneous manufactures	+ 129.7	– 128.5	+ 129.0	+ 131.1	+ r131.8	+ 134.3	+ 135.4	(NA)
Nondurable manufactures:								
Textiles, apparel, and leather	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 102.6	+ 104.7
Textile mill products	+ 96.8	+ 100.4	+ 103.8	+ 106.9	+ r110.7	+ 114.9	+ 119.7	(NA)
Apparel products	– 86.4	+ 88.2	+ 90.9	+ 91.5	+ r92.9	+ 94.9	(NA)	(NA)
Leather and products	– 63.5	+ 68.0	+ 70.0	+ 71.2	+ r73.5	– 72.5	+ 78.1	(NA)
Paper and printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 114.0
Paper and products	– 104.5	+ 105.8	o 105.8	+ 109.5	+ 111.7	+ 116.4	+ 121.1	(NA)
Printing and publishing	– 104.0	– 100.2	+ 102.6	+ 105.9	– 104.4	+ 106.8	+ 107.5	– 106.8
Chemicals, petroleum, and rubber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 147.2
Chemicals and products	– 133.6	– 132.8	+ 135.7	+ 138.2	+ r143.4	+ 146.0	+ 148.7	+ 150.7
Petroleum products	– 120.1	+ 120.2	– 118.5	+ 122.4	+ r124.6	+ 126.5	+ 127.0	o 127.0
Rubber and plastics products	– 126.8	+ 133.5	– 132.7	+ 140.1	+ 141.6	+ 147.7	+ 149.9	(NA)
Foods and tobacco	...	....	...	...	...	...	+ 125.5	+ 126.1
Foods	– 121.3	+ 122.9	+ 123.8	+ 125.1	+ r126.3	o 126.3	+ 126.9	+ 127.6
Tobacco products	– 102.6	+ 115.9	– 103.8	– 102.2	+ 104.8	+ 105.7	(NA)	(NA)
Mining:								
Coal	– 117.4	– 112.2	+ 113.6	+ 120.4	+ 120.6	– 101.9	+ 113.6	+ 114.5
Oil and gas extraction	+ 106.1	+ 106.6	– 104.5	+ 105.5	– r104.5	– 104.2	+ 104.8	+ 105.0
Metal, stone, and earth minerals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	o 106.3
Metal mining	– 125.4	+ 125.8	– 114.8	– 110.6	– r110.3	+ 122.3	– 118.9	(NA)
Stone and earth minerals	– 105.1	– 104.7	– 100.4	– 95.3	+ r101.4	– 98.8	– 97.7	(NA)

NOTE: To facilitate interpretation, the month-to-month directions of change are shown along with the numbers: (+) = rising, (o) = unchanged, and (–) = falling. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; and "NA", not available.

[1]Data are seasonally adjusted by the source agency.

[2]Where actual data for separate industries are not available, estimates are used to compute the percent rising.

E4 Selected Diffusion Index Components: Basic Data and Directions of Change—Con.

Diffusion index components	1975							
	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
D54. SALES OF RETAIL STORES[1] (Millions of dollars)								
All retail sales	– 45,951	+ 46,813	+ 48,173	+ 48,578	+ 49,655	+ r49,925	–r49,473	+ 49,955
Percent rising of 23 components[2]	(35)	(67)	(89)	(65)	(46)	(61)	(56)	(48)
Grocery stores	+ 10,058	– 9,846	+ 10,105	+ 10,255	+ 10,531	– r10,429	– 10,219	(NA)
Eating and drinking places	– 3,821	+ 3,898	+ 3,935	+ 3,984	– 3,933	– r3,901	+ 3,911	(NA)
Department stores	+ 4,852	– 4,825	+ 5,094	– 5,031	– 5,017	+ r5,201	– 5,116	(NA)
Mail-order houses (department store merchandise)	– 456	+ 476	+ 482	+ 496	+ 510	– 509	+ 532	(NA)
Variety stores	– 739	+ 746	+ 788	– 774	– 728	+ r799	– 781	(NA)
Men's and boys' wear stores	– 506	o 506	o 506	+ 517	– 511	+ r523	– 508	(NA)
Women's apparel, accessory stores	– 820	– 819	+ 854	+ 863	+ 876	+ r948	– [illegible]	(NA)
Shoe stores	– 310	+ 337	+ 356	– 346	– 344	+ r353	+ 357	(NA)
Furniture, home furnishings stores	– 1,199	+ 1,244	– 1,216	+ 1,245	+ 1,280	– r1,277	+ 1,281	(NA)
Household appliance, TV, radio stores	+ 660	+ 686	+ 716	+ 723	– [illegible]	+ r711	+ 717	(NA)
Lumber yards, building materials dealers	– 1,355	+ 1,415	+ 1,517	– 1,515	o 1,515	– 1,505	+ 1,563	(NA)
Hardware stores	– 464	+ 468	+ 489	– 484	– 478	– r472	+ 479	(NA)
Passenger car and other automotive dealers	– 6,623	+ 7,164	+ 7,508	+ 7,654	+ 8,082	+ r8,120	– 7,932	(NA)
Tire, battery, accessory dealers	– 738	– 737	+ 755	+ 793	– 768	– r751	– 746	(NA)
Gasoline service stations	+ 3,497	+ 3,532	+ 3,565	+ 3,616	+ 3,790	+ r3,832	– 3,800	(NA)
Drug and proprietary stores	+ 1,488	– 1,455	+ 1,499	+ 1,532	– 1,525	+ r1,526	+ 1,540	(NA)
Liquor stores	+ 903	– 884	+ 919	+ 941	– 927	+ r929	+ 931	(NA)
D58. INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES, MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES[3] (1967=100)								
All manufacturing industries	– 167.8	+ 168.7	+ 169.5	+ 170.1	+ 171.4	+ 172.3	+ 173.0	+ 174.5
Percent rising of 22 components	(59)	(70)	(64)	(68)	(75)	(89)	(91)	(86)
Durable goods								
Lumber and wood products	+ 169.6	+ 174.9	+ 183.0	– 181.0	– 179.6	+ 179.7	+ 179.9	– 179.1
Furniture and household durables	– 138.5	o 138.5	+ 138.6	+ 139.0	+ 139.2	+ 139.8	+ 140.1	+ 141.1
Nonmetallic minerals products	+ 170.8	+ 173.0	+ 173.1	+ 173.3	+ 174.7	+ 175.8	+ 176.1	+ 177.1
Iron and steel	+ 200.6	+ 201.1	– 200.6	– 199.4	– 197.3	+ 198.4	+ 200.4	+ 204.7
Nonferrous metals	– 173.9	– 172.2	– 171.1	– 169.1	– 167.7	+ 169.3	+ 170.8	– 170.7
Fabricated structural metal products	+ 189.9	– 188.4	+ 188.8	– 188.6	– 188.5	+ 189.1	+ 189.2	+ 190.2
Miscellaneous metal products	+ 180.0	+ 180.1	– 179.4	+ 181.7	+ 182.2	o 182.2	o 182.2	+ 182.4
General purpose machinery and equipment	+ 174.8	+ 176.1	+ 177.6	+ 178.2	+ 179.6	+ 180.1	+ 181.3	+ 181.8
Miscellaneous machinery	– 158.5	+ 160.3	+ 161.4	+ 161.5	+ 161.9	+ 163.1	+ 165.1	+ 165.9
Electrical machinery and equipment	+ 139.1	+ 139.5	+ 140.1	+ 140.4	+ 140.8	+ 140.9	+ 141.8	+ 142.3
Motor vehicles and equipment	+ 143.0	o 143.0	– 142.9	+ 143.1	o 143.1	+ 143.5	+ 143.9	+ 150.0
Miscellaneous products	+ 146.8	+ 147.3	+ 147.5	o 147.5	+ 147.7	+ 147.8	+ 148.2	– 147.6
Nondurable goods								
Processed foods and feeds	– 177.3	+ 179.4	– 179.0	+ 179.7	+ 184.6	+ 186.3	– 186.1	+ 186.2
Cotton products	– 156.0	+ 158.1	+ 162.6	+ 164.3	+ 167.4	+ 169.4	+ 171.4	+ 182.8
Wool products	– 102.0	+ 103.5	+ 107.0	+ 107.5	+ 107.8	+ 108.5	o 108.5	+ 114.9
Manmade fiber textile products	– 121.7	o 121.7	+ 123.0	+ 124.6	+ 127.3	+ 128.8	+ 129.9	+ 132.3
Apparel	– 133.3	– 133.0	– 132.2	+ 132.5	– 132.4	+ 132.8	+ 133.1	+ 133.6
Pulp, paper, and allied products	+ 170.0	– 169.7	+ 169.8	o 169.8	+ 170.0	o 170.0	+ 170.3	+ 170.9
Chemicals and allied products	+ 181.8	+ 182.4	– 182.1	– 181.2	+ 181.4	+ 182.1	+ 182.2	+ 182.3
Petroleum products, refined	+ 242.3	+ 243.6	+ 246.1	+ 252.2	+ 258.8	+ 268.6	+ 272.1	+ 274.2
Rubber and plastic products	– 149.7	– 149.4	– 148.9	– 148.6	+ 150.1	– 150.0	+ 150.8	+ 151.5
Hides, skins, leather, and related products	+ 143.2	+ 147.5	+ 147.7	+ 148.7	+ 149.3	■ 149.3	+ 151.3	+ 152.4

NOTE: To facilitate interpretation, the month-to-month directions of change are shown along with the numbers: (+) = rising, (o) = unchanged, and (–) = falling. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; and "NA", not available.

[1]Data are seasonally adjusted by the source agency. Data for the latest month shown are preliminary.
[2]The diffusion index includes estimates for six types of stores not shown separately.
[3]Data are not seasonally adjusted.

F INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Year and month	CONSUMER PRICES							INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION			
	781. United States, index of consumer prices (U) (1967=100)	133. Canada, index of consumer prices (U) (1967=100)	132. United Kingdom, index of consumer prices (U) (1967=100)	135. West Germany, index of consumer prices (U) (1967=100)	136. France, index of consumer prices (U) (1967=100)	138. Japan, index of consumer prices (U) (1967=100)	137. Italy, index of consumer prices (U) (1967=100)	47. United States, index of industrial production (1967=100)	123. Canada, index of industrial production (1967=100)	122. United Kingdom, index of industrial production (1967=100)	126. France, index of industrial production (1967=100)
1973											
January	128	125	144	126	136	138	127	122	139	120	150
February	129	126	144	127	136	140	128	123	142	123	151
March	130	126	145	128	137	143	130	124	142	124	146
April	131	128	148	129	138	145	131	124	142	121	144
May	132	129	149	129	139	148	133	125	142	121	153
June	132	130	150	130	140	148	134	126	144	122	151
July	133	131	151	130	141	150	135	127	143	123	153
August	135	133	151	130	142	151	136	126	139	123	153
September	136	133	152	131	143	155	137	127	142	123	150
October	137	134	155	132	145	154	138	127	144	125	153
November	138	135	157	133	146	156	139	128	146	123	154
December	138	136	158	134	147	160	141	126	146	119	148
1974											
January	140	137	161	135	150	167	144	125	148	113	157
February	142	138	163	137	152	173	147	125	149	115	157
March	143	139	165	137	153	174	149	125	150	119	153
April	144	140	170	138	156	179	151	125	148	121	154
May	146	143	173	139	158	179	154	126	147	121	158
June	147	144	175	139	159	181	157	126	147	122	156
July	148	146	176	139	161	184	160	126	146	123	161
August	150	147	176	140	163	185	163	125	146	123	161
September	152	148	177	140	165	189	168	126	145	121	152
October	153	149	182	141	167	193	171	125	145	120	152
November	154	151	185	142	168	194	174	122	143	120	146
December	155	152	188	142	169	195	176	117	142	118	142
1975											
January	156	153	192	144	171	196	178	114	139	119	r143
February	157	154	196	144	173	196	181	111	140	119	143
March	158	155	200	145	174	198	181	110	139	116	139
April	159	156	207	146	176	203	183	110	139	114	139
May	159	157	216	147	177	205	185	110	138	112	r134
June	161	159	220	148	178	205	186	111	139	112	139
July	162	162	222	148	179	206	187	112	138	112	137
August	163	163	224	148	181	205	r188	114	r138	p111	p137
September	164	163	226	149	182	209	190	116	p136	(NA)	(NA)
October	165	(NA)	(NA)	149	(NA)	212	(NA)	p116	(NA)		
November											
December											

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 66 and 67.

Year and month	F2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—Con.				F3 STOCK PRICES						
	125. West Germany, index of industrial production (1967=100)	128. Japan, index of industrial production (1967=100)	121. OECD,[1] European countries, index of industrial production (1967=100)	127. Italy, index of industrial production (1967=100)	19. United States, index of stock prices, 500 common stocks (U) (1967=100)	143. Canada, index of stock prices (U) (1967=100)	142. United Kingdom, index of stock prices (U) (1967=100)	146. France, index of stock prices (U) (1967=100)	145. West Germany, index of stock prices (U) (1967=100)	148. Japan, index of stock prices (U) (1967=100)	147. Italy, index of stock prices (U) (1967=100)
1973											
January	150	186	142	124	129	146	182	174	139	387	83
February	156	186	144	123	124	145	168	173	136	364	84
March	151	193	142	123	122	143	164	185	142	363	93
April	153	190	142	132	120	142	168	191	142	344	97
May	152	196	144	134	117	135	167	196	130	339	109
June	154	197	145	138	114	135	171	190	128	338	125
July	147	197	144	141	115	141	161	183	120	355	118
August	154	200	146	131	113	144	156	179	119	351	105
September	156	201	147	139	115	146	154	180	116	333	107
October	155	205	148	141	119	153	159	183	118	325	109
November	156	207	148	139	111	148	151	166	112	313	108
December	156	203	146	138	103	134	126	166	106	285	97
1974											
January	154	202	147	148	104	139	126	173	110	293	106
February	153	202	147	143	102	141	124	167	110	308	108
March	152	199	147	144	106	146	116	153	108	304	112
April	152	196	148	148	101	136	112	145	112	305	116
May	152	200	148	145	98	123	112	134	112	303	106
June	153	189	150	147	98	122	103	134	108	306	97
July	150	191	148	144	90	118	94	135	103	295	90
August	149	183	146	131	83	113	82	125	104	270	82
September	151	183	147	145	74	101	74	106	99	261	76
October	149	180	145	138	76	101	71	114	96	239	74
November	148	175	142	130	78	97	65	113	97	245	79
December	142	169	137	124	73	93	58	117	101	255	72
1975											
January	140	162	137	129	79	103	69	177	105	250	71
February	142	160	138	132	87	112	99	134	112	271	79
March	144	160	137	126	91	109	109	144	120	284	82
April	136	165	135	128	92	112	115	155	124	290	78
May	141	166	133	120	98	115	126	142	119	298	77
June	138	169	135	127	101	116	127	139	114	297	73
July	132	173	r132	p128	101	118	119	144	117	293	66
August	140	p170	p135	(NA)	93	115	115	150	120	280	64
September	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		92	p111	128	p145	116	271	64
October					96	rp107	rp132	rp144	119	rp287	p61
November					p98	p107	p141	p148	p124	p295	p63
December											

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (U). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 67 and 68.

[1]Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

APPENDIXES

E. Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions in the United States: 1854 to 1970

Business cycle reference dates		Duration in months			
		Contraction (trough from previous peak)	Expansion (trough to peak)	Cycle	
				Trough from previous trough	Peak from previous peak
Trough	Peak				
December 1854	June 1857	(X)	30	(X)	(X)
December 1858	October 1860	18	22	48	40
June 1861	April 1865	8	46	30	54
December 1867	June 1869	32	18	78	50
December 1870	October 1873	18	34	36	52
March 1879	March 1882	65	36	99	101
May 1885	March 1887	38	22	74	60
April 1888	July 1890	13	27	35	40
May 1891	January 1893	10	20	37	30
June 1894	December 1895	17	18	37	35
June 1897	June 1899	18	24	36	42
December 1900	September 1902	18	21	42	39
August 1904	May 1907	23	33	44	56
June 1908	January 1910	13	19	46	32
January 1912	January 1913	24	12	43	36
December 1914	August 1918	23	44	35	67
March 1919	January 1920	7	10	51	17
July 1921	May 1923	18	22	28	40
July 1924	October 1926	14	27	36	41
November 1927	August 1929	13	21	40	34
March 1933	May 1937	43	50	64	93
June 1938	February 1945	13	80	63	93
October 1945	November 1948	8	37	88	45
October 1949	July 1953	11	45	48	56
May 1954	August 1957	10	39	55	49
April 1958	April 1960	8	24	47	32
February 1961	December 1969	10	106	34	116
November 1970		11	(X)	117	(X)
Average, all cycles:					
27 cycles, 1854–1970		19	33	52	[1]52
11 cycles, 1919–1970		14	42	56	[2]60
5 cycles, 1945–1970		10	50	60	[3]60
Average, peacetime cycles:					
22 cycles, 1854–1961		20	26	46	[4]46
8 cycles, 1919–1961		16	29	45	[5]48
3 cycles, 1945–1961		10	33	43	[6]42

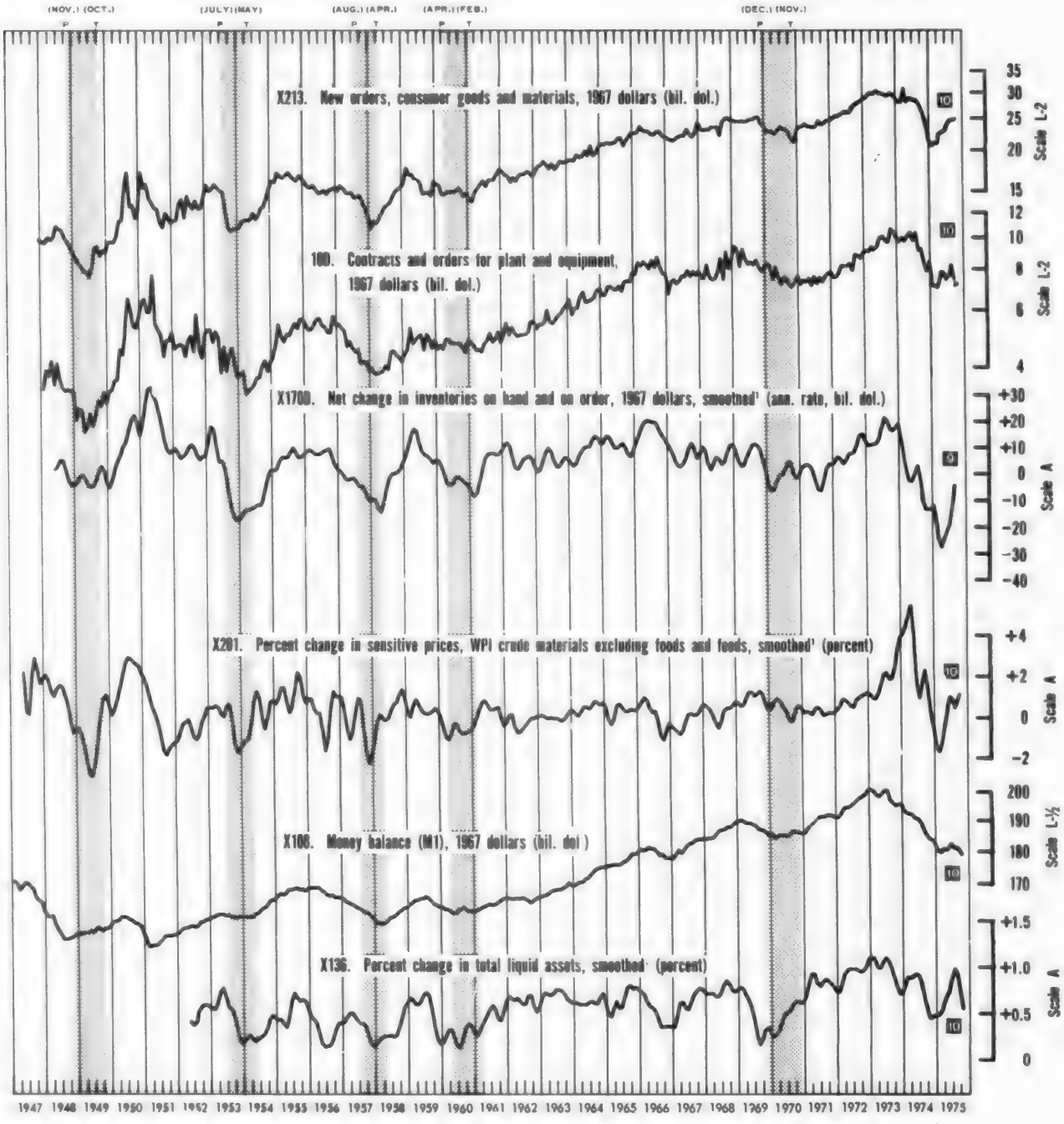
NOTE: Underscored figures are the wartime expansions (Civil War, World Wars I and II, Korean War, and Vietnam War), the postwar contractions, and the full cycles that include the wartime expansions.

[1] 26 cycles, 1857–1969.
[2] 10 cycles, 1920–1969.
[3] 5 cycles, 1945–1969.
[4] 21 cycles, 1857–1960.
[5] 7 cycles, 1920–1960.
[6] 3 cycles, 1945–1960.

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.

G. Experimental Data and Analyses

Selected Components of New Composite Index of Leading Indicators



NOTE: Current data for these series are shown on page 107. The new leading index is shown on pages 37 and 83.
¹Series is a weighted 4-term moving average (with weights 1,2,2,1) placed at the terminal month of the span.

G. Experimental Data and Analyses—Continued

Current Data for Selected Components of New Leading Index

Year and month	X213. New orders, consumer goods and materials, 1967 dollars (Mil. dol.)	10D. Contracts and orders for plant and equipment, 1967 dollars (Bil. dol.)	X170D. Net change in inventories on hand and on order, 1967 dollars, smoothed[1] (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	X201. Percent change in sensitive prices, WPI crude materials excluding foods and feeds, smoothed[1] (Percent)	X108. Money balance (M1), 1967 dollars[2] (Bil. dol.)	X136. Percent change in total liquid assets, smoothed[1] (Percent)
1973						
January	29,135	9.13	10.70	1.12	200.8	(H)1.12
February	29,833	9.06	10.84	0.95	200.4	1.07
March	30,085	9.37	11.32	0.90	198.8	0.99
April	29,806	9.11	11.51	1.16	198.4	0.99
May	30,401	9.40	13.25	1.59	199.5	1.06
June	30,022	10.03	17.44	2.08	200.6	1.10
July	29,694	10.08	(H)21.33	2.16	200.5	1.06
August	29,801	9.75	19.97	1.85	197.0	0.98
September	29,229	9.70	16.81	1.90	196.3	0.89
October	30,134	(H)10.62	16.38	2.36	195.3	0.79
November	29,608	10.42	17.79	3.27	195.8	0.71
December	28,750	9.95	18.97	3.88	196.0	0.72
1974						
January	28,034	9.72	13.47	4.06	193.4	0.82
February	28,025	10.02	6.35	4.42	192.8	0.89
March	(H)30,931	9.76	0.65	4.94	192.4	0.88
April	28,192	10.14	-2.77	(H)5.46	192.1	0.90
May	28,970	10.39	-2.70	4.02	190.8	0.92
June	28,579	9.80	0.30	1.61	190.7	0.90
July	28,351	10.40	2.05	0.95	189.4	0.82
August	28,334	9.15	-3.26	1.70	187.3	0.67
September	27,096	9.25	-10.85	2.26	185.3	0.52
October	25,854	8.36	-13.75	1.29	184.2	0.44
November	24,356	7.86	-13.38	0.18	183.8	0.46
December	21,569	8.42	-13.78	-0.53	182.9	0.48
1975						
January	20,655	7.13	r-11.71	-1.39	180.0	0.48
February	21,152	7.06	r-18.34	-1.70	179.5	0.51
March	20,831	7.00	r-25.60	-1.28	180.6	0.60
April	22,536	7.83	r-28.13	-0.41	180.1	0.68
May	22,777	7.80	r-24.81	0.45	181.1	0.73
June	23,114	7.42	r-21.50	0.99	182.6	0.86
July	24,285	7.60	r-18.50	0.84	180.8	0.98
August	24,931	r8.22	r-11.38	0.42	180.9	r0.91
September	r24,933	r7.14	p-4.26	r0.71	r180.4	r0.70
October	p25,171	p7.26	(NA)	1.11	p178.8	p0.54
November						
December						

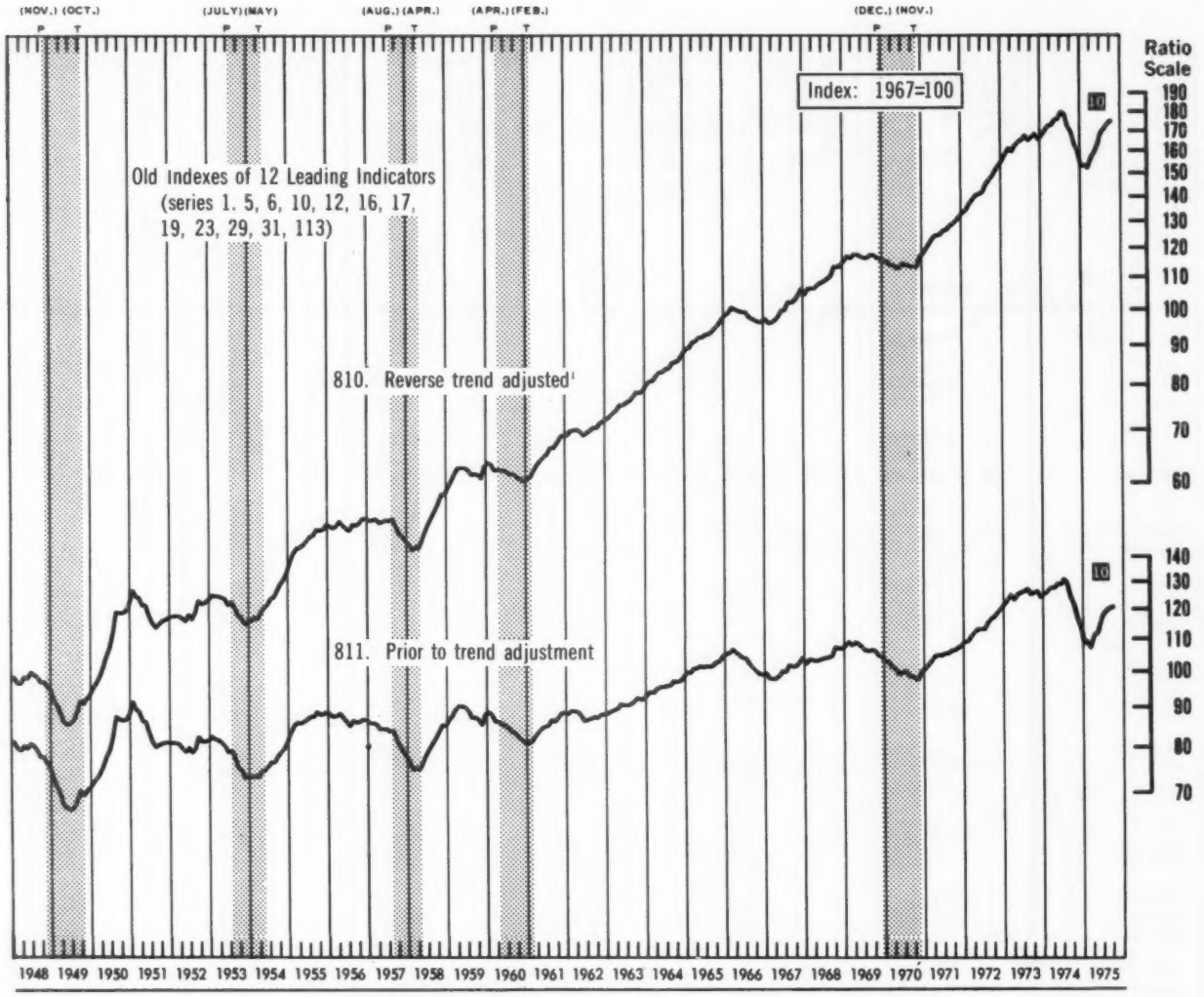
NOTE: Graphs of these series are shown on page 106. Historical data were shown in the May 1975 BCD (pages xx-xxii). The new leading indexes are shown on pages 37 and 83. The old leading index is shown on page 108. Series are seasonally adjusted. Current high values are indicated by (H). The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; and "NA", not available.

[1] Series is a weighted 4-term moving average (with weights 1,2,2,1) placed at the terminal month of the span.

[2] Series X108 reached its current high value (200.9) in December 1972.

G. Experimental Data and Analyses—Continued

Old Composite Index of Leading Indicators



		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Series 810:	1973-	155.9	158.8	161.3	159.7	162.9	164.3	165.6	167.3	165.1	166.8	168.1	165.6
	1974-	167.8	170.2	172.3	173.0	175.6	176.0	(H)179.6	177.9	172.2	168.3	162.8	159.3
	1975-	153.2	153.4	152.5	157.6	159.5	r164.5	r169.9	r171.9	174.0	[2]175.4		
Series 811:	1973-	121.5	123.3	124.8	123.1	125.1	125.7	126.2	127.0	124.9	125.7	126.2	123.9
	1974-	125.1	126.3	127.5	127.4	128.9	128.7	(H)130.8	129.2	124.5	121.3	116.9	113.9
	1975-	109.1	108.9	107.8	111.0	111.9	r115.0	r118.4	r119.3	120.3	[2]120.8		

Current high values are indicated by (H); "r" indicates revised.

[1]Reverse trend adjusted index contains the same trend as the index of 5 coincident indicators (series 820).

[2]Excludes series 16, 31, and 113 for which data are not yet available.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
Washington, D.C. 20402

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND
FEES PAID
U.S. GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE
375

R 1

BCD UNIVM300U
UNIV MICROFILS
JOY REED SUPRV PERIODICALS
300 N ZEEB RD
ANN ARBOR MI 48106